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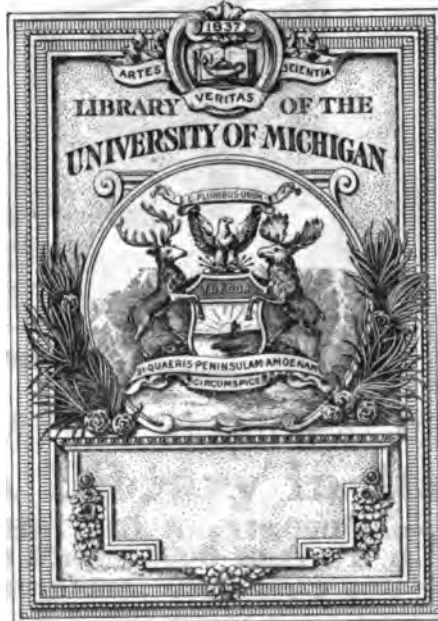
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THE DOMINION  
ANNUAL REGISTER  
AND  
REVIEW

FOR THE SEVENTEENTH YEAR OF THE CANADIAN UNION,

1883.

*EDITED BY*

HENRY J. MORGAN,

*Chief Clerk Department of State of Canada.*

*ASSISTED BY*

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CHAS. G. D. ROBERTS, M.A.,	W. H. FRASER, B.A.,
FREDERICK A. DIXON,	JAMES BARRY.

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Toronto:  
HUNTER, ROSE & COMPANY.

1884.

Entered according to the Act of Parliament of Canada, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, by HENRY JAMES MORGAN, in the office of the Minister of Agriculture.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS.—*A. C.* stands for Associate Coroner; *A.R.* for Annual Register; *B. C.* for British Columbia; *B. C.* for Bibliotheca Canadensis; *Bd.* for Board; *Bf.* for Bailiff; *b.* for born; *C.* for Conservative; *Clk.* for Clerk; *C. G.* for Clerical Guide; *C. L. D.* for Canadian Legal Directory; *Commr.* for Commissioner; *Ct.* for Court; *Cy.* for County; *d.* for died; *Dist.* for District; *D.C.* for Division Court; *Ed.* for Editor; *i.* for Independent; *Jl.* for Judicial; *L.* for Liberal; *Man.* for Manitoba; *N.B.* for New Brunswick; *N. S.* for Nova Scotia; *N.W.T.* for North-West Territories; *P.E.I.* for Prince Edward Island; *P.C.* for Parliamentary Companion; *P.Q.* and *Q.* for Province of Quebec; *R.M.A.* for Royal Military Academy; *R.M.C.* for Royal Military College; *S.C.* for Supreme or Superior Court; *s.* for Son; *w.m.* for Workingman.

The Editor will be pleased to hear from persons who have information to contribute for use in the preparation of the ANNUAL REGISTER.

All communications should be addressed to the Editor, Box 285, P.O., Ottawa, Canada.

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TORONTO.

## PREFACE.

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THE Editor has much pleasure in presenting the fifth volume of the DOMINION ANNUAL REGISTER AND REVIEW to the public, to whose generous assistance in making the work a permanent fact he is most deeply indebted. With each succeeding year it has been his earnest endeavour to increase the usefulness of each Department, while adding others of a cognate character, with a view of rendering the work a substantial and trustworthy record of Canadian events for the period of time which it is intended to cover. Several new features of a statistical and general character have been introduced in the present volume, which will be found alike useful for reference by those connected with the financial institutions of the country and the public at large. The data with respect to the living public personages of Canada, which appears in the REGISTER for the first time, has demanded much labour and time in its compilation and arrangement, and will henceforth be a permanent feature. These data will doubtless prove serviceable to the public men throughout the Dominion, and to those interested in their history. It is gratifying to find that the REGISTER AND REVIEW is growing annually in popular favour, not alone on the part of the Canadian public, but also on the part of many enlightened persons abroad and in the most distant colonies of the Empire.

BANK STREET ROAD,  
OTTAWA, 24th May, 1884.

# THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND OF THE SEVERAL PROVINCES THEREOF, IN 1883.

---

## GOVERNOR-GENERAL :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JOHN DOUGLAS  
SUTHERLAND CAMPBELL, MARQUIS OF LORNE, K.T.,  
G.C.M.G. (appointed 14th October, 1878.)

*Succeeded on the 24th August, 1883, by*

THE MOST HONOURABLE THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE.

## PRIME MINISTER :

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JOHN ALEXANDER MACDONALD,  
K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., Q.C., (appointed 17th October, 1878.)

---

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

### LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR :

HIS HONOUR THE HONOURABLE JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON, (appointed 30th  
June, 1880.)

### PREMIER :

THE HONOURABLE OLIVER MOWAT, LL.D., Q.C., (appointed 31st October, 1872.)

---

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

### LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR :

HIS HONOUR THE HONOURABLE THEODORE ROBITAILLE, M.D., (appointed 26th  
July, 1879.)

### PREMIER :

THE HONOURABLE JOSEPH ALFRED MOUSSEAU, Q.C. (appointed 31st July, 1882.)

---

## PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

### LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR :

HIS HONOUR THE HONOURABLE ADAMS GEORGE ARCHIBALD, C. M. G., Q. J.,  
(appointed 4th July, 1873.)

*Succeeded on the 4th July, 1883, by*

MATTHEW HENRY RICHEY, ESQUIRE, Q.C.

### PREMIER :

THE HONOURABLE WILLIAM THOMAS PIPES, (appointed 3rd August, 1882.)

---

## PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

### LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR :

HIS HONOUR THE HONOURABLE ROBERT DUNCAN WILMOT, (appointed 12th  
February, 1880.)

### PREMIER :

THE HONOURABLE DANIEL L. HANINGTON, (appointed 25th May, 1882.)

*Succeeded on the 3rd March, 1883, by*

THE HONOURABLE ANDREW GEORGE BLAIR.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA—1883.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR :

HIS HONOUR THE HONOURABLE JAMES COX AIKINS, (appointed 2nd December, 1882.)

PREMIER :

THE HONOURABLE JOHN NORQUAY, (appointed 16th October, 1878.)

---

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR :

HIS HONOUR THE HONOURABLE CLEMENT FRANCIS CORNWALL (appointed 25th June, 1881.)

PREMIER :

THE HONOURABLE ROBERT BEAVEN (appointed 13th June, 1882).

*Succeeded on the 29th January, 1883, by*

THE HONOURABLE WILLIAM SMITHE.

---

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR :

HIS HONOUR THE HONOURABLE THOMAS HEATH HAVILAND, Q.C., (appointed 14th July, 1879.)

PREMIER :

THE HONOURABLE WILLIAM WILFRED SULLIVAN, Q.C., (appointed 11th March 1879.)

---

NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR :

HIS HONOUR THE HONOURABLE EDGAR DEWDNEY, C.E., (appointed 3rd Dec., 1881.)

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# POLITICAL HISTORY.—1883.

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## CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY--OPENING OF THE SESSION--ELECTION OF SPEAKER--SPEECH FROM THE THRONE--DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS--CABINET CHANGES : MINISTERIAL EXPLANATIONS--KING'S, P.E.I., ELECTION -- QUEEN'S, P.E.I., ELECTION--BOTHWELL ELECTION.

CANADIAN history grows apace. Sixteen years have elapsed since the passage of the "British North America Act" collected in one Confederation the four Provinces to which it gave the names of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and laid the foundation of that vast Dominion of Canada which now stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean and embraces a territory nearly as large as Europe. The union of the four Provinces at once made Canada the most populous colony in the British Empire, but her subsequent growth, the accession of British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, and the acquisition of that great North-West from which Manitoba has already been formed and other Provinces must ere long arise, gave to the Ottawa Government the control of half a continent and established the importance of the Dominion in the eyes of nations. Sixteen years ago, Canada conveyed to the minds, not only of Europeans, but even of our neighbours in the United States, no other idea than that of a frost-bound region whose poor and scattered settlements were buried for more than half the year in snow, and whose products were limited to furs, fir-trees, and fish. To-day, it is everywhere known that, important as are her fisheries, enormous the wealth of her forests, and valuable her fur-trade, the chief glory of Canada is her agriculture and her greatest promise the certainty that she is destined to become the granary of the world. The over-crowded populations of Europe have awaked to an appreciation of this country, and are sending their surplus labour to colonize the fertile wastes of this land of promise. The task of guiding the intricate machinery of the federation, of managing its vast possessions and wisely expending its growing revenues, of directing the tide of immigration and opening new channels for trade, is one of increasing weight, and the

Political History of each successive year, as well as the record of other matters which demand an ANNUAL REGISTER, is found to include events of moment and of interest nowise inferior to those which have preceded them.

The Dominion, in its federal organization, was comparatively free from political turmoil at the commencement of the year, and the fact that the Government were about to meet for the first time the House of Commons which had been elected in the preceding June was almost the only circumstance which caused interest to be felt in the approaching Session of the Dominion Legislature. Even that interest was slight, as it was known that the Government of the day possessed a majority of the popular branch little if any less than 70—in other words that about two-thirds of the House of Commons were in accord with the Ministry. The result proved that the prophets were nearly right, for, though no party division took place in a very full House, and the largest Government majority actually recorded was 59, the doubtful members took their places on one side or the other, and it was evident that the Ministers could rely on the votes of between 65 and 70 more members than their opponents. The most numerous division of the Session was the first, in which 178 members voted, leaving 30 absentees besides the Speaker, two seats being practically vacant, and on that occasion the Government secured a majority of 58. It was expected that the Session would be a short one, both in respect of its being the first after a General Election in which the Government had maintained their control, and because it was known that no great questions awaited the decision of Parliament. Contrary to the general anticipation, however, the Session of 1883 was the longest since the Provinces were confederated. The chief cause for this was the occurrence of the Ontario elections while Parliament was sitting. The members from that Province occupying seats in the House of Commons felt it necessary to attend to the interests of their respective parties in their several constituencies, and the earlier part of the Session was in consequence marked by slow progress. In fact, for five weeks after the opening of Parliament, except on the day when the Address was discussed, the House did not once sit after six o'clock. Other causes subsequently coöperated to delay the despatch of business, and the Session was thus prolonged to a duration of more than fifteen weeks, being exactly one week longer than that of 1882. The work done, though not strikingly brilliant, was extremely useful, the consolidation of the Statutes respecting Public

Lands, Customs, Inland Revenue, Militia, and Penitentiaries especially bearing that character. A considerable amount of social legislation was proposed, and some of it carried into effect—notably the Act to regulate the granting of Liquor Licenses. Several committees rendered important service by their investigations, and a singular number of new members developed oratorical ability of the highest class.

The fifth Parliament of the Dominion assembled for the first time on the 8th of February, when, according to custom, the Deputy-Governor (Sir William J. Ritchie, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court,) directed the House of Commons to elect a Speaker. Immediately afterwards, the Commons having returned from the Senate to their own chamber, Sir John Macdonald (Carleton and Lennox)\* proposed that Mr. George Airey Kirkpatrick, member for Frontenac, should take the chair as Speaker, referring to the gentleman whom he nominated in terms of high eulogy, which were repeated in French by Sir Hector Langevin (Three Rivers), who seconded the motion. Mr. Blake (West Durham), as leader of the Opposition, while expressing his confidence that Mr. Kirkpatrick would “adequately fulfil the great trust which it was proposed to repose in him,” and congratulating him as an old personal friend upon the honour destined for him, adverted to the policy laid down by the Premier ten years before, “that, after a Speaker had served well, he should not be changed capriciously at the beginning of each Parliament,” and asked how it was that the rule was now to be departed from, seeing that Dr. Blanchet (Levis), who had filled the chair during the last Parliament, was present amongst them, “in health and vigour, and in the full maturity of his powers.” Mr. Mackenzie (East York) admitted “the excellent personal qualities of the proposed Speaker,” but entered his protest against his action, on an occasion when a member of the House was wantonly insulted by a certain person, in having almost excused the wanton insult then offered. [Vide A. R. 1880-81, p. 41.] Mr. Kirkpatrick was then elected *unanimously*, and, having been conducted to the Chair by his mover and seconder, thanked the House in English and in French.

On the following day, Friday, the 9th February, both Houses being in the Senate Chamber, and the Governor-General being seated on the Throne, the new Speaker, in the well-known terms, informed

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\* The name of every member's constituency is given when his name first occurs.

His Excellency of his election, and claimed for the Commons "all their undoubted rights and privileges," which were of course conceded by Her Majesty's representative.

His Excellency then formally opened the Session by the following Speech from the Throne :—

*Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate :*

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons :*

It is my pleasing duty on the opening of a new Parliament to congratulate you on the auspicious circumstances under which you will begin your labours. Canada is in the enjoyment of peace and prosperity, and all her industries, agricultural, manufacturing and commercial, are in a healthy and improving condition. Following the example of my distinguished predecessor, I paid a visit of some length to British Columbia last season. The great natural resources of that Province promise that, as soon as the Pacific Railway is completed, an impulse to its prosperity commensurate with the progress made elsewhere, will be assured. Meanwhile, the disposal of the lands set aside in aid of the Railway to actual settlers will add to the importance and wealth of the Province. While passing through the United States I was rejoiced to observe many evidences of regard for the Empire of which this country forms so large a portion. May this friendship, which is so fully returned by us, be as enduring as it is natural and advantageous to the mutual interests of both great nations. The steady flow of settlers into Manitoba and the North-West Territories last year, and the assurances received of an increased immigration during the coming season, promise well for the early development of those fertile and salubrious regions. It is important that the laws relating to the representation of the people in Parliament should be amended, and the electoral franchises existing in the several provinces assimilated. A measure for this purpose will be submitted for your consideration. I am advised that the Judgment of the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council delivered last June on the appeal of *Russell versus the Queen* goes to show that, in order to prevent the unrestrained sale of intoxicating liquors, and for that purpose to regulate the granting of shop, saloon and tavern licenses, legislation by the Dominion Parliament will be necessary. Your earnest consideration of this important subject is desired. Your attention is specially invited to a measure regulating Factory Labour and the protection of the workman and his family. Bills for the consolidation and amendment of the laws relating to the Customs, the Militia and the Public Lands will be laid before you. Among other measures bills will be presented to you respecting the Civil Service, the Acts relating to Banking and the examination of Masters and Mates of vessels navigating our inland waters. I am glad to be able to inform you that the progress of the Canadian Pacific Railway has been quite unprecedented. Traffic can now be carried on the main line from Thunder Bay to within fifty miles of the crossing of the South Saskatchewan, a distance of over one thousand miles. It is confidently expected that the Rocky Mountains will be reached during the present year, and that within the same period substantial progress will be made on the Lake Superior Section of the Railway, and the track laid upon a large portion of the road now under contract in British Columbia. I have also pleasure in stating that the traffic on the Intercolonial Railway is largely in excess of any former year, and that the balance in favour of the road shows a gratifying increase.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons :*

The accounts of the last fiscal year will be laid before you. You will be pleased to learn that, notwithstanding the expenditure on Capital account amounted to more than seven millions of dollars, the surplus of the Consolidated Revenue, together with the proceeds of the sales of the lands in the North-West during last year, were more than sufficient to cover that expenditure, and that the net debt at the close of the year and the amount of interest paid thereon were less than for the year previous. The Estimates for the ensuing year will also be submitted. They have been prepared with all due economy consistent with the necessary development of the varied resources of the Dominion. On the first of January, 1885, the large 5 per cent. loan will mature. A Bill will be submitted authorizing the issue of Debentures bearing a rate of interest not exceeding 4 per cent for the redemption of this loan.

*Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate :**Gentlemen of the House of Commons :*

The subjects I have mentioned to you are of much importance, and I commend them to your consideration with full confidence in your discretion and patriotism.

The Address in reply was moved in the Senate on the 12th February by the Hon. Mr. Robitaille and seconded by the Hon. Mr. O'Donohoe. The debate lasted two days, the Address being adopted on the 13th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. C. H. Tupper (Pictou), son of the Minister of Railways and Canals, moved the resolutions on the 12th February, in an admirably practical and comprehensive speech. He rejoiced at the strides which Canada had made since the union of the Provinces was consummated, and at the return, since the change in the fiscal policy, of the prosperity which had been temporarily interrupted ; alluded at some length to the different subjects mentioned by His Excellency ; and expressed his confidence in the bright prospects of the Dominion for the future. Mr. Josiah Wood (Westmoreland) created a great effect upon the House by the eloquence and polish which characterized his speech in seconding the motion.

Mr. Blake then dealt with the topics which had been brought before Parliament in the Speech from the Throne. In reference to the promised amendment of the electoral law, he expressed the view that their object should be "to accomplish approximately the representation and reflection in this House of the various opinions which prevail in the country with some degree of proportion to the strength in which those opinions are held in the constituencies which are represented here." The Redistribution of Seats Act of last Session had been, he asserted, designed "for the purpose of suppressing instead

of expressing public opinion," notwithstanding which the Ministerial majority from the Province of Ontario had been reduced in the late election from 36 to 18. The actual majority of the votes cast, however, had been by only 3,100 in favour of the Government, so that, if the views of the constituencies were properly represented in the House, they would have a majority of one instead of 18 from that Province. He complained that the returning officers had been guilty of partizanship—a circumstance which he attributed to the Government having taken the nomination of those officials into their own hands. The proposal to establish a uniform franchise for the Dominion would involve a great deal of confusion, trouble and expense, and was one on which the people should have had an opportunity of expressing their views. Referring to the large surplus of revenue over expenditure, he maintained "that a surplus of \$6,300,000, extracted from the people of this country by a taxation so enormously increased as ours has been, is not an evidence of statesmanship, but an evidence of incapacity for statesmanship." He rejoiced in the prosperity of the past three or four years, but believed they "would be acting an imprudent part if they were so to conduct the affairs of this country as if their progress were assured at the same rate for the future." He believed "that we had already reached the period of over-speculation, of over-trade, of over-importation," and that "caution and care, rather than sanguine expectation, ought to be watchword which the financial custodian of the country ought to give to us for our guidance at this time." The immigration into Manitoba and the North-West had been, he believed, chiefly from the older Provinces, and, while he regarded that as a very desirable movement, it was essential that steps should be taken to fill the void by immigration from abroad. As to the promised legislation for the regulation of the liquor licenses, he "should exceedingly regret to see Parliament take any action whatever on that matter unless and until it were finally decided, by a judgment upon the precise point, that the Acts of the Local Legislatures making the arrangements which are now in force were beyond the power of those Legislatures, and that those or similar enactments were within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada." He believed the question could be "dealt with to infinitely greater advantage by the Legislature of each Province for the Province itself," but the leader of the Government had "never concealed his preference for a Legislative over a Federal Union, and he was going as far and as fast as he could

to make this, which was assumed to be a Federal, into a Legislative Union." In the rapid construction of the prairie section of the Canadian Pacific Railway, he contended, the prognostications of the Opposition had been fulfilled, as that portion of the road was easy to construct, and was paid for by the public subsidy ; and at the same time the monopoly which had been given to the Company had been the cause of very great discontent and dissatisfaction. He was gratified to learn that the Land Act was to be amended, and criticised adversely its administration in the past. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that the deliberations of this new Parliament might be "moderate, careful, candid, and patient, and that, when its term shall have expired, we may all be able to join in the statement that the things which it has done have redounded to the honour and advantage of the land we love and serve."

Sir John Macdonald united with the leader of the Opposition in the wish with which he had closed his speech. He asserted that there was no evidence whatever to sustain the charge of partiality which the hon. gentleman had brought against the returning officers, and affirmed his conviction that "the elections in June last were conducted on the whole as fairly and impartially, and that the people had as fair an opportunity of electing those whom they wished to represent them, as the people of any country ever had in the world." But, "while the hon. gentleman spoke of improper acts done during the elections, it would be established that undue influence was used by the Ontario Government to defeat the well understood wishes of the people." He agreed with the hon. gentleman that absolute uniformity in the franchise might not in all cases be attainable, but, whether the franchise were uniform or not, the right of settling what the qualification should be should, at all events, rest with the Dominion Parliament and not with the Provincial Legislatures. The large surplus to which the hon. gentleman objected was the result of the increased importation of taxable goods which had followed the prosperity the country had enjoyed under the policy of fostering and developing its industries inaugurated by the present Government in 1879. The subject of legislation in regard to liquor licenses was not willingly undertaken by this Government, but it had been forced upon them by the decision of the Privy Council in relation to the Canada Temperance Act. In response to the contention that the Government should await a final settlement of the point in question, he pointed out that, under the decision already given, there was at present

nothing to prevent the unrestricted sale of intoxicating liquors, and that immediate legislation was therefore necessary. This was a subject which should not be made a political cry, and he was sure that "gentlemen on both sides of the House would, at the request and instance of the Government, address themselves calmly and considerately to the means of doing away with this condition of things." He postponed a discussion of the other subjects alluded to in the Speech and in the remarks of the leader of the Opposition until they came up for consideration in due course, observing that Mr. Blake's declaration that the Pacific Railway was a profitable undertaking for the Company which was constructing it would be a magnificent advertisement for the latter.

After an expression of regret by Mr. Tassé that the Address had not been either moved or seconded in the French language, the resolutions were agreed to, and an Address founded upon them was adopted.

On the same day, the despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in reply to the Address to the Queen voted by Parliament in the previous Session in reference to Home Rule for Ireland, was laid on the table. [*Vide* A.R. 1882, p. 76.]

On the 14th February, Sir John Macdonald made the customary statement of changes in the Cabinet which had occurred since the last Session. Mr. Mousseau, Secretary of State, had resigned, and had become Premier of the Province of Quebec, and had been succeeded by Mr. Chapleau, who was now absent in consequence of an acute attack of bronchitis, which had compelled him to resort to a southern clime. Mr. O'Connor, Postmaster-General, and Mr. J. C. Pope, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, had resigned on account of ill-health, and their portfolios had been taken by Mr. John Carling and Mr. A. W. McLelan respectively. Mr. Aikins, Minister of Inland Revenue, had resigned, and had been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba, his successor being Mr. John Costigan; and Mr. Frank Smith had become a member of the Cabinet without portfolio. [*Vide* A. R. 1882, p. 118.]—Mr. Blake commented on the fact that Prince Edward Island had been left unrepresented in the Cabinet, quoted a protest made by the present Premier in 1873 against his (Mr. Blake's) occupying a position in the Cabinet without portfolio as unconstitutional, and asked whether the hon. gentleman considered that he was wrong in 1873, or admitted that he was wrong now in appointing the Hon. Frank Smith to a

similar position ; and pointed out that Ontario now had six Ministers instead of five, which the Premier had formerly declared to be the number to which that Province was entitled, in addition to the Speakers of both Houses.—Sir John Macdonald replied that he had never laid down a cast-iron rule for Provincial representation in the Cabinet for all time, but had simply stated the proportion which should prevail when the first Dominion Ministry was formed ; alleged that the objection to Mr. Blake's being in the Cabinet without a portfolio was that he was really, though not nominally, the Prime Minister and yet had no practical responsibility ; pointed out that, of the six members of the Cabinet from Ontario, two had neither portfolio nor salary ; and said the hon. gentleman, by his insinuation that Ontario had more than its fair share, had vindicated him from the charge that had been made that he was unjust to that Province.

It was formerly usual, after a general election, for several matters affecting the seats of the members to engage the attention of the House, but, since the trial of controverted elections has been committed to the Judges, these questions have necessarily been of rarer occurrence. During this Session, however, one case of a very peculiar character was brought before and decided upon by the House. In the county of King's, P.E.I., there had been four candidates for the two seats. Dr. McIntyre received the largest number of votes, 2,124, and there was no question as to his return. Mr. James Edwin Robertson polled the next highest number, 2,002. Mr. Augustin Colin McDonald was the third on the list, with 1,940, and Dr. Muttart the lowest, with 1,854 votes. At the summing up of the votes, it was represented to the Returning Officer by certain electors that, at the time of his nomination, Mr. Robertson was a member of the Prince Edward Island House of Assembly, and, as such, disqualified to be elected or returned as a member of the House of Commons ; and the Returning Officer thereupon returned Dr. McIntyre as elected, and reported the facts in reference to the next two candidates, adding : "I do further make this return of and respecting the said James Edwin Robertson and Augustin Colin McDonald for the information of all whom it may concern." Both the gentlemen involved took the oath at the commencement of the Session, but neither could take the seat. On the 19th February, Mr. Cameron (West Huron) moved that the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery attend on the following day with the return and other documents relating to the King's election, and, this being agreed to, the official in question obeyed the

order of the House on the 20th. The papers were then read, and it was ordered that those which were of importance should be printed. On the 1st March, Mr. Cameron called the attention of the House to the case. He contended that the Returning Officer's duty was to return as elected the two candidates having the highest number of votes, and that neither he nor the House had any right to consider the point referred to in the return, which should be left to the Courts for decision. If the returning officers had the power of gathering facts or dealing with anything except the votes cast, no candidate was safe. He proceeded to argue that the functions of a returning officer were altogether ministerial and in no sense judicial, and in support of his view quoted the Act and cited precedents. He concluded by moving a resolution which, after setting forth the facts, concluded as follows:—

“That the said J. E. Robertson, having the second highest number of votes polled at the said election, ought to have been returned as one of the members for the said electoral district in this Parliament, and that he has a right to take his seat in this House as such member, saving, however, to all candidates and others their rights of contesting the said election, if they think proper, in such manner as may appertain to law and justice.”

Sir John Macdonald complained that no notice had been given of this motion, declared his present opinion to be that the matter should go to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, but suggested that the debate should be adjourned to allow time for consideration. This was not objected to, and the debate was accordingly adjourned. The matter came up again on the 9th March, when Sir John Macdonald moved in amendment that the return, with all papers attached thereto, be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections, with power to send for persons, papers and records, and to report thereon with all convenient speed. He said that he was “not prepared to gainsay altogether, or perhaps at all, the doctrine that, as a general rule, a returning officer is bound to return the person having the majority of votes,” but a question of law was involved which should be investigated by the Committee appointed for that purpose, which had “always been selected from men of experience in parliamentary practice and constitutional law.” He pointed out that this was not a political question, and that the mode of procedure which he proposed would really cause no delay, because “it was a simple question as to whether the returning officer had any discretion or not.” In the debate which ensued Mr. Blake and other members

contended that the person entitled to the seat ought not to be kept out of it while this question was being decided, and declared it the duty of the House to rectify the omission of the Returning Officer by forthwith seating the candidate who had received the highest number of votes. On the other hand, Mr. McCarthy (North Simcoe) and others pointed out that, rightly or wrongly, the House was now seised of the facts in the case, from which it appeared that Mr. Robertson was a member of the Local Legislature when he was nominated for the House of Commons, and it was a question of law what, under those circumstances, the action of the Returning Officer should have been—whether he should have made the return which had been received from him, or should have returned the candidate who polled the highest number of votes, or should have rejected the disqualified candidate, and returned the one who had the next highest number of votes. This question should properly be considered by the Committee on Privileges and Elections. It was further contended by members of the Opposition that, though elected a member of the Local Legislature on the 27th May, Mr. Robertson resigned by placing his resignation in the hands of two members of that Legislature on the 13th June, the day of the Dominion nomination. In reply, it was alleged that Mr. Robertson had, by the Provincial law, no power to resign until the 21st June, the day after the polling for the House of Commons, and, further, that he did not, in fact, resign, as, by the Statute of Prince Edward Island, the resignation was not complete until it was placed in the hands of the Lieut.-Governor, which in this case was not done until the 25th June. It was, indeed, asserted "that the intention of Mr. Robertson was to put his resignation in such a position that he was to continue to be a member of the Local House if he failed in the election for the House of Commons; but, if he succeeded in this contest, then he would claim the right to sit in this House." On the second day of the debate, Mr. Mackenzie moved, in amendment to the amendment :

"That this House deems it proper, in the matter of the return for the electoral district of King's, in the Island of Prince Edward, to act upon the law of Parliament, as established in the precedents of the old Parliament of Canada and the Parliament of the Dominion, . . . and the law passed by the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada in 1874 respecting Elections; . . . also, in conformity with these precedents and this law, to assist its jurisdiction, to maintain its privileges, and forthwith to redress the violation of law and duty apparent on the papers which has been committed by the Returning Officer in not returning as elected the candidate having the greatest number of votes; and this House de-

clares that James Edwin Robertson should have been returned as one of the members for the said county of King's by the said Returning Officer, saving all rights of all persons to contest the election and return "

It was objected that this was, in substance, the main motion and therefore out of order, but the Speaker decided that it was regular, and, after some further discussion, a vote was taken, when Mr. Mackenzie's amendment was defeated—yeas, 60; nays, 118; majority for the Government, 58. Sir John Macdonald's amendment was then adopted on the same vote, reversed.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections, to whom the case was then referred, held eight sittings, examined Mr. James E. Robertson, one of the claimants to the seat, and, after considerable discussion, adopted on the 13th March, by a vote of 13 to 8, a report to the House which recited the facts disclosed in evidence and concluded with the following finding :—

"Your Committee is therefore of opinion that James E. Robertson being at the time a member of the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island, in which Province, by the Act 39 Vic., cap. 3, it was made illegal for any member of the House of Commons to be elected to sit or vote in the House of Assembly, according to the express terms of the section of the Act of 1872, the majority of the votes given for the said James E. Robertson at such election were thrown away; and that it was the duty of the Returning Officer to return Augustine Colin McDonald as the candidate, he being otherwise eligible, and having the next highest number of votes; and therefore it recommends to your honourable House that the return to the writ of election be amended accordingly."

On the 25th April, Dr. Blanchet, as Chairman of the Committee, moved the adoption of the report. A long debate ensued, in which all the points at issue, as well of law as of fact, were again discussed. Mr. Weldon (St. John, N.B.) moved, in amendment :

"That, in view of the provisions of the Dominion Elections Act, 1874, and the duties of the Returning Officer, as therein defined, and also in view of the fact, elicited from the evidence produced before the Select Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections, now before the House, it was the duty of the Returning Officer at the last election for the Electoral District of King's County, Prince Edward Island, to declare and return James Edwin Robertson, as one of the members elected at the said election."

Mr. Cameron, of Huron, moved, in amendment to this proposed amendment :

"That a difference of opinion exists in the Select Standing Committee of Privileges and Elections, and exists also in the House, as to the effect of the provisions of the Statute bearing on the Election for King's County, in the Island

of Prince Edward ; that the spirit of recent legislation has been to refer questions affecting elections to the judgment of the courts ; that the Supreme Court is the court of last resort in election cases ; that the Supreme Court Act provides that any matter whatever may be referred to the Supreme Court for hearing and consideration by the Governor in Council, and that the court shall thereupon hear and consider the same, and certify their opinion thereon ; that, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable that, before a division is voted by this House on the subject, steps should be taken to obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court on the question whether, under the law regulating the holding the election, James E. Robertson was, on the 13th of June, 1882, disqualified to be elected a member of the House of Commons for the Electoral District of King's County, P.E.I. ; and, 2nd, whether under the law the said James E. Robertson, or the said Augustine C. McDonald should have been declared elected and returned as member for the said Electoral District in the present Parliament by the Returning Officer, or whether the said election was null and void."

The latter amendment was negatived—yeas, 64 ; nays, 108 ; majority for the Government, 44. Mr. Weldon's amendment was lost on the same division. Mr. Davies (Queen's, P.E.I.) then moved, in amendment :

"That the House having declined to decide that James E. Robertson should have been returned by the Returning Officer, it is proper that the election of the second member for the Electoral District of King's County, in the Island of Prince Edward, be declared void, and a new writ issued,"

which was negatived—yeas, 66 ; nays, 108. The report was then adopted—yeas, 107 ; nays, 66. The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery was directed to attend forthwith, and the return was amended in such a manner as to declare Mr. A. C. McDonald duly elected. Mr. McDonald afterwards occupied his seat in the House.

Difficulty arose in connection with another election in Prince Edward Island. In the county of Queen's, the candidates for the two seats were the Hon. David Laird, formerly Minister of the Interior, and afterwards Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories, and Mr. L. H. Davies, Liberals ; and Messrs. F. de St. Croix Brecken and J. T. Jenkins, Conservatives. Mr. Davies was returned at the head of the poll, and Mr. Laird was at the foot. For the second seat, there was a contest between the two Conservative candidates. An insufficient number of ballot papers was supplied to some of the deputy returning officers, who, in the absence of voters' lists, could only guess at the number of electors in their polling subdivisions, and in this way, it was alleged, some persons were prevented from recording their votes. Mr. Jenkins was returned, and, though the Island Courts declared Mr. Brecken entitled to the seat, took the

oaths and his place in the House of Commons, pending an appeal which he had lodged to the Supreme Court. Mr. Jenkins sat for the first fifteen days of the Session, when the Supreme Court confirmed the decision of the Prince Edward Island Judge, and he gave place to Mr. Brecken.

The result of the election for the electoral district of Bothwell, Ontario, had been the cause of acrimonious discussion in the newspapers, the Returning Officer having disallowed certain votes which, it was alleged, would have given the seat to the Hon. David Mills, and returned Mr. J. J. Hawkins as duly elected, while the County Court Judge declared that the votes in question ought to be counted, and re-summed up the numbers, but declined to recount the whole of the ballots separately, on the demand of Mr. Hawkins. The subject was brought before the House by Mr. Hawkins, the sitting member, who moved for a special committee to examine and report upon the conduct of the County Judge of the county of Kent, in refusing to recount the votes cast at the Bothwell election. He accused the Judge of having made "a partial and pretended re-summing instead of the fair and impartial recount contemplated by the Statute," and complained that the press opposed to him had, while this matter was *sub judice*—for it was still pending before the Courts—constantly attacked the Returning Officer for his action. Mr. Cameron (Huron) strongly condemned the advantage taken by Mr. Hawkins of his position as a member of Parliament to blacken the character of a Judge who had no opportunity to defend himself. He contended that the motion should not have been put at all, as it was virtually an impeachment of the Judge, and should only be proceeded with in the prescribed manner. In any case, the hon. gentleman had no just ground for complaint. Sir John Macdonald said he did not know whether the County Judge or the Returning Officer was right, but thought the motion ought to have been postponed until after the final decision of the case by the Courts, and hoped it would not be pressed. After a brief discussion, the motion—Mr. Blake objecting to its withdrawal—was negatived.

The only member formally introduced to the House during this Session was the Hon. J. A. Chapleau (Terrebonne), Secretary of State, who was presented to the Speaker by Sir John Macdonald and Sir Hector Langevin, on his return from the south with recovered health, on the 22nd of May, three days before Parliament was prorogued.

## CHAPTER II.

FINANCE AND TRADE—THE ESTIMATES—COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS OF 1882-3 AND 1883-4—THE BUDGET SPEECH—DEBATE ON THE GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS—CHANGES IN THE TARIFF—BOUNTY ON PIG IRON—TOBACCO DUTIES—CONSOLIDATION OF THE INLAND REVENUE AND CUSTOMS LAWS—REDEMPTION OF FIVE PER CENT DEBENTURES—AMENDMENT OF THE BANKING ACT—CREDIT FONCIER FRANCO-CANADIEN—INSOLVENCY—INTER-PROVINCIAL TRADE COMMITTEE.

THE financial question did not this Session awaken so much interest as it had excited during the last few years. It was known that the Treasury was overflowing—the Finance Minister having obtained a surplus of \$6,225,000 instead of his estimate of \$4,460,000 for the past fiscal year,—and the Opposition members principally confined themselves to contending that the surplus should be lessened by the reduction of the taxes, and to drawing comparisons between the expenditure of the present and the previous Governments to the disadvantage of the former. On the other hand, while the general increase of expenditure was admitted, it was argued that the controllable items had not been unreasonably augmented, and that the additions were such as the growth and prosperity of the country demanded. The Estimates for the year ending June 30th, 1884, which were submitted to Parliament on the 21st March, involved an expenditure on account of Consolidated Revenue Fund of \$29,961,989.08, and on Capital Account of \$15,542,156.67. These sums were afterwards, by supplementary estimates, brought up to totals of \$31,010,327.32 and \$15,913,656.67 respectively, while \$2,626,598.99 additional was asked for the services of the current year 1882-83, and \$542,992.32 to cover unprovided items of the year 1881-2. The following comparative statements show the amounts voted for the fiscal years 1882-3 and 1883-4 respectively, as they appear in the Appropriation Acts which finally passed Parliament, omitting the sums for unprovided items of expired years; and also the amounts of expenditure authorized by Statute:—

## AMOUNT VOTED BY PARLIAMENT.

	1882-3.		1883-4.
	Voted in 1882.	Voted in 1883.	
	\$	\$	\$
Charges of Management.....	171,434 01	.....	172,140 87
Civil Government.....	756,855 00	16,021 11	895,079 83
Administration of Justice.....	38,620 00	10,615 50	39,100 00
Police.....	12,500 00	.....	15,000 00
Penitentiaries.....	296,027 87	4,075 20	296,771 32
Legislation.....	300,317 30	15,571 90	312,024 06
Arts, Agriculture and Statistics.....	111,200 00	.....	113,500 00
Immigration and Quarantine.....	381,107 00	71,169 90	573,387 00
Pensions.....	35,643 00	1,200 00	35,115 00
Militia.....	751,000 00	2,750 00	953,500 00
Railways and Canals—			
(Chargeable to Capital)	19,011,986 00	841,853 00	13,733,350 00
(Chargeable to Income)	127,150 00	5,000 00	119,600 00
Public Works and Buildings—			
(Chargeable to Capital)	.....	100,500 00	207,000 00
(Chargeable to Income)	2,182,225 00	176,094 50	3,148,500 85
Ocean and River Service (Including			
Mail Subsidies).....	422,190 00	.....	471,440 00
Lighthouse and Coast Service.....	497,766 00	9,451 20	520,825 00
Fisheries.....	97,000 00	3,000 00	110,100 00
Scientific Institutions.....	49,400 00	1,750 00	55,750 00
Marine Hospitals and Sick and Dis-			
tressed Seamen.....	62,000 00	.....	62,000 00
Steamboat Inspection.....	15,000 00	2,000 00	22,000 00
Superintendence of Insurance Com-	5,850 00	.....	6,000 00
panies.....			
Geological Survey.....	60,000 00	.....	60,000 00
Indians.....	909,308 70	200,150 00	924,400 35
North-West Mounted Police.....	413,000 00	50,000 00	416,000 00
Miscellaneous.....	178,199 15	89,191 45	226,773 27
Collection of Revenues.....	6,029,975 66	876,205 14	6,944,559 60
Dominion Lands—			
(Chargeable to Capital)	450,000 00	150,000 00	600,000 00
(Chargeable to Income)	.....	.....	147,919 00
	\$33,365,754 69	\$2,626,598 99	\$31,181,836 15

## AMOUNT AUTHORISED BY STATUTE.

	1882-3.	1883-4.
	\$	\$
Public Debt (Including Sinking Fund).....	9,147,280 89	9,156,985 80
Redemption of Debt.....	7,341,481 74	1,373,306 67
Civil Government.....	222,266 66	222,266 66
Administration of Justice.....	574,970 00	576,065 00
Legislation.....	350,560 00	339,320 00
Pensions (Including Superannuation).....	221,517 24	258,270 88
Militia.....	6,600 00	6,600 00
Mail Subsidies.....	126,533 33	126,533 33

	1882-3.	1883-4.
	\$	\$
Fisheries .....	150,000 00	150,000 00
Superintendence of Insurance Companies .....	4,000 00	4,000 00
Subsidies .....	3,512,500 00	3,525,000 00
Miscellaneous .....	3,800 00	3,800 00
	21,511,509 86	15,742,148 04

## TOTALS.

	1882-3.	1883-4.
	\$	\$
Total Vote on Consolidated Fund Account .....	29,608,042 80	31,010,327 52
Total Vote on Capital Account .....	27,895,820 74	15,913,656 67
Grand Totals .....	57,503,863 54	46,923,984 19

The annual Budget Speech was made by Sir Leonard Tilley (St. John, N. B.) on the 30th March. He commenced by explaining how it was that the financial statement, which, last year, was made on the sixteenth day of the session, had now been delayed until seven weeks after the meeting of Parliament. The Government had resolved that they would propose a further reduction of the taxation by a million or a million and a quarter, and, before deciding on what articles the reduction should be made, it had been considered advisable to await the action of the United States Congress on the various propositions before it relative to the reductions in the Customs and Inland Revenue duties. Proceeding at once to his task, and premising that he was not physically strong enough to do justice to his subject, he remarked that the statements he had made last year as to the prosperity of the country [*vide* A. R. 1882, p. 22] might with truth be repeated on this occasion. The Consolidated Revenue for the last fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1882, had amounted to \$33,383,000, and the expenditure to \$27,067,000, leaving the largest surplus that had ever been declared in Canada, \$6,316,000; to which might be added \$1,744,000 received for sales of land in the North-West, making a total surplus of more than eight million dollars. During the same period \$7,400,000 had been expended on Capital Account for the Canadian Pacific and Intercolonial Railways, the enlargement of the

canals, and the surveys in the North-West, so that there was an actual surplus over all the expenditure both on capital and revenue account. At the same time, when the Sinking Fund was taken into consideration, the net debt of the Dominion was \$1,750,000 less and the interest \$15,000 less than it had been in the preceding year. During the twelve months there had been paid into the Dominion savings banks \$5,920,000, out of which the Government had redeemed maturing liabilities amounting to \$4,000,000, and had nearly two millions left towards the expenditure of the current year. The expenditure had been \$1,500,000 more than in the year 1880-81, the increase consisting chiefly of \$146,650 in interest, which was more than met by the additional interest received; \$39,993 for the Sinking Fund, \$75,481 in subsidies to Provinces, both of which were unavoidable; \$30,072 for the Civil Service, necessitated by the growth of public business; \$125,637 for the Census, a work which had to be performed, and had been economically performed; \$105,811 for the Militia, about which there might be some difference of opinion, but which Parliament had decided to expend; \$284,674 on Public Works, in regard to which the country expected an outlay proportioned to the state of the revenue; \$378,317 on the Indians, to which no one could object; \$150,000 on the Post Office, against which was to be set an increased revenue from that source of \$200,000; and \$189,847 on Railways and Canals, which had also been met by the larger receipts. Thus a very small portion of the increased expenditure was added to the taxation, and, if the Government had collected only what was necessary to meet the outlay, the taxation would have been 13c. a head less than it would have been in the period from 1874 to 1878 if the late Government had collected sufficient to pay their obligations. For the current year, he estimated that the receipts would reach \$34,850,000 and the expenditure \$28,850,000, leaving a surplus of \$6,000,000. He also expected to receive from sales of public land \$1,750,000, and from saving banks deposits \$5,250,000. These sums, with the balance in the hands of the Government from last year, would be amply sufficient to meet the estimated expenditure of \$12,500,000 on the Pacific and Intercolonial Railways, the canals, and the surveys in the North-West, and to redeem maturing liabilities to the extent of \$7,000,000 more. If anything should occur to diminish the deposits in the savings banks, a loan for two or three millions would be readily taken up in Canada. The expected increase of \$1,800,000 in the expenditure for the current year was made up

chiefly of the following items :—Railway working expenses, \$500,000, which would be met by a corresponding increase in revenue ; Indians, \$200,000, which was necessary if they desired to avoid the difficulties which had beset the Indian management in the United States ; Immigration, \$50,000, required by the large increase in the number of immigrants ; Canals and Telegraphs, \$50,000, caused by necessary repairs to canals and by the extension of the telegraph system in the west ; \$150,000 voted by Parliament as a bounty to the fishermen ; \$130,000 for the Census ; \$123,000 for the Mounted Police, in consequence of the increase in that force sanctioned by Parliament last year ; \$100,000 for the Post Office, which would be covered by the increased revenue ; \$175,000 for the expenses of the General Election ; and \$150,000 on Public Works. The sum required to meet the expenditure of the current year would involve only 1 c. a head of the population in excess of the average taxation which was necessary from 1874 to 1878, although since that period \$30,000,000 had been expended on railways and other public works. In order to further justify the adoption of the National Policy, he pointed, in proof of the fact that it had not, as its opponents had prophesied, made “ the rich man richer and the poor man poorer,” to the extraordinary growth of the deposits in the savings banks since that policy was inaugurated. From 1874 to 1878 they increased by only \$2,300,000, while during the succeeding four years there had been an excess of deposits over withdrawals of \$13,000,000, and the amount at deposit in the ordinary banks had risen from \$66,406,516 in 1878 to \$96,879,544 on the 31st December, 1882. This was, he thought, sufficient proof that the people in general were better off now than they were before the inauguration of the National Policy, that men were earning better wages than they were then receiving, and that they were employed wherever they required employment. The imports from Great Britain were last year \$13,000,000 more than they were in 1878, and those from the United States \$300,000 less ; while the duties on the latter had been increased by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. and those on the former by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. He entered at some length into statistics as to the actual wealth and commercial position of the country, and expressed his belief that, “ if our business men are not carried away by this success and prosperity, if they do not import over and above what the requirements of the country absolutely demand, if they do not, in their anxiety to do business, trust men who will fail and not pay them,” there would be no diffi-

canals, and the surveys in the North-West, so that there was an actual surplus over all the expenditure both on capital and revenue account. At the same time, when the Sinking Fund was taken into consideration, the net debt of the Dominion was \$1,750,000 less and the interest \$15,000 less than it had been in the preceding year. During the twelve months there had been paid into the Dominion savings banks \$5,920,000, out of which the Government had redeemed maturing liabilities amounting to \$4,000,000, and had nearly two millions left towards the expenditure of the current year. The expenditure had been \$1,500,000 more than in the year 1880-81, the increase consisting chiefly of \$146,650 in interest, which was more than met by the additional interest received; \$39,993 for the Sinking Fund, \$75,481 in subsidies to Provinces, both of which were unavoidable; \$30,072 for the Civil Service, necessitated by the growth of public business; \$125,637 for the Census, a work which had to be performed, and had been economically performed; \$105,811 for the Militia, about which there might be some difference of opinion, but which Parliament had decided to expend; \$284,674 on Public Works, in regard to which the country expected an outlay proportioned to the state of the revenue; \$378,317 on the Indians, to which no one could object; \$150,000 on the Post Office, against which was to be set an increased revenue from that source of \$200,000; and \$189,847 on Railways and Canals, which had also been met by the larger receipts. Thus a very small portion of the increased expenditure was added to the taxation, and, if the Government had collected only what was necessary to meet the outlay, the taxation would have been 13c. a head less than it would have been in the period from 1874 to 1878 if the late Government had collected sufficient to pay their obligations. For the current year, he estimated that the receipts would reach \$34,850,000 and the expenditure \$28,850,000, leaving a surplus of \$6,000,000. He also expected to receive from sales of public land \$1,750,000, and from saving banks deposits \$5,250,000. These sums, with the balance in the hands of the Government from last year, would be amply sufficient to meet the estimated expenditure of \$12,500,000 on the Pacific and Intercolonial Railways, the canals, and the surveys in the North-West, and to redeem maturing liabilities to the extent of \$7,000,000 more. If anything should occur to diminish the deposits in the savings banks, a loan for two or three millions would be readily taken up in Canada. The expected increase of \$1,800,000 in the expenditure for the current year was made up

chiefly of the following items :—Railway working expenses, \$500,000, which would be met by a corresponding increase in revenue ; Indians, \$200,000, which was necessary if they desired to avoid the difficulties which had beset the Indian management in the United States ; Immigration, \$50,000, required by the large increase in the number of immigrants ; Canals and Telegraphs, \$50,000, caused by necessary repairs to canals and by the extension of the telegraph system in the west ; \$150,000 voted by Parliament as a bounty to the fishermen ; \$130,000 for the Census ; \$123,000 for the Mounted Police, in consequence of the increase in that force sanctioned by Parliament last year ; \$100,000 for the Post Office, which would be covered by the increased revenue ; \$175,000 for the expenses of the General Election ; and \$150,000 on Public Works. The sum required to meet the expenditure of the current year would involve only 1 c. a head of the population in excess of the average taxation which was necessary from 1874 to 1878, although since that period \$30,000,000 had been expended on railways and other public works. In order to further justify the adoption of the National Policy, he pointed, in proof of the fact that it had not, as its opponents had prophesied, made “ the rich man richer and the poor man poorer,” to the extraordinary growth of the deposits in the savings banks since that policy was inaugurated. From 1874 to 1878 they increased by only \$2,300,000, while during the succeeding four years there had been an excess of deposits over withdrawals of \$13,000,000, and the amount at deposit in the ordinary banks had risen from \$66,406,516 in 1878 to \$96,879,544 on the 31st December, 1882. This was, he thought, sufficient proof that the people in general were better off now than they were before the inauguration of the National Policy, that men were earning better wages than they were then receiving, and that they were employed wherever they required employment. The imports from Great Britain were last year \$13,000,000 more than they were in 1878, and those from the United States \$300,000 less ; while the duties on the latter had been increased by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. and those on the former by  $2\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. He entered at some length into statistics as to the actual wealth and commercial position of the country, and expressed his belief that, “ if our business men are not carried away by this success and prosperity, if they do not import over and above what the requirements of the country absolutely demand, if they do not, in their anxiety to do business, trust men who will fail and not pay them,” there would be no diffi-

culty whatever for the next seven years with reference to the commercial condition of the country. Year by year our credit in foreign markets was rising, and, while in 1879 our securities stood 4 or 5 per cent. below those of New South Wales, they were now two per cent. above them, and in the proud position of being at the head of all colonial securities in the English market. It was not probable that, from this date till the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Canada would require to go to the English money market except to replace existing liabilities which matured, and its securities would consequently continue to maintain a good position. Under the policy of the present Government, the manufacturing interests of this country had been largely extended, as was shown by the increased quantity of raw material imported for manufacturing purposes. In 1877-8, the quantity of wool imported was 6,230,084lb.; in 1881-2 it was 9,646,684lb. In 1877-8, the raw cotton imported amounted to 7,243,413lb.; in 1881-2, it was 19,342,059lb. In the former year, the value of imported hides was \$1,207,300; in the latter, it was \$2,200,000. In 1877-8 the consumption of coal, which was required to drive the machinery, was 1,665,401 tons, and in 1881-2 it was 2,525,293 tons, exclusive in both years of the coal of British Columbia. In 1877-8, the value of the machinery imported into Canada was \$283,633; in 1881-2, it was \$2,194,446, besides which a large quantity of machinery was now manufactured in the country. In four years the quantity of coal raised in Canada had increased between 500,000 and 600,000 tons; and last year 87 per cent. of the sugar we consumed came direct from the sugar-producing countries, against 6 per cent. in 1877-8. After showing that the increased revenue had principally come from the duties on wines, spirits, tobaccos and cigars, agricultural products of the United States, linen, furs, jewellery, cottons and woollens, he proceeded to explain the changes which it was proposed to make in the tariff [*vide infra*], which included the free admission of bound books, printed over seven years, or printed by any Government or scientific association and not for trade; the reduction of the duty on tobacco made from foreign leaf from 8c. to 2c., and the increase of the duty on agricultural implements and machines from 25 to 35 per cent. The estimated income for the next fiscal year was \$33,250,000, which would probably leave a surplus of \$3,000,000 over the expenditure. In conclusion, he pointed to the emphatic verdict given at the recent General Election as an evidence that the people sustained the fiscal policy of

the Government, and "that the hand must perish that attempts to remove one single stone from the foundation, or one single arch from the superstructure of the national edifice whose foundation was so carefully laid, and whose superstructure was so skilfully superintended by the right hon. gentleman" at the head of the Government.

Mr. Paterson (South Brant) undertook, on behalf of the Opposition, the task of criticising the explanations of the Finance Minister, and at the outset contended that, while it was true that the increased expenditure had in some cases been attended by a corresponding increase in receipts, the present Government had been guilty of still greater extravagance than that which they had for five years charged upon their predecessors. The present Government, in their previous seven years of office, raised the expenditure from \$13,000,000 to \$23,000,600 ; during the five years of the Mackenzie Government it only increased to \$24,455,000, and now this Administration asked for \$30,250,000 for next year. Mr. Mackenzie had reduced the controllable expenditure from \$8,324,076 to \$6,941,577, while the present Government had increased it to \$10,073,015. Referring to the ratio of increase in the imports from Great Britain as compared with those from the United States, he pointed out that the latter had in the last year increased by \$11,584,940, and the former only \$7,014,533. The duty collected on imports from the United States was 15 per cent. while that on British imports was 20 per cent. He, however, did not attach as much importance to this point as some hon. gentlemen did. The Finance Minister had formerly alleged that an adverse balance of trade meant national ruin, but now the balance was enormously against us and it was still increasing. He admitted that the country was prosperous, but alleged that the Finance Minister had misstated the causes of that prosperity. The argument which had been drawn from the increased deposits in the savings banks was, he contended, fallacious, and, if the value of our stocks had gone up, so had that of other stocks all over the world, for the simple reason that the moneyed men of the old country had money to spare. The arrival of good times was not coincident with the introduction of the National Policy, as, one year afterwards, the value of bank stocks and the price of agricultural produce were lower than they had been when the Mackenzie Government were in office. The true cause of the prosperity was the large increase in the exports of lumber, animals and their products, and agricultural products, by which, in the years 1880, 1881 and 1882, \$58,854,915 in gold was

brought into this country. This increase proved that the Finance Minister had not, as he promised, given the farmers a home market for their produce. In 1875, the present Minister of Railways alleged that the then Government had no right to have a surplus, though it was only half a million, and yet the Minister of Finance had now accumulated a surplus of about sixteen millions in three years, and only proposed the paltry relief of \$1,500,000 of duty. When the Government found that they had a surplus, it was their bounden duty to reduce taxation, and not to extract more money from the people than was necessary to carry on public affairs. He believed times would very greatly change before the expiration of the seven years spoken of by the Finance Minister, and that the country would again pass through a period of stringency and trade depression. He alleged that, though the Opposition in the House numbered only 70 to the 140 on the other side, this was not the state of parties in the country, and declared that they would rather remain in Opposition till doomsday than be guilty of committing an act which could not commend itself to any man possessed of a noble, brave and chivalrous nature.

Mr. White (Cardwell), in reply to Mr. Paterson, pointed out that the increase in the expenditure between 1867 and 1874 was accounted for by the fact that the four Provinces which constituted the Dominion at the commencement of that period had become seven before its termination, while the great North-West had been acquired and the Intercolonial Railway nearly completed. The Mackenzie Government had reduced the expenditure under such heads as Public Works, Immigration, and Militia, but they had largely increased the cost of collecting the revenue. From 1879 to 1882, the revenue from Public Works, Customs, Excise, and Post Office had increased from \$21,326,989 to \$31,765,451 or 49½ per cent., while the cost of collecting it had risen from \$5,396,177 to \$5,878,565, or a fraction under 9 per cent. From 1874 to 1879, however, under the Reform administration, the revenue from those sources had decreased from \$22,569,983 to \$21,326,989, or 5½ per cent., while the cost of collecting it rose from \$4,642,183 to \$5,396,177 or 16¼ per cent. The net debt of the country had increased in the three periods since Confederation in the following ratio :—From 1867 to 1874, it had risen from \$75,728,841 to \$108,344,964, but of this sum \$20,452,340 was for the debts of the Provinces assumed by the Dominion, leaving the actual increase \$12,163,983, or an average for seven years of \$1,751,998 ; from 1874 to 1879, \$34,645,223 was added to the debt, being an average annual

increase of \$6,929,045 ; and in 1882, \$10,671,463 had been added, or an average of \$3,555,055 for the time the present Government had been in office, or, including the next year, during which there was to be no increase, a yearly average increase of \$2,667,866 under Conservative rule. Leaving out the amount added by the assumption of the debts of the Provinces, the net addition to the debt since Confederation had been \$57,680,667, while there had been expended on Canals \$12,671,125, on the Canadian Pacific Railway \$26,046,339, on the Intercolonial Railway \$26,464,017, and on the North-West \$2,920,000, making a total from four items of capital account alone of \$68,101,481, or an excess of \$10,420,812 over the total addition to the public debt. From 1867 to 1874, more than \$10,000,000 was expended on capital account in excess of the addition to the debt ; from 1874 to 1879, \$5,723,083 was added to the debt more than was expended on capital account ; and from 1879 to 1882, \$15,535,034 had been expended on capital account in excess of the addition to the debt. He dealt at some length with the general question of imports, and in particular with the effect of the National Policy upon the sugar, tea, cotton, and woollen interests, and upon agriculture, and warned the Opposition that they were unwise in continuing to attack that policy, which the country had endorsed.

The debate was continued on four subsequent days, and was participated in by thirteen other members of the Opposition, and by nineteen sitting on the Government side of the House. The Resolutions were discussed at some length in Committee and on concurrence, and were finally concurred in on the 19th April. The following is a summary of the changes in the Tariff :—

#### SCHEDULE A.

##### *Goods subject to duty—Amendments.*

- Acetic acid, 15c. per Imperial gallon. Previously, 12c.
- Sulphuric and nitric acid combined and all mixed acids, 25 per cent. *ad valorem*. Previously, 20 per cent.
- Playing cards, 6c. per pack. Previously, 30 per cent. *ad valorem*.
- Printed music, 10c. per lb. Previously, 6c.
- Braces or suspenders, 30 per cent. Previously, 25 per cent.
- Buggies, farm waggons, farm railway or freight carts, pleasure carts on gigs, and other carriages not otherwise enumerated, 35 per cent.
- Railway cars, sleighs, cutters, wheelbarrows and hand carts, 30 per cent.
- Children's carriages, 35 per cent.
- Importers of cotton duck, used for sails, to be entitled to a drawback of the duty, less 5 per cent.
- Lampwicks, 30 per cent.

Printed and dyed cottons, except jeans, coutilles, cambrics, silicias, and casbans, 27½ per cent. from January 1st, 1884.

Cordage, 20 per cent.

Drain and sewer pipes glazed, 25 per cent. Previously, 20 per cent.

Dried currants, dates, &c., 20 per cent. Previously, 25 per cent.

Fruits in air-tight-cans, weighing not over one pound, 3c. per can, and 3c. per pound or fraction of a pound additional. Previously, 3c. per pound if sweetened, and 2c. per pound if not sweetened.

Show-cases, \$2 each, and 35 per cent.

Bedsteads and other iron furniture to be included with other furniture at 35 per cent.

Glove leathers, 10 per cent.

Liquorice root extract for manufacturing purposes, 15 per cent. Previously, 20 per cent.

Lubricating oils, composed wholly or in part of petroleum, and costing 30c. per Imperial gallon or over, 25 per cent.; costing less than 30c., 7 1-5thc. per gallon. Previously, 25 per cent. for all kinds.

Union collar cloth paper, 5 per cent. Previously, 10 per cent.

Unground spices, 10 per cent. Previously, 20 per cent.

Manufactured tobacco and snuff, 20c. per lb. Previously, 25.

Spirits of turpentine, 10 per cent. Previously, 20 per cent.

Tomatoes and other vegetables in cans, weighing not over one pound, 2c. per can; and 2c. for each additional pound or fraction of a pound. Previously, 2c. per pound.

Vinegar, 15c. per Imperial gallon. Previously, 12c.

Dress or costume cloths, serges and similar fabrics, under 25 inches wide, and weighing not over 3½ oz. per lineal yard, 20 per cent.

*, Added to dutiable list.*

Agricultural implements, 35 per cent.

Bed comforters or quilts of cotton, 27½ per cent.

Bells, except for churches, 30 per cent.

Boot, shoe and stay laces, 30 per cent.

Button covers, 10 per cent.

Cane or rattan, split or otherwise manufactured, 25 per cent.

Jewel and watch cases and like articles, 30 per cent.

Coal dust, 20 per cent.

Hair cloth, 30 per cent.

India-rubber clothing, 35 per cent.

Jellies and jams, 5c. per lb.

Jute carpeting or matting, and mats, 25 per cent.

Lampblack and ivory black, 10 per cent.

Nitrate and acetate of lead, 5 per cent.

Magic lanterns and optical instruments, including microscopes, and telescopes, 25 per cent.

Nickel anodes, 10 per cent.

Iron, pitcher, spout, cistern, well and force pumps, 35 per cent.

Tin crystals, 20 per cent.

Vaseline, and similar preparations of petroleum for toilet, medicinal or other purposes, in bulk, 4c per lb.; in bottles or other packages, not over one pound in weight each, 6c per lb.

Steel in ingots, bars, sheets and coils, not elsewhere specified, \$5 per ton, from the 1st July.

Files and rasps, 35 per cent.

#### SCHEDULE B.

*Added to free list.*

Asphaltum.

Books, bound, which shall have been printed more than seven years at the date of importation, except that foreign reprints of English copyrighted books shall be subject to the copyright duty.

Books printed by any Government, or by any scientific association, or other society now existing for the promotion of learning and letters, issued in the course of their proceedings and not for the purpose of trade.

Chronometers and compasses for ships.

Copper, in sheets.

Hatters' plush, of silk or cotton.

Iron and steel, old and scrap.

Iron beams, sheets or plates, and knees for iron or composite ships.

Iodine, crude.

Manuscripts.

Marble, in blocks from the quarry in the rough, or sawn on two sides only and not specially shapen, containing 15 cubic feet or over.

Weekly literary papers.

Ottar of roses.

Platinum wire.

Anise, coriander, cardamon, fennel and fenugreek seeds.

Spurs and stilts, used in the manufacture of earthenware.

Sausage skins or casings, not cleaned.

Valerian root.

Wire of brass or copper, round or flat.

Wire of iron or sheet, galvanized or tinned, 15 gauge or smaller.

Wire of spring steel, coppered, for the manufacture of mattresses, 9 gauge or smaller.

Steel railway bars or rails and fish plates, and steel in sheets for the manufacture of saws.

#### *Miscellaneous.*

All imported medicinal preparations to have the true name of the manufacturer and the place where they are prepared permanently and legibly affixed to each parcel by stamp, label or otherwise ; and all medicinal preparations imported without such names so affixed to be forfeited.

The export of deer, wild turkeys and quail in the carcass to be prohibited, and a penalty imposed for every breach of the prohibition.

In connection with the proposed changes in the Tariff, Mr. Blake, on the 11th April, moved for "letters, memorials or representations asking for an increase in the Tariff on any of the articles on which the proposed Tariff resolutions alter the rates of duty," but Mr. Bowell (North Hastings), Minister of Customs, objected to the motion on the ground that most of the communications asked for were of

a confidential character, and that it would destroy, in the future, any prospect of obtaining information from persons engaged in manufactures, if the letters which had been received were to be exposed to the public. Mr. Blake, however, insisted on his motion, and, after a brief discussion, it was negatived on a division—yeas, 65 ; nays, 115 ; majority for the Government, 50.

On the 19th April, the Finance Minister submitted to the House of Commons a resolution declaring it expedient to provide that a bounty of \$1.50 per ton should be paid on all pig iron manufactured in Canada from Canadian ore between the 1st July, 1883, and the 30th June, 1886, and \$1 per ton between the 1st July, 1886, and the 30th June, 1889. He explained that it was felt to be desirable still further to develop the iron industries of Canada, but an increase of the duty on pig iron would be inexpedient as that article was the raw material of a great many Canadian manufactures. The Government, therefore, proposed to pay this bounty for the time named. The Opposition briefly criticised the proposals of the Government, but did not formally challenge them. The resolution was adopted, and a Bill founded upon it was afterwards passed.

The new regulations in regard to the manufacture of tobacco, including the reduction in the Excise duty on this article were made part of a general measure introduced by the Mr. Costigan (Victoria, N.B.), Minister of Inland Revenue, to consolidate and amend the several Acts respecting the Inland Revenue. Manufactured tobacco was made subject to a duty of 12c. per lb., when made from foreign leaf, and 2c. when made from Canadian leaf. Cigarettes and cut tobacco, in packages not more than  $\frac{1}{16}$  lb. each, were to pay 20c. per lb. ; moist snuff, 8c. per lb. ; cigars made from foreign leaf, 30c. per lb. till the 30th June, 1883, and \$3 per 1,000 thereafter ; and cigars made from Canadian leaf 15c. per lb. until June 30th, and \$1.50 per 1,000 thereafter. Various regulations were also introduced in respect to the making of returns, granting of licenses, and warehousing of goods subject to Excise duties. The general provisions of the Bill were well received, but the details were discussed at considerable length in Committee. Finally the Bill became law, with a few amendments.

Mr. Bowell introduced a measure to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting the Customs. The amendments were principally designed to give additional facilities for the collection of revenue, to enable the Government to enforce the penalties provided for the

contravention of the law, and to authorise the granting of a rebate of duty upon damaged goods paying specific duties. This Bill, like that relating to Inland Revenue, was necessarily of great length, as it consolidated the whole existing law upon the subject, but, though much time was occupied in its consideration, it passed with few alterations.

A five per cent. loan issued in 1860 by the Parliament of Canada for £6,446,636 2s. 9d. sterling would mature on the 1st January, 1885. It had been reduced by the sinking fund to £5,065,310, and the Government now proposed to take power to issue debentures at a rate of interest not exceeding 4 per cent. to the amount of \$24,651,176, to redeem the 5 per cents outstanding, or a portion of them, so that it might not be necessary, when the twenty-five years for which the loan was issued expired, to place the whole of it on the market. A bill for this purpose was introduced by Sir Leonard Tilley and passed both Houses with slight discussion.

The Finance Minister also introduced a Bill to prevent unchartered banks from adopting such titles as "banking company," "banking house," "banking association," or any word or designation which would cause it to seem as if such persons were a company carrying on business as a chartered bank. Several members objected that this would seriously interfere with private bankers, a class of men who now rendered great services to the public, especially in small towns where there was not sufficient business to warrant the establishment of an agency by a regularly chartered bank. The measure was amended, with the consent of its author, by permitting the use of the terms designated if the words "not incorporated" were added on the signs and on the stationery of the persons using them, and in that shape it became law.

It will be seen by reference to previous volumes of the REGISTER, [see A. R. 1880-81, p. 194 ; 1882, p. 156] that in 1881 the Dominion Parliament authorized the *Crédit Foncier Franco-Canadien*—which had been previously incorporated and granted unique privileges, amounting to a monopoly as a loan company having its head-quarters in France, by the Quebec Legislature—to do business throughout the Dominion, but limited the interest it was entitled to charge to six per cent., which was the condition on which Quebec had granted it such an exceptional protection. Shortly afterwards, a financial crisis in France, whence the money which was to be lent on such easy terms was to come, had the effect of so enhancing the value of that article

that it was found impossible to carry on remunerative operations in Canada at the rate of interest fixed by Parliament. Accordingly, in 1882, the company approached the Dominion Legislature and asked to be relieved from the restriction, promising to relinquish the monopoly granted to it by the Province of Quebec. It was the view of Parliament, however, that legislation to secure the withdrawal of the privilege should be had in the Provincial Legislature before the company was given the power to charge a higher rate of interest, and the bill was rejected. During the same year, the required legislation was obtained in Quebec, and the *Crédit Foncier Franco-Canadien* now came again to the Dominion Parliament, and asked that, as it had no advantage over any other loan company, it might be permitted to charge interest on its loans up to 8 per cent. The bill introduced for this purpose was opposed at every stage by Mr. Auger (Shefford) and one or two other members, and abortive attempts were made to obtain the substitution of seven for eight per cent., but the proposal was generally felt to be reasonable, and was accordingly placed on the Statute-book, after the insertion of provisions carefully preserving the rights of existing borrowers, and ensuring that the rate of interest should not be increased by additional charges for management or other colourable pretext.

Early in the session, Dr. Beaty (Centre Toronto) introduced the two measures which he had proposed to the House in 1882, one for the discharge of past insolvents, and the other for the equitable distribution of insolvent estates [see A. R. 1882, p. 62], but on the second reading of the former being proposed, very great objection was taken to it, and, the debate being adjourned, the subject fell through. The second bill, and another with a similar design, subsequently submitted by Mr. Curran (Montreal Centre), were not proposed for a second reading.

On the 5th March, on the proposal of Mr. Paint (Richmond, N. S.), a select committee was appointed "to take into consideration and report how inter-provincial trade may be best promoted, the earnings and enlarged traffic of the Intercolonial Railway be further increased by products from Ontario and Quebec east to the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland, and by returning freights." The committee examined persons from various parts of the Dominion conversant with the trade carried on between Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and reported the result of their investigation to the House on the 25th April. They stated that the

imports from Ontario and Quebec into the Maritime Provinces had risen from \$1,200,000 in 1866, the year before Confederation, to \$22,000,000 in 1882, and that the importation from the Maritime Provinces into Quebec of coal, herring, codfish and oils had developed to very large proportions. The chief obstacle to the extension of this trade was the delay in transmission of goods canned, by insufficient accommodation, principally on the Grand Trunk Railway, and the committee suggested the immediate establishment of a line of propellers between the western end of Lake Ontario and the Intercolonial Railway terminus at Point Lévis. They also urged the deepening of the St. Lawrence canals to a uniform depth with the Welland Canal, which, by enabling large vessels to go through from Ontario to the sea, would cheapen the cost of freights.

### CHAPTER III.

NORTH-WEST SETTLEMENT—DOMINION LANDS LAW AMENDMENT—GOVERNMENT BILL—TORRENS SYSTEM OF LAND TRANSFER—DUTY ON AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—LAND SURVEYS—INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY : MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

IN a country of such vast territorial extent and small population as Canada in 1883, it is evident that its present rulers are but the trustees of posterity, and that the future well-being of millions may be largely affected by the wisdom or unwisdom of the policy now adopted in dealing with the vast region to the West, the acquisition of which from the Hudson's Bay Company in 1870 gave the Canadian Government the control of half a continent. It is, therefore, no matter for surprise that public attention is attracted to the questions of the settlement of, and travelling facilities in, the North-West, perhaps more at this time than to any other point in the administration of affairs. On the 2nd March, Sir John Macdonald introduced a Bill further to amend and consolidate the several Acts respecting the Public Lands of the Dominion therein mentioned. The amendments to the existing law were of considerable importance, and, of course, the Bill, being a consolidation, contained a re-enactment of the provisions which were not altered. The principal conditions on which free homesteads were granted were retained. By these any person, male or female, who is the sole head of a family, or any male of the age of eighteen years, can, on making application in proper form to the Agent of Dominion Lands for the district, obtain homestead entry for any quantity of land available for that purpose not exceeding one quarter-section, that is 160 acres, in extent; and, if he in person occupies, resides upon and cultivates the land for three years after obtaining the entry, is entitled, at the expiration of that time, to a patent therefor. Each such person is further entitled, at the time of making entry for the homestead, to obtain a preëmption entry for an adjoining unoccupied quarter-section of 160 acres, for which he will receive patent at the same time as that for the homestead, on paying for the preëmption the price per acre fixed at the time of the entry. For each entry, a fee of \$10 must be paid, and both are forfeited by the neglect of the settler to take possession of the homestead within six months after the entry or by his or her absence therefrom for

more than six months within any one year. A person who has resided upon the homestead for twelve months, and cultivated not less than thirty acres, may obtain the patent by purchasing the land at the Government price. The privilege of making homestead entry is confined to surveyed agricultural lands, though a person who has settled on unsurveyed land is given the prior right of entry when the survey is made and confirmed, provided the land on which he has "squatted," as it is commonly termed, is land available for homestead entry. It may be added that all the sections bearing odd numbers are reserved by Order in Council for sale without conditions of settlement; that the law reserves sections 8 and 26 in every fifth township, and section 8 and three-quarters of section 26 in the other townships, for the Hudson's Bay Company; and sections 11 and 29 for school purposes; and that no timber or mineral lands are open for homestead entry. The time within which the settler must go into actual occupation of his land had formerly been two months after entry, but this had been extended to six months. It was considered, however, unreasonable to require a person who had selected his land and made his entry in the fall to go into residence in mid-winter, and Sir John Macdonald therefore proposed that a homesteader who had obtained entry after the beginning of September should not forfeit it if he entered into actual occupation by the 15th of May following. Mr. Charlton, Mr. Sutherland and Mr. Scott advocated a further extension, so that a person making an entry between the 15th July and the 15th December should be allowed till the 1st June following, and ultimately the clause was amended so as to provide that a settler who made his entry after the 1st September should have until the 1st June following within which to go into occupation. Another amendment introduced by this Bill was that giving persons who obtain patents for their land after three years' residence the right to obtain other homesteads subsequently, on fulfilling similar conditions. In order to prevent the "jumping" of claims, it was announced that the Government intended to appoint certain officers to inspect the homesteads and see that the settlers were fulfilling the conditions of their entries. Great delay had occurred in the issue of patents, in consequence of the formalities with which the Great Seal, which was attached to these documents, was safeguarded. Sir John Macdonald pointed out that these precautions were necessary, as, when once the Great Seal had been appended to a document, it was impossible to go behind it "except by the action of the Crown itself, or by the

consent of the Crown through the Courts of the Crown," but provision was made to simplify the proceeding by preparing and issuing the patents in the Department of the Interior, instead of passing them through two or three Departments. In order still further to meet the requirements of the settler, and give him a *quasi* title which he might negotiate at as early a date as possible, permission was given to a homesteader to "dispose of and convey, assign or transfer his right or title" in his homestead and preëmption, as soon as he received a certificate from the local agent of Dominion Lands, countersigned by the Commissioner, that the land had been recommended for patent. Another clause in the Bill gave the Governor in Council power to abolish the preëmption right. Sir John Macdonald pointed out that experience had shown that 160 acres was as much land as an ordinary farmer could profitably cultivate, and that the additional 160 acres obtained by way of preëmption was too often left untilled and held for sale. A very general opinion was expressed in favour of doing away with preëmptions, and finally a clause was inserted declaring that they should cease after the 1st January, 1885. The school lands, that is, sections 11 and 29 in every surveyed township, are by law vested in the Dominion Government, who are to offer them for sale by auction at an upset price, whenever there is a sufficient demand for them, to invest the moneys received in Dominion securities, and pay over the interest to the Government of the Province or Territory, as the case may be. Sir John Macdonald stated that representations had come from the Government of Manitoba that the school lands of that Province should be handed over to their management, but "hitherto the Government have not seen their way to go so far. That Province is large and its population small, and the temptation to deal with that magnificent grant for present purposes, to meet present exigencies, is very great; and the Government think they ought not to denude themselves of this sacred trust, handed over to them as trustees of this great fund for the education of the people in the illimitable future."

Mr. Charlton said the Government deserved the thanks of the country for the consolidation of the various laws in reference to the North-West lands, and believed that the proposed changes, so far as they went, were commendable ones. He advocated, however, some further amendments, including permission to a settler to sell his claim after one year's residence, the encouragement of tree culture, and the establishment of a system of sales of land for cash, with con-

ditions of settlement. Mr. Sutherland (Selkirk) also approved of the proposed alterations, but suggested that the rate of interest to be paid by settlers for advances of money should be 8 instead of 6 per cent., and that persons should be allowed to acquire land by cultivating 20 acres a year for five years and becoming actual residents during the last year. Mr. Royal (Provencher) supported the latter suggestion, and urged a more rapid disposal of the coal lands. Mr. Orton (Centre Wellington) favoured the sale of land for cash to actual settlers, and permission to a person of limited means to absent himself from his homestead for nine months in each of the first two years for the purpose of earning money. Mr. Watson (Marquette) agreed with the views of the First Minister in relation to school lands, proposed that, where a family included two or three sons, a larger homestead than 160 acres might be allowed on condition of cultivation, and believed the latter would be more valuable in all cases than the condition of residence. Mr. Ross (Lisgar) said the Bill had given a good deal of satisfaction, especially as it contained a provision permitting persons to take second homesteads, to the previous lack of which he attributed the fact that so many persons had gone from the North-West to Dakota. He thought that two months' residence was all that should be required in the first year, and advocated the sale of the lands within one mile on each side of the Pacific Railway, which had been reserved from settlement, with the result that people who travelled along that line saw no farming in operation, and drew the conclusion that it could not be profitably carried on there. Mr. Scott (Winnipeg) denied that there had been any large exodus from Manitoba, and asserted that, for every one who had left it for the United States, ten had come over from the United States into Manitoba. He concurred in the opinion that the management of the school lands should remain in the hands of the Dominion Government, and did not think it advisable that any large quantity of them should be offered for sale at present. On the third reading, Mr. Charlton condemned the system which had been adopted of granting large tracts of lands to colonization companies, and moved to insert a provision "that all sales of agricultural lands shall, unless under exceptional circumstances, applicable to particular lots, be made on condition of actual settlement by the purchaser, and in quantities limited to the number of acres which can be reasonably occupied by one settler." After a brief discussion, the amendment

was negatived—yeas, 49 ; nays, 101 ; majority for the Government, 52. The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

In the Senate, the Hon. Mr. Reesor introduced a Bill for the protection of settlers on Dominion Lands in Manitoba and the North-West, which provided that the performance of certain specified improvements on a homestead by proxy should be equivalent to actual residence. On the introduction of the Government measure, Mr. Reesor postponed the consideration of his Bill, and finally withdrew it. Sir Alexander Campbell introduced the Government Bill into the Senate on the 5th May, and an interesting debate took place on the second reading and in Committee. The measure received the approval of the Manitoba Senators. Mr. Reesor considered all the proposed amendments in the right direction but was in favour of substituting the making of improvements for actual residence, and of a provision giving the legal representative of a deceased homesteader a right to his land in all cases. On the third reading, the Hon. Mr. Power moved to add a provision "that the *bonâ fide* cultivation of fifteen acres of such land by the person who has obtained a homestead entry therefor shall be accepted as an equivalent for the term of residence hereby required during the first year after entry." The Hon. Mr. Macpherson (Speaker), on behalf of the Government, strongly opposed the suggestion, as being in favour of the speculator. "All the speculator has to do," he said, "is to hire a man to enter as a homesteader, and not to reside on the lot—not even to pitch a tent on it—but to break and cultivate, in the superficial way it is sometimes done, fifteen acres." The motion was lost. Another amendment proposed by the same gentleman, with the view of permitting purchasers of homesteads after a year's residence and cultivation to get second entries, was also defeated ; and one moved by the Hon. Mr. Reesor, to provide that "in cases where more than half of such homestead is under cultivation when the patent is applied for, then the Minister of the Interior may assume that residence has been sufficient without further proof," met a like fate. An amendment proposed by Mr. Reesor, that the mining and coal land regulations should come into operation when adopted by the Governor in Council, instead of after lying on the Table of Parliament for one month without disapproval, was accepted by the Government, and the Bill passed. On its being returned to the House of Commons, Mr. Blake ineffectually moved that the amendment be disagreed to,

“for the reason that it is not fitting to abandon the existing measure of Parliamentary control over such regulations.”

On the 12th April, Mr. McCarthy introduced a Bill in the House of Commons, for the declaration of titles to land, and to facilitate its transfer, in the Territories of Canada. The measure was based on the Torrens system of land transfer which prevails in Australia. The main provision was that a man, on obtaining his patent from the Crown, received a certificate, which was exchanged for another on a transfer of the property, so that the certificate was always *prima facie* proof of title, and it became unnecessary to examine all the links in the chain from the original grant to the actual possessor. Mr. McCarthy pointed to the perfectly successful operation of this system where it had been adopted, and expressed his conviction that it would be a great boon to the settlers on the public domain, if, in addition to giving them 160 acres of land free, they gave them an inexpensive system of indefeasible title. Mr. Blake expressed a strong desire to see a cheap and simple mode of transfer introduced while the country was yet young, and gave a general approval to this Bill, which then obtained its first reading, but was not further proceeded with.

The proposal of the Finance Minister to increase the duty on agricultural implements from 25 to 35 per cent. caused considerable discussion in view of the anticipated effect of the change on the settlers in Manitoba and the North-West Territory. Sir Leonard Tilley stated that the American houses were selling their implements in Winnipeg as cheaply as the Canadian manufacturers, and, unless some steps were taken, would drive the latter out of the market and then increase the price to the consumer. It was for this reason that the Government proposed to increase the duty. In consequence of the representations made to them on the subject, they afterwards postponed the date for the change to become effective until the 10th May, in order to “give ample time to the people of Manitoba and other parts of the Dominion to import such ploughs and similar articles as they could not obtain in the Dominion. But,” said the Finance Minister, “we have no doubt that our own people will be able to manufacture for the next year enough for that and every other part of the Dominion, without any necessity of going abroad for a single article, and at prices as low as have prevailed in the past.” Mr. Sutherland (Selkirk) protested against the increase as “a great hardship to the people of that country,” and denied that

the Ontario manufacturers would be able to produce sufficient implements to meet the demand in the North-West. Mr. Royal said it had not been shown that the duty increased the price to settlers in Manitoba. Mr. Casey (West Elgin) said the Ontario manufacturers would not sell their implements for less in Manitoba than the price at which they could be imported from the United States, with the duty added. Mr. Bowell, Minister of Customs, stated that the Canadian manufacturers were prepared to supply all the implements needed in Manitoba and the North-West as cheap as, or cheaper than, in the past. Mr. Watson asked if the Canadian manufacturers could supply enough machinery for the North-West, as cheaply as before, and of better quality than the American machinery, why did they want more protection? The Government proposal was, of course, adopted.

The vigorous prosecution of the surveys demanded a very large vote for Dominion Lands. The amount appropriated for this service for the current year had been \$450,000, and now \$600,000 was granted for the year ending June 30th, 1884, and \$150,000 was voted to bring up the appropriation for 1882-83 to the same amount. Sir John Macdonald stated that, during the season of 1882, the outlines of 800 townships had been run, and 800 more had been subdivided. It was expected that during the season of 1883, 800 townships would be outlined, and from 1,000 to 1,200 subdivided into quarter-sections. The cost of the season's operations was expected to reach the total of the amounts now voted for the two fiscal years, namely, \$750,000. It was not expected that it would be necessary ever to vote so large a sum in any subsequent year.

The Minister of the Interior was by law the *ex officio* Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, but the development of the North-West had so increased the duties of the Minister, that it was found expedient to provide that the Department of Indian Affairs might be placed under any other Minister decided upon by the Governor-in-Council. A Bill to that effect was introduced by Sir John Macdonald and became law without opposition. In the discussion of the vote for the Indians in Committee of Supply, Sir John Macdonald expressed his conviction that the buffalo would not again come into Canada as the Americans had taken steps to prevent its passing the boundary. As a result he expected that the Indians would be induced to settle down to work on their reserves. One of the items was \$44,000 for the establishment of three industrial schools for the

Indians—a Protestant school at Battleford, and Catholic schools at Qu'Appelle and some other place. About \$1,500 of the amount was to be given by way of assistance to an industrial school already established by Mgr. Grandin, Bishop of St. Albert. It was intended to commence with about 120 male children, who would be taught to till the soil and given the rudiments of a general education.

Sir Charles Tupper made his annual statement of the position of the Canadian Pacific Railway on the 4th May. The contract made with the Syndicate in 1881 provided that the road should be completed by the 1st July, 1891, but the Minister of Railways was "enabled now to say that, if the progress in future is equal to the progress of the past, we may confidently accept the statement of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, that, by the end of December, 1886, that road will be completed from end to end." He had no doubt that "those who had witnessed the great progress given to this country, the enormous impetus given to the advancement of this country, by the vigorous and rapid prosecution of the work up to the present time" would agree with him "in the sentiment that to anticipate the date of completion by no less than four years and a half will be to confer upon Canada the greatest possible boon and benefit." On the eastern division, the track was laid on the main line from Callander to Sturgeon River, a distance of 40 miles, the grading was nearly completed for an additional distance of twenty miles, and was well advanced on a further section of ten miles. It was expected to extend the track on this division 100 miles further west during the year, and upon it 2,300 men and 173 teams were then employed. On the Algoma Branch, running from the main line to Algoma Mills on Lake Huron, a distance of 100 miles, the track had been laid on 25 miles and it was expected to have the whole branch open for traffic during the ensuing season. On this branch 1,650 men and 80 teams were employed. It was anticipated also that during the year, the rails would be laid for 100 miles of Prince Arthur's Landing, where 1,150 men and 100 teams were at work. The surveys of the remainder of the line north and east of Lake Superior had been completed, and the Company claimed that the shortest route had been selected, though the work upon it would be extremely heavy. On the central section, the rapidity of construction had been unprecedented, 175 miles of track having been laid in fifty-three consecutive days. From his own observation, corroborated by the statements of Mr. Sandford Fleming and Mr. C. J. Brydges, the Minister declared that "everything has been done from

the commencement down to the present time to give the Canadian Pacific Railway the highest possible character as a first-class road in every respect." The progress had been satisfactory upon that portion of the road remaining in the hands of the Government. Of the entire line of 2,528 miles, the track was laid, and in good condition for passing trains, for the following distances :—

Callander to Sturgeon River.....	40	miles.
East of Current River to Prince Arthur's Landing	6	"
Prince Arthur's Landing to Red River.....	432	"
Red River to Colloy's Station.....	626	"
In British Columbia.....	28	"
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	1132	"
Track still to be laid on.....	1396	"
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	2528	"
Callander to Montreal.....	347	"
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Total distance Montreal to Port Moody.....	2875	"

In addition to the main line, the company would soon finish 281 miles of branches, apart from 110 miles of the extension of the Manitoba South-Western road, and 180 miles from the main line to the Souris coal fields. The total payments to date by the Government had been the following :—

Cash Subsidy to C. P. R. Company.....	\$6,625,384
Advances on rails .....	1,248,627
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	\$ 7,874,011
Government outlay on Lake Superior section.....	13,373,500
"        "        Western Section.....	5,412,500
"        "        Pembina Branch.....	1,480,883
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	\$28,140,894

In addition to the cash subsidy, the Company had received of the land grant 7,879,100 acres. The Company had expended on the main line and branches west of Callander \$24,571,412. The line in operation west of Winnipeg extended to Swift Current, a distance of 512 miles. Mr. Blake, at great length, criticised the policy of the Government on this question, after which the House went into Committee of Supply and voted the sums asked for the Railway.

## CHAPTER IV.

SUBSIDIES TO RAILWAYS—ST. JOHN BRIDGE COMPANY—DEEPENING OF THE ST. LAWRENCE—AMENDMENT OF THE RAILWAY ACT—DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL CONTROL OF RAILWAYS—COURT OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS—CARRIERS BY LAND.

The legislation of the Session in reference to railways, apart from those in the construction of which the Government was more particularly interested, was of considerable importance. In the Session of 1882, the Government had introduced the principle of granting aid to the construction of railways which promised to be for the general advantage, rather than for that of one Province alone, and had voted the following sums:—For a railway from Gravenhurst to Callander, Ont., 110 miles, at \$6,000 a mile, \$660,000; for a railway from St. Raymond to Lake St. John, Que., 120 miles, at \$3,200 a mile, \$384,000; for a railway from Rivière du Loup, Que., to Edmunston, N.B., 75 miles, at \$3,200 a mile, \$240,000; for a railway from Oxford to New Glasgow, N.S., 70 miles, at \$3,200 a mile, \$224,000; in all, \$1,508,000. It was now proposed to continue that policy by granting subsidies at the rate of \$3,200 a mile to the following railways:—Baie des Chaleurs, Que., 100 miles, \$320,000; Caraquet, N.B., 36 miles, \$115,200; Gatineau Valley, Que., 50 miles, \$161,000; Great American and European Short Line, N.S., 80 miles, \$256,000; International, Que., 49 miles, \$156,800; Northern and Western, N.B., 32 miles, \$102,400; Montreal and Western, Que., 50 miles, \$160,000; Napanee, Tamworth and Quebec, Ont., 28 miles, \$89,600; Quebec and Lake St. John, Que., 25 miles, \$80,000. Provision was also to be made for the payment of \$38,400 to a company which should construct a railway from the Intercolonial at Petitcodiac to Havelock Corner, N.B., being 12 miles at the rate of \$3,200 a mile; and for a subsidy of \$6,000 a mile, in addition to the \$6,000 a mile already voted, for a railway from Gravenhurst to Callander, Ont., 110 miles, amounting to \$660,000. Sir Charles Tupper introduced the resolutions declaring it expedient to grant these subsidies, which amounted in all to \$2,138,400, on the 17th May. After a brief discussion, the resolutions were adopted, and the Bill founded on them passed with very little debate.

The Government were also authorized by an Act passed this Session to make a loan to the St. John Bridge and Railway Extension Company as the work progressed, such loan not to exceed 80 per cent. of the cost of construction nor in the whole \$500,000, and to be a first charge on the work, and the Governor-in-Council to have power to assume the work on paying the balance of the cost with interest, or on default by the company. An amendment proposed by Mr. Blake to provide for equality of tolls charged to, and right of, all persons using the bridge, and for the tariff of tolls to be subject to the approval of the Governor-in-Council, was negatived. Another measure which was adopted in the interests of transportation was one authorizing the Governor-in-Council to advance to the Montreal Harbour Commissioners from time to time a sum not exceeding \$900,000, for the purpose of deepening the channel of the St. Lawrence, between Montreal and Quebec, to the depth of 27½ feet at low water.

Sir Charles Tupper brought in a Bill further to amend the Consolidated Railway Act, 1879, and to declare certain lines of railway to be works for the general advantage of Canada. The greater portion of the Bill embodied minor improvements of the law regulating railway traffic and arrangements, including suggestions taken from measures introduced by Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Mulock, but the only clause which occasioned serious discussion was one to the effect that, whereas it was enacted by the British North America Act "that the exclusive legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada extends to such local works and undertakings as, although wholly situate within a Province, are before or after their execution declared by the Parliament of Canada to be for the general advantage of Canada, or for the advantage of two or more Provinces," and whereas certain railways named and their branches were for the general advantage of Canada, and "for the better and more uniform government of all such works, and for the greater safety, convenience and advantage of the public, it is desirable that Parliament should so declare; therefore it is hereby declared that the said lines of railway—namely, the Intercolonial, Grand Trunk, North Shore, Northern, Hamilton and North-Western, Canada Southern, Great Western, Credit Valley, Ontario and Quebec, and Canadian Pacific Railways—are works for the general advantage of Canada, and each and every branch line or railway connecting with or crossing the said lines of railway, or any one of them, is a work for the general advantage of Canada." The Minister of Railways explained the necessity for this enactment on the

ground that without it the legislation of this Parliament did not touch the leading lines of railway, and the "necessity had forced itself upon the Government of having these leading lines of railway brought under the control of this Parliament, so that we might make such regulations as in the judgment of this House might be from time to time considered necessary in the interest of the public." Mr. Blake, however, complained that the definition was vague and unsatisfactory, but appeared to include practically every railway, because they all connected, directly or indirectly, with some of the leading lines which were named. He therefore regarded the proposal "as one calculated practically to destroy the efficiency of the Provincial jurisdiction and control in the important question of Provincial railways." "Much," he said, "has been done by the Provinces in the way of the creation of local railways," and it appeared to him that "to take the whole of these works into the control of this Parliament, simply upon the theory that, because they connect with leading lines, they are therefore to be declared to be for the general advantage of Canada, is to violate the letter and spirit of the constitution on this subject." Sir Charles Tupper replied that no harm could possibly flow to the Provinces from the Federal Parliament having jurisdiction over the railways, and there were indeed "many reasons why it is in the interest of the country that the railway system should, to a large extent, be under the control of this Parliament." On the proposal for the third reading, Mr. Blake moved "to amend the clause transferring Provincial railways to the legislative jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada, by striking out the general provisions affecting independent lines intersecting or touching other railways, and the provision affecting lines hereafter chartered by a Provincial Legislature." The amendment was negatived by 78 to 42, and the Bill passed. In the Senate, Mr. Power moved to exclude local lines from its operation, but unsuccessfully. (*Vide* A.R. 1882, p. 144.)

Mr. McCarthy's Bill for constituting a Court of Railway Commissioners for Canada (*vide* A. R. 1880-81, p. 194; 1882, p. 48) was again introduced, and was made the subject of warm discussion, and of consideration by the Railway Committee, which elicited some valuable information from the various deputations which appeared before it in relation to the matter. Mr. McCarthy (North Simcoe) explained the provisions of the Bill in moving the second reading on the 8th March. It proposed to constitute a Court, to consist of three Commissioners or Judges, who should be removable only on an address from both Houses of Parliament, and of whom one should be a

lawyer and another a railway expert. This Court was to have power to compel railway companies to do what by their charters they had agreed to do, afford equal facilities to all, and carry on their business in a manner which should be more beneficial to the public than at present. He contended that the proposed Court was necessary, because, "although there were laws which enacted that railway companies should deal fairly by the public, fairly by localities, and fairly by other companies, these laws were practically a dead letter," as there was "no way of compelling railway companies to do that which by their charters they had agreed to do." He showed that railway companies discriminated in their freight rates against certain localities by reducing them in favour of others at greater distances, and that persons were deterred from proceeding against the companies because the latter could take the case from court to court, and exhaust both the patience and the means of a private litigant. In England far greater control was exercised over the railways than in Canada, although in this country about a third of the whole cost of their construction had been contributed by the State. Sir Charles Tupper said such interference as was proposed might injure the through carrying trade of our railways, which were in a different position from those in England in being engaged in keen competition for that through traffic with the American lines. He pointed to the enormous amount of foreign capital which had been invested in our railways and had remained unremunerative, and thought the House should hesitate before adopting a measure which would discourage foreign capitalists, or which might be held to be a breach of faith with those who had already contributed to the construction of our railways. He did not oppose the second reading, but desired that the Bill should then be referred to the Committee on Railways for consideration. Messrs. Orton (Centre Wellington), Sproule (East Grey), and Haggart (South Lanark) warmly supported the measure which received the qualified approval of Mr. M. C. Cameron (West Huron), and was strongly opposed by Mr. Mackenzie (East York). Sir John Macdonald said some legislation on this subject was earnestly desired by the people of this country, though he could not say whether the proposed system was the best or not. The Bill was read the second time, and referred to the Railway Committee. This large standing committee held several meetings in the chamber of the House of Commons, it being found impossible to accommodate the members and the deputations in the usual Committee Room. Statements were *made in opposition to the Bill* by Messrs. S. Barker, General Mana-

ger of the Northern and North Western Railway ; John Bell, Solicitor of the Grand Trunk Railway ; D. Plewes, Brantford ; T. Cramp, Montreal ; R. Spratt, Toronto ; A. Robertson, Montreal ; W. W. Ogilvie, Montreal ; W. D. Matthews, representing the Toronto Corn Exchange Association ; and W. Gooderham, Toronto ; while Messrs. R. W. Elliott and George A. Chapman (President of the Toronto Corn Exchange) presented and supported a report of the Toronto Board of Trade in favour of the measure. The Committee finally, after a long discussion, and upon a division, reported that the preamble of the Bill had not been proved to their satisfaction. An attempt was made, notwithstanding the adverse report of the Committee, to proceed with the Bill in the House, but the motion to refer it to Committee of the Whole was, after some discussion, negatived without a division. A clause suggested by this Bill, imposing upon railway companies the duty of carrying goods or persons under the same circumstances for the same rate, was embodied in the Railway Act Amendment Bill of the Government, which has been already referred to. Mr. Mulock (North York) introduced a Bill, which was also incorporated in the Government measure, providing that, before any arrangement into which railway companies might enter under the Consolidated Railway Act, for joint working for twenty-one years, or less should have validity, it should be sanctioned by the Governor-General-in-Council.

Another Bill of importance, specially affecting railway and express companies, was submitted to the House by Mr. McCarthy, respecting Carriers by Land. It provided that carriers should not be responsible for the loss or injury of parcels beyond the value of \$50, unless they were insured in a manner provided in the Bill, and that the conditions imposed by carriers should not govern the contract unless they were in writing and signed by the owner or shipper of the goods, and not even then unless, in case of dispute, they were held by the Court or tribunal to be just and reasonable. Mr. Abbott (Argenteuil) expressed doubts as to the constitutionality of the measure on its introduction, as dealing with matters which belonged exclusively to the Provincial Legislatures, but the Bill passed through its subsequent stages without opposition until, on the motion for the third reading, Mr. Ouimet moved, in amendment, "that, in the opinion of the House, the adoption of this Bill would be unconstitutional and injudicious." An interesting debate on the constitutional question ensued, but, being adjourned, was not resumed, and the Bill thus dropped.

## CHAPTER V.

MILITIA LAW AMENDMENT: INCREASE IN THE STANDING FORCE—CERTIFICATES OF MASTERS AND MATES—CIVIL SERVICE ACT AMENDMENT—THE FRANCHISE—THE LIQUOR LICENSE QUESTION: APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE—BILL DRAFTED—AMENDMENTS IN COMMITTEE—PUNISHMENT OF SEDUCTION, &c.—WIFE-BEATING—CRUELTY TO ANIMALS—THE LAW OF EVIDENCE—FRAUD IN PUBLIC CONTRACTS—ORANGE INCORPORATION BILL.

A MEASURE which attracted considerable attention was a Bill to consolidate and amend the laws affecting the Militia of Canada, which was introduced by Mr. Caron, Minister of Militia and Defence, and explained by him, on the motion for the second reading, in a speech of great interest and eloquence, in which he reviewed the military history of the country. The principal provision in the Bill was one establishing another battery of artillery, in addition to "A" and "B" batteries already existing, a troop of cavalry, and three companies of infantry, the whole strength of the force thus embodied, including the three batteries of artillery, three companies of infantry, and the troop of cavalry, not to exceed 750 men, who were to be enlisted for three years. The troop of cavalry was to comprise 32 horses, and was to be divided between "A" and "B" batteries, at Quebec and Kingston respectively. In connection with each company of infantry, a school of infantry was to be established for the instruction of aspirant officers and non-commissioned officers of the active militia. The Bill also authorized the Government to appoint a Quartermaster-General at head quarters, though Mr. Caron stated that it was not the intention to take immediate advantage of this provision. Mr. O'Brien (Muskoka) advocated liberality in dealing with the militia force. He reminded the House that at Confederation there had been an understanding that \$1,000,000 a year should be spent on the militia, but in fact only about \$750,000 had been usually voted, and in some years not much more than \$500,000. If the full sum had been spent, it would only have been about 25c. a head, while during the last ten years the American Government had spent \$1 a head, in addition to an expenditure by the several States equal to the Canadian amount per head of the population. He urged that the force should be drilled every year, that the time of the annual drill should be definitely fixed, and suggested other improvements

in the present system. Mr. Ross (West Middlesex) thought it would be better to spend the additional money which the proposed new force would cost upon the rank and file, either by increasing the drill pay, or extending the time for drilling. He was in favour of appointing a Canadian to command the Militia instead of an officer of the Imperial service, according to the present system. In the debate which followed, several members urged that a greater proportion of the vote should be expended on the volunteers themselves. Mr. Caron, in the course of his reply, stated that the taxation in Canada for "army and navy" was 19c. per head of the population, while in the United States it was \$1.12 per head—apart from the State expenditure—and in England \$4 per head. The small force he proposed to establish would be of great service to the regular militia, by supplying it with trained non-commissioned officers, and would fill the same position in regard to the infantry which "A" and "B" batteries filled with reference to the artillery. The increased cost was estimated at \$150,000. In Committee, the Minister stated that it was intended to station the new battery of artillery in British Columbia, one company of infantry in the Maritime Provinces, another in the Province of Quebec, and the third in Ontario. Mr. Ross (Middlesex) proposed to insert a prohibition of the sale of malt liquors in the canteens, but withdrew the motion on the Minister pledging himself to introduce it into the regulations. On the motion for the third reading, Mr. Ross moved a resolution declaring—

"That, in the opinion of this House, if any increase in the charge of the militia is to be made, the efficiency of the force and the public good would be promoted by better provision for the training of the active militia than by the proposed enlistment of a battery of artillery, a troop of cavalry, and three companies of infantry."

The amendment was lost—yeas, 60 ; nays, 113. The Bill was then read the third time and passed.

Mr. McLellan, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, obtained the passage of a Bill respecting certificates of masters and mates of inland and coasting ships, the object of which was to provide that from January, 1884, vessels exceeding 100 tons, and vessels carrying passengers, should have certified masters, and vessels of over 200 tons, or carrying more than forty passengers, should have certified masters and mates. To obtain a certificate of competency, an examination was prescribed, but those who had served as masters or mates before

1882, and produced evidence of good conduct and ability, would be entitled to receive a certificate of service.

The Civil Service Act of the previous Session [*vide* A.R., 1882, p. 55] was amended in some respects as the result of the year's experience. It was provided that, instead of the examinations being held twice a year in all the cities specified, they should be held only where it proved to be necessary. The minimum age of candidates for the Inside Service was reduced from 18 to 15 years. City postmasters, and Collectors and preventive officers in the Customs and Inland Revenue Departments were exempted from the necessity of examination. The qualifying examination was also dispensed with in the case of officers temporarily employed at the time the Act came into force, and in that of attorneys, barristers, engineers, architects, actuaries, and land surveyors. One of the members of the Board of Examiners was to be the Secretary, at a salary of \$1,000 a year, and the remuneration of the others was reduced from \$10 to \$5 a day while actually employed, but for not more than sixty days in each year. A Bill to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the superannuation of the Civil Service also became law. It removed doubts as to the eligibility of certain officers for superannuation, and enabled the Governor-in-Council to extend the system to the Outside Service.

Sir John Macdonald, on the 13th April, submitted to the House of Commons the Bill respecting the electoral franchise, which had been promised in the Speech from the Throne. He explained that the principle of the Bill was to make the franchise uniform throughout the Dominion, so that the same classes should have votes in all the Provinces. In Ontario and Quebec, the measure would result in extending the franchise, and would variously affect the other Provinces. Votes were proposed to be given in cities and towns to the owner or *bonâ fide* occupant of real property of the actual value of \$300, the yearly tenant of real property at an annual rental of \$20, and to a person receiving an income of \$400 from some trade, calling, office or profession. In counties, the persons qualified to vote were to be the owner or occupant of real property worth \$200, the tenant at a rental of \$20 a year in money or in kind, and any person receiving an income of \$400. Farmers' sons, and sons of owners of real property were to have votes if they resided at home and the property was sufficient to qualify both father and son. The franchise was extended to unmarried women. The voters' lists were to

be prepared and revised by officers to be appointed, either the County Court Judge, if he would accept, or a barrister of five years' standing, to be known as the Revising Barrister. Mr. Blake complained of this measure being brought down at so late a period of the Session, thought its effect would be to deprive a large number of persons in the Maritime Provinces of votes, and remarked that, this being the first Session after a general election, it was either too late or too soon to propose to amend the franchise. No discussion took place, and, on the 23rd May, the Bill was withdrawn. Sir John Macdonald said it had been decided, after full consideration, still further to enlarge the franchise, and the proposed measure would be printed and distributed, so that it might go before the country for consideration. Tenants in cities and towns were to be qualified by the payment of a monthly rental of \$2, quarterly rental of \$6, or half-yearly of \$12, as well as by an annual rental of \$20. The real property qualification in counties was to be reduced from \$200 to \$150, and a vote was to be given to every fisherman who was the owner of property, such as boats and tackle, to the value of \$150.

The decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of *Russell vs. the Queen* had appeared to imply that the power to deal with the regulation of the liquor traffic rested with the Federal Parliament and not, as had hitherto been supposed, with the local Legislatures. [*Vide* A. R., 1882, p. 128.] Accordingly, the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Session of 1883 contained the following paragraph:—

“I am advised that the judgment of the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, delivered last June on the appeal of *Russell versus the Queen*, goes to show that, in order to prevent the unrestrained sale of intoxicating liquors, and for that purpose to regulate the granting of shop, saloon and tavern licenses, legislation by the Dominion Parliament will be necessary. Your earnest consideration of this important subject is desired.”

On the 16th March, Sir John Macdonald moved that this paragraph be read at the table, and followed the reading by a motion “that the consideration of the subject mentioned in the said paragraph be referred to a Special Committee of seventeen members, with power to send for persons, papers and records, and to report by Bill or otherwise.” After an objection on a point of order, raised by Mr. Casgrain, had been over-ruled by the Speaker, the Premier said it might seem proper, at first sight, that the Government should come down with a measure on this subject, “and, if the proposed legisla-

tion were to affect equally, and alter equally, the laws of all the different Provinces, perhaps that would be the proper course ;” but, as each of the Provinces had different laws in relation to the traffic in intoxicating liquors, “it had been thought best that a Committee composed of representatives from all the Provinces should consider the legislation of each Province, the diversity of laws, the diversity of circumstances, and of the population and habits of each Province ; and that, after having thus studied the varying conditions of the several Provinces, a system should be evolved, perhaps not identical in all the Provinces.”—Mr. Blake objected to the course proposed. He contended that the Government, if they considered legislation on this subject necessary, should themselves have collated the laws of the different Provinces or obtained whatever information they required, and prepared a measure. The Government now said they had “reluctantly taken up this question, of necessity,” but, before the decision was given in the case of *Russell vs. the Queen*, the First Minister had declared “that he would get a Bill passed at Ottawa returning to the municipalities the power taken away from them” by the Ontario License Act. After judgment had been given in that case, the local Conservative Opposition in Ontario, “with the hon. gentleman’s assent” and “under his guidance, declared that their policy was to restore to the municipalities the power of issuing licenses, but there was no word at that time of Dominion interference for that purpose.” Mr. Blake did not draw from the decision in *Russell vs. the Queen* the conclusion deduced by the Premier, that “no power was left with the local Legislatures to restrict the number of licenses.” The question of what was included under “municipal institutions” had not been argued before the Privy Council, which had simply decided that the Scott Act was within the powers of the Dominion Parliament, and it did not follow, “in the reading of our complicated and somewhat obscure Constitution, that, because this Legislature may do a particular thing, therefore the local Legislatures shall have no power to legislate at all.” Since the delivery of the judgment which was said to necessitate the proposed legislation, the Court of Appeal of the Province of Quebec had declared that “the Judicial Committee has not, either expressly or by implication, maintained that the Dominion Parliament can alone pass a prohibitory liquor law, or, rather, a liquor law which is prohibitory except under certain conditions, as, for instance, subject to a license for the purpose of revenue.” In Ontario, also, the Chief Justice and Mr.

Justice Burton had held that the local Legislatures had power to deal with this subject as a matter of police regulation and as coming within "municipal institutions," irrespective of the power conferred upon them to issue licenses for the purpose of raising a revenue. From these considerations, he argued that there was no such necessity as the Prime Minister alleged pressing upon this Parliament for legislation, and, "for himself, he never would consent that one of the greatest powers given to the Provinces should be swept away by a court before whom this question of our municipal institutions was not argued or considered," or that "the Parliament of this country should arrogate to itself the power to take away from the Provinces that great right until we find, on full argument and consideration, that such is the meaning of our Constitution." Legislation not being, in his opinion, necessary, he proceeded to ask if it was desirable as a matter of policy. The decision of such a point should not be left to a Select Committee, but should be submitted "for discussion and deliberation and argument here in the full Parliament, where every member of Parliament can attend to it, and form his own judgment as to the meaning of the Constitution and as to what should be the policy of Parliament with reference to that Constitution." The appointment of such a Committee would be "another breach of our well-understood constitutional principles, in avoiding the proper share of Ministerial responsibility" by committing to them "the duty of framing a measure which ought to be brought in here by the Government on its own responsibility, and dealt with as a Government Bill." There was no precedent for such a course, and he "denounced it as an infringement, unknown here and practically unknown elsewhere, of our constitutional mode of procedure—an infringement calculated to confuse the action of Parliament, calculated to be inconvenient and embarrassing, calculated to relieve the Government of the day of a responsibility which it ought not to shuffle away from, and to impose upon others, independent members of Parliament, a responsibility which should not properly devolve upon them."—Mr. Rykert pointed out that the leader of the Opposition had not expressed his opinion whether the House had or had not the right to legislate upon this question. The Government were "forced to this legislation by the decision of the Privy Council, which declared that the Legislature of Ontario had no right to restrict the sale of intoxicating liquors." They did not ask the House to decide the constitutional question; they simply desired that a Committee should "as-

simulate the several laws of the Provinces, and submit some suggestion upon which a uniform law may be framed affecting all the Provinces." The greatest constitutional lawyers in England had declared that there were occasions when great questions should be submitted to Parliamentary Committees. The Privy Council had expressly declared "that the power of granting licenses is not assigned to the Provincial Legislature for the purpose of regulating trade, but 'in order to the raising of a revenue for Provincial, local or municipal purposes.'" He did not know that language could be clearer than this, implying "that for purposes of raising revenue they have power, but as to regulating trade they have no power." A division was taken immediately, and the proposal of the First Minister was carried by 111 to 63—majority for the Government, 48.

Sir John Macdonald then moved that the following members should compose the Committee:—Messrs. Blake, Ross (Middlesex), McCarthy, Cameron (North Victoria), Blanchet, Laurier, Desjardins, Casgrain, Hall, Foster, Burpee (St. John), Richey, Robertson (Shelburne), Brecken, Royal, Baker (Victoria, B. C.), and Sir John Macdonald; "and that the rule as to limitation and selection of members be suspended." Mr. Blake objected to the suspension of the rule, but the Speaker decided that, notice of the motion having been given, unanimous consent was not necessary, but a rule could be suspended by the decision of a majority. Mr. Blake then objected to serve on the Committee, on the ground that he was "against the principle and substance of the matter to be committed," and the other members of the Opposition who had been nominated concurred in the objection. The Speaker, on being appealed to, said that "the rule is decidedly that any hon. member who declares against the principle or substance of a Bill, resolution or matter to be committed cannot be nominated on a Committee," but subsequently decided "that, the motion being for the suspension of the whole rule, the hon. member cannot raise the objection he has raised, and refuse to serve on the ground he has stated." After a protest from Mr. Casgrain, the motion was agreed to. Sir John Macdonald then gave notice that he would move "that, as Messrs. Ross (Middlesex), Blake, Burpee (St. John), Laurier, Casgrain, and Robertson (Shelburne), have declared that they decline to sit on the select Committee on the paragraph of the Speech from the Throne read to-day, Messrs. Shakespeare, Bowell, Burns, Gigault, Landry and Allison be appointed members of the same." The motion was not, however, made until the 10th April,

after the Committee had met and elected Sir John Macdonald chairman, and the members named had been absent. As the Committee was avowedly chosen with a view to Provincial representation, it will be interesting to give the following complete list according to Provinces:—*Ontario*: Sir John Macdonald, Bowell, Cameron (Victoria), McCarthy; *Quebec*: Blanchet, Desjardins, Gigault, Hall, Landry; *Nova Scotia*: Allison, Richey; *New Brunswick*: Burns, Foster; *Manitoba*: Royal; *British Columbia*: Baker (Victoria), Shakespeare; *Prince Edward Island*: Brecken. From these, a sub-committee was chosen, consisting of the following members, one from each Province:—Messrs. McCarthy, Gigault, Richey, Burns, Royal, Shakespeare, and Brecken. The sub-committee, of which Mr. McCarthy was the chairman, held a very large number of sittings, heard the statements of deputations representing the teetotallers, the licensed victuallers, and the grocers, and framed a Bill which received the assent of the full Committee, and was reported to the House of Commons on the 14th May.

The following were the chief provisions of the Bill reported by the Committee:—The Governor-in-Council to establish license districts, identical, as far as possible and convenient, with counties, electoral districts, or cities. A Board of License Commissioners to be appointed for each district, consisting of three members, of whom the first to be, in the Province of Quebec, the Superior Court Judge of the Judicial District; in the Judicial Districts of Quebec and Montreal, a Judge selected by the Governor-in-Council; in the cities of Quebec and Montreal, the Judge of the Sessions of the Peace; in British Columbia, a Judge selected by the Governor-in-Council; in the other Provinces, the County Court Judge or Junior Judge. The second Commissioner to be the Warden of the county or Mayor of the city; except in the cities of Montreal and Quebec, the Recorder; and in Prince Edward Island, the Sheriff of the County. The third Commissioner to be a person appointed by the Governor-in-Council, to hold office for one year. The Judge to be chairman of the Board and two Commissioners to form a quorum. Inspectors to be appointed by the Boards. The following licenses to be issued:—Hotel, Saloon, Shop, Vessel, Wholesale. Hotel or Saloon licenses to authorise the sale of liquor in quantities not exceeding one quart, to be consumed on the premises. Shop licenses to authorise the sale of not less than one Imperial pint, not to be drunk on the premises. Vessel licenses to authorize the sale of liquor to actual passengers only, at their regular

meals, and not the keeping of a bar. Wholesale licenses to authorise the sale of not less than two gallons or one dozen quart bottles, not to be consumed on the premises. The Board to have power by resolution, before the 1st May in each year, to define conditions for obtaining hotel and shop licenses, to declare the number of saloon licenses and limit the number of hotel and shop licenses within the maximum prescribed by the Act, and to regulate the licensed houses. Every application for a new license to be accompanied by a certificate signed by one-fourth of the electors in the polling sub-division in which the premises are situate, such certificate to set forth the fitness of the applicant and the premises, and the desirability of granting the license. Applications to be advertised, and ten or more electors in the sub-division to have the right to object to any application on the grounds of the bad character, drunken habits or previous conviction of the applicant, the unsuitableness or insufficiency of the premises, or their vicinage to a place of worship, hospital, school, or peaceful locality. The Board to hear and determine applications and objections in public, according to their discretion, after receiving a confidential report from the Chief Inspector as to the premises, previous character of the applicant, and number of other licensed houses in the neighbourhood. Inspector not to report in favour of anyone not the true owner of the business. Every licensed hotel in cities and towns to have six furnished bedrooms for guests, and in other places three bedrooms, and stabling for six horses. Every hotel and saloon to be a properly appointed eating house, except in cities or towns, where the Board to have power to dispense with that provision in a certain number of saloons. Municipal councils to have power to prescribe other conditions by by-law, to be binding on the Commissioners. The decisions of the Board to be final. At least two members of the Board to sign each certificate for license. No license to be granted if a majority of the electors in the sub-division petition against it on the grounds specified. Wholesale licenses to be granted only to persons selling in unbroken packages. The number of hotel and saloon licenses not to exceed the following limitations :—In cities, towns, and incorporated villages, one for each 250 of the first 1,000 of the population, and one for each 500 over 1,000 ; in villages of less than 500 population, two ; in county towns of less than the requisite population, five ; in the town of Clifton, near Niagara Falls, three in excess of the prescribed number ; in the city of Victoria, B. C., one for each 200 of the first 7,000, and one for each 500 over

7,000. In townships, parishes, or places without municipal organisation, the Board to annually prescribe the number. Two additional hotel licenses, for the summer months only, to be permitted in places of summer resort. Shop licenses to be limited to one for each 400 up to 1,200, and one for each 1,000 above 1,200. Municipal councils to have power, by by-law, to further reduce the number of licenses. No licenses to be granted in a municipality if a majority of the electors petition against it. License fund to be formed of fees and penalties, and, after payment of expenses, one third of the residue to go to the Consolidated Revenue Fund and two-thirds to the municipality. No sale of liquor to take place between 7 p.m. on Saturday and 6 a.m. on Monday, nor between 11 p.m. and 6 a.m. on other nights, except in hotels to resident guests on Sundays between 12.30 and 2 and 5.30 and 6.30 p.m., to be used in their private rooms or at table; and no such sale to take place during the whole day of a Parliamentary or municipal election. No shop license to be granted to any person to sell liquor in any place where other merchandise is sold or exposed for sale, but this provision not to apply to any present license till the 1st May, 1890. No licensee to permit any portion of his premises to be used as a dancing, concert or theatrical saloon, or to receive in payment anything except money or the debtor's own cheque, or to permit gambling or disorderly conduct. No holder of a shop license to treat any person to liquor on his premises. Justices of the peace to have power, on evidence or on the application of certain interested persons, to forbid the sale of liquor to habitual drunkards or minors. No liquor to be supplied to persons under 16 years of age. All existing Provincial licenses to be valid until the 1st May, 1884, but the Act otherwise to come into force on the 1st January, 1884. The Bill, as reported, contained 146 sections, and dealt at length with matters of procedure, evidence, and penalties, but these are the most important provisions.

On the 16th May, Sir John Macdonald introduced a resolution declaring it expedient to bring in a Bill to regulate the granting of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors in the several Provinces of the Dominion. This resolution was adopted in Committee and concurred in by the House, and Sir John Macdonald then introduced the Bill, which was read the first time. On the 19th, the second reading passed "on a division," after a protest from Mr. Blake against so important a measure being submitted on the hundredth day of the Session, and the House at once resolved itself into Committee of the

Whole to consider it. Several important amendments were made and others negatived in Committee, and, upon the third reading, Mr. Ouimet proposed the insertion of a clause to provide that nothing in the Act "shall affect the powers conferred on the municipal councils in the Province of Quebec by the laws in force in the said Province on the 1st July, 1867, to restrict or prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the limits of their respective territorial jurisdiction, and these powers and the by-laws now in force, passed under the authority of the said laws, are hereby continued and confirmed." This was agreed to by a vote of 148 to 1. Mr. Blake then moved to add the following words:—"And nothing in this Act contained shall affect the powers conferred on the municipal authorities of any other Province by the laws in force in such Province, at the time of its Confederation with Canada, to restrict or prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within the municipality, and these powers are hereby confirmed." This was negatived by 105 to 46. Mr. Ross (Middlesex) moved the expunging of clause 65, "which permits the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday." Mr. Davies pointed out that this was an incorrect description of the section, which in fact "limited the sale of liquors on Sunday." The amendment was negatived by 79 to 66. The exception as to the number of licenses for Victoria, British Columbia, was struck out in Committee, and a proposal by Mr. Baker to postpone the operation of the Act in that Province for three years was defeated by 95 to 40. Mr. Gigault obtained the insertion, in lieu of the provision that the petition of a majority of the electors should prevent the issue of any licenses in a municipality, of complete provision for the taking of a vote on the question in any municipality—other than a city or town, which was already provided for in the Scott Act—and the adoption of prohibition within that municipality if three-fifths of the electors voting declared in its favour. Among other amendments made in Committee were the following:—The first Commissioner to be, in the Province of Quebec, the Judge of a Judicial District, a Judge of Sessions of the Peace, the Prothonotary or Registrar, as the Governor-in-Council might appoint. The signatures required to the certificate accompanying an application for a new license to be one-third of the electors in the polling subdivision, but this not to apply to persons now holding Provincial licenses. All the residue of the License Fund, after payment of expenses, to be paid to the municipality. The only exception to the prohibition of the sale of liquor on Sundays to be to guests residing in hotels, during meals, between 1 and 3, and

5 and 7 p.m., to be used at their meals at the table. The operation of the clause prohibiting the sale of liquors in places where other goods are sold to be postponed till 1890 in the case of present licensees in cities and towns, and till 1887 in the case of present licensees elsewhere. The clause prohibiting concert or dancing saloons in hotels was struck out.

Before the Bill finally passed the House of Commons, the Opposition formally challenged the policy of the Government by moving two amendments. Mr. Fleming moved :

“ That the Provincial Legislatures have since Confederation exercised Legislative powers in the regulation of the issue of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors, and the hours and certain other incidents of the sale ; that the Appeal Courts of Ontario and Quebec have each decided in favour of the exercise by the Provinces of the Dominion of this jurisdiction, and the Appeal Court has further determined that the judgment of the Privy Council in *Russell and The Queen* does not decide that the Provincial Legislatures have not this jurisdiction ; that the questions involved are now under the consideration of the Supreme Court of Canada, and will shortly be brought under the consideration of the Privy Council ; that the Parliament of Canada should not assume jurisdiction as proposed by the said Bill until the question has been settled by the Court of last resort.”

Mr. Robertson (Shelburne) proposed the following :—

“ That the general understanding since Confederation has been that, under the Constitutional Act, the Provinces have jurisdiction over the regulation and restriction of the issue of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors, the hours of sale, and certain other incidents of the business ; that the local character of the questions, and the use of the local machinery and institutions in dealing therewith, show that the public interest will be best served by the continuance of Provincial jurisdiction over these matters ; that a question as to such jurisdiction having been raised in the Gracious Speech from the Throne, the action of this House should be in the direction of procuring the removal of doubts by the establishment of the Provincial jurisdiction, instead of assuming jurisdiction as proposed by this Bill.”

Both amendments were defeated by 90 to 43—majority for the Government, 47. The Bill passed the House of Commons on the 22nd May, was introduced to the Senate and read the second time by that House on the 23rd, and on the 24th passed through Committee *en bloc*, after a brief discussion. The third reading being then moved, Mr. Scott proposed an amendment to the effect that the consideration of the Bill should be “ deferred until the question of jurisdiction over the issue of licenses whether by the Federal Parliament or Provincial

Legislatures" should have been decided. This was negatived by 17 to 12, and the Bill was then read a third time and passed.

The necessity of regulating by law the employment of persons in factories has for some years been recognised in England, and has been pressed on the attention of the Canadian Parliament and Government by Dr. Bergin, member for Cornwall. Commissioners appointed by the Government made extensive enquiries into the subject, and upon their reports a Bill was founded which was introduced by Sir Leonard Tilley on the 26th April. The measure prohibited the employment of children under 12 years, or between 12 and 15 unless the exact age and place of birth was properly certified. No child or woman was to be employed for more than ten hours a day, except in case of a mill breaking down or other special circumstances. Factories were to be kept clean and free from offensive effluvia, were not to be overcrowded, and were to be so ventilated as to render, as far as possible, harmless the gases, dust, etc., which might be generated in the manufacture carried on. Sufficient and clean conveniences, with separate approaches for the sexes, were to be provided. Dangerous machinery was to be guarded, fire escapes and means of extinguishing fire to be provided, and factories were to be subject to the inspection and direction of Government officials. The Bill was read the first time, but proceeded no further. Some suggested amendments were printed, and Sir L. Tilley stated, on the 23rd May, when he withdrew the Bill, that the Government desired that its provisions should be considered by hon. members during the recess with a view to their discussion at the next Session.

Mr. Charlton again introduced his Bill to provide for the punishment of adultery, seduction, etc. (*Vide* A. R. 1882, p. 105.) As in the previous Session, it was referred to a Select Committee, which eliminated the clause having reference to adultery, but reported the provisions for punishing seduction under promise of marriage, seduction of a pupil by a teacher, and inveigling into or concealment in houses of ill-fame. In Committee of the Whole House, the first of these three was struck out, but, by a subsequent order of the House, on a division of 91 to 73, was reinserted. On the proposal for the third reading, Mr. Cameron (Victoria) obtained, by a vote of 73 to 61, the recommittal of the Bill and its amendment by providing that the evidence of the woman must be corroborated as to the seduction as well as in regard to the promise of marriage. On the 23rd March the Bill was read the third time, and the title amended by striking

out the word "adultery." The Senate also referred the Bill to a Select Committee, which reported in favour of postponing legislation on this subject. The Senate adopted this view, and the Bill was accordingly lost. Mr. Cameron (Huron) was not more fortunate with his Bill to provide for the punishment of incest. It passed the House of Commons by 101 to 67, but was thrown out in the Senate by 42 to 13. A measure introduced by Mr. Wood (Brockville) to provide for the punishment of wife-beating was referred to a Select Committee and proceeded no further. A Bill to amend the law respecting cruelty to animals in the direction of greater stringency, after being considered by a Select Committee, received the assent of the House of Commons, but it was killed in the Upper House.

A number of Bills were, as usual, introduced by private members who were also lawyers, to amend the law of evidence and procedure in criminal trials. The most important affected the right of the accused to testify in his own behalf. [*Vide A. R., 1882, p. 104.*] Both Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Cameron (West Huron) proposed that persons charged with misdemeanours should be competent witnesses. Their Bills, with several others, affecting more or less the Criminal Law, were referred to a Select Committee, who reported a consolidated measure, to which many objections were taken, chiefly on the ground that a provision had been introduced at the instance of Mr. Robertson (Hamilton) to enable Agnostics to give evidence. On the Bill being referred to Committee of the Whole House, Mr. Curran at once moved that the Committee rise. This was carried, and, as the Committee accordingly did not report or ask leave to sit again, the Bill dropped from the Order paper. (*Cf. A. R., 1882, p. 106.*) On the following day, Mr. Cameron moved to replace the Bill on the paper, but, after some discussion as to the regularity of the motion, it was defeated—yeas, 77; nays, 101. Mr. Landry introduced his annual Bill to limit the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in appeal, which, according to custom, was not proposed for a second reading. Mr. Casgrain (L'Islet) again brought in a Bill for the better prevention of fraud in relation to contracts involving the expenditure of public moneys. (*Vide A. R., 1882, p. 103.*) The Bill was not opposed, but the prohibition of contractors' contributing to election funds was struck out in Committee, and a motion of Mr. Ross (Middlesex) to reinsert it was voted down—yeas, 49; nays, 90. The Bill became law.

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## CHAPTER VI.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION—FAREWELL ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL—HIS  
EXCELLENCY'S REPLY—BILLS ASSENTED TO—SPEECH FROM THE THRONE—  
PROROGATION.

It was the 25th May when the Session which had opened on the 8th February came to a close. Two days before prorogation, Sir John Macdonald proposed the adoption of an address to the Governor-General, whose term of office would expire before the next Session. He said :

“When we heard that Lord Lorne was appointed to hold the great office of representative of Her Majesty in Canada, we rejoiced that the selection had fallen on the scion of so illustrious a race as that of Argyle ; and I, with every countryman of mine, rejoiced that the son of McCallum More should be here to represent the Queen. That pleasure was increased by the knowledge that he was to be accompanied by Her Royal Highness the daughter of our Sovereign. Though our expectations were high, I am glad to believe that the country, and this House as the representative of the country, believe our expectations to have been fulfilled. From the time he first assumed office until now, he has devoted himself with great industry, energy, and ability, and, I am glad to say, with great success, to forwarding all the interests of Canada, not in a mere dilettante perfunctory way, but in a searching manner, earnestly enquiring into the position of the country, its capabilities and resources, and the best way of advancing all its interests, material, intellectual, moral, and artistic. He has not spared himself. He has visited every Province of the Dominion, not as a mere traveller, but as one anxious to make all enquiries fully to inform himself of our wants, wishes, and aspirations. Now that he is leaving us, we must express our regret at his departure. We regret extremely to lose, also, as a matter of course, his illustrious consort. During the short time her health has enabled her to be with us, she has endeared herself to every one with whom she has come into contact by the kindly and sympathetic manner with which she has viewed both men and things in Canada. We must not forget that, although we have been deprived of much of her presence, and of the light such a presence casts around the metropolis, the accident which caused her absence was occasioned by her attending to her duties as the wife of the Governor-General, in coming to be present at one of the official ceremonies, the duty of presiding at which was cast upon Lord Lorne and herself as his consort.”

Mr. Blake, in seconding the resolution, as leader of the Opposition, said :

“Hon. gentlemen opposite, of course, have, from their connection with His Excellency as his responsible advisers, the opportunity of speaking with a

greater knowledge as to the discharge of his political duties than those who have not that opportunity. But, viewing His Excellency's conduct from the position we occupy, we can cordially concur in the sentiment that he has been a good constitutional Governor, and that, so far as his public conduct has enabled us to judge, he has fully realized and acted upon those great principles of responsible government which are so dear, equally in this and the Mother Country, and which form, in the opinion of both, the vital element of their system of government. The Governor of Canada has, as this Address indicates, many important duties to perform. Those duties His Excellency has assiduously attended to ; and, in the spirit the hon. gentleman has expressed, we have every reason to believe that he has devoted his time, his energies, his ability, his intellect, to the thorough understanding and comprehension of the situation of this country, to an attention to its physical and moral position, and to enabling himself, as far as his high position would permit, to give fit expression to what our wishes, wants, and aspirations are here, during the discharge of his high duty, and hereafter in the councils of his country, to which he will, no doubt, shortly be called ; that expression which will be of great use to us—not an expression of indiscriminate praise, which we do not want, but the judicious expression of such a measure of praise and approbation as may convince the public whom he addresses that they are the sentiments of his heart based upon a thorough comprehension of all the circumstances of this country. The hon. gentleman has alluded to His Excellency's illustrious consort, and the representative of the Queen by office and by birth, her illustrious daughter. We are glad to send this message back. We are here in a democratic country, where the Throne is not supported by the arrangements of society which are supposed, in other lands, to be assential to a monarchy ; but there exists here in the minds of the people a firm, thorough, and fervent—because a reasonable—loyalty to that system under which, if they do not entirely regulate their affairs, at any rate they have the most perfect measure of self-control and of self-government."

On behalf of the French members, Mr. Casgrain expressed his concurrence in the remarks which had been made, and Sir Hector Langevin said :

"The Governor-General, who is about to leave us, will, I believe, see with pleasure the special representatives of 1,500,000 French Canadians, long since brought, in consequence of political events, under the British rule, unite with their fellow-citizens belonging to other nationalities in the expression of the sentiments just uttered by the leaders of the two great political parties of this country. French Canadians do appreciate, as well as any other race, the benefits of the British Constitution by which we are governed. And, when we behold the representative of our Sovereign in this country, our Governor-General, abiding strictly, during the five years of his administration, by the true principles of the English Constitution, it becomes a duty for us to join with the hon. members who have just now spoken, and say that we wholly approve of his administration, and deeply regret to see him depart from among us. We regret it the more because he is accompanied by the daughter of our Gracious

Sovereign. The Princess, who lately came a stranger in our midst, will leave, on her returning home, as many friends as there are women, and, I may say, as there are men, in Canada. We have all regretted to see her absent for so many months; but we know that she also regretted to be away from the country at the head of which the Queen had placed her husband. When we saw her come back, her health perfectly restored, to resume the lofty position she occupies, we all felt rejoiced at it, and the only shadow that marred our joy was the thought that she would ere long return to the country justly endeared to her. But we are all aware that she and her illustrious husband have made Canada their home of adoption; and, if there lives a Canadian who loves Canada, it is surely His Excellency the Governor-General."

In the Senate, the resolution was moved by Sir Alexander Campbell, who said :

"His Excellency has rendered the country great services during his term of office, and impressed the people at large with the earnestness of his purpose to serve them and advance their highest interests. His visits to the different Provinces of the Dominion, particularly to Manitoba and British Columbia, have enabled him to satisfy himself as to the great resources of our country, and he has made them widely and favourably known. We do not realize, perhaps, the extent to which his remarks, with reference especially to Manitoba and the North-West Territories, have benefited the country. They have formed the keynote to a great deal that has since been done and written. His high position inspired the people of the United Kingdom with a confidence which would not have been given to another in the statements of the great fertility of those great countries, and have been of the highest value to us. The encouragement which His Excellency and Her Royal Highness have given in so many ways to art and science, and to the development of intellectual energy amongst us, have been of marked value to the country. We all know the kind and generous sympathy which the Princess has extended to the afflicted in so many directions. Her courtesy and condescension to all who have been honoured by the hospitality of Government House, her goodness to everyone, in fact, who has been admitted to her presence, have endeared her to us all, and we shall long cherish the recollection of her kindly presence amongst us."

The Hon. Mr. Scott, in seconding the resolution, said :

"I venture to say that the opinion of the people of Canada will bear me out in stating that Lord Lorne has discharged the duties of his high office with great skill and ability, and that in the future history of Canada the names of Lord Dufferin and Lord Lorne will be bracketed together as two of the most distinguished of our governors, and that their names will go down to posterity together. As the founder of the Royal Society, Lord Lorne's name will be intimately connected with the intellectual life of this country. Her Royal Highness, an artist herself, has stimulated taste for art in this country, and His Excellency has acted in concert with her in giving life to various art associations throughout the Dominion. But it is not in the rôle of an artist that Her Royal Highness will be best remembered in Canada: it is by the exercise of

that warm and sympathetic feeling which she has at all times exhibited, marking her as a true woman. By her works of unostentatious charity she will be best remembered by the people of this country. I think no higher compliment can be paid to the Princess than to say that she has taken the deepest interest in those subjects in which a woman ought to take the lead. This country owes very much to Lord Lorne for the manner in which he has brought before the British public the great resources that Canada possesses, and I feel that we are largely indebted to him for the great stimulus which has been recently given to immigration into this country."

The Hon. Messrs. Alexander, DeBoucherville, Plumb, Bellerose, Girard, Nelson, Miller, Wark, Howlan, Dever, and O'Donohoe supported the resolution. An extract or two from the remarks of the last-named Senator, as the representative of the Irish race in Canada, deserve to be recorded. Mr. O'Donohoe said :

"I esteem it a matter of privilege and pleasure to accord with the sentiments that have been expressed towards our Governor-General and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise. I trust that he will be able, when he reaches the shores of Great Britain, to say to the people there that a very large component part of the population of Canada is of the Irish race, and that none are more contented, more loyal, or more true. The Irishmen in Canada will be found a united body whenever the interests of the Empire call for their services, and they will defend it against any power. And so it would be in Ireland, in my judgment, if, instead of the present system of restraint and intimidation, the people were given a government similar to our own. All fears would then be allayed, and we should have a solid and united Empire. The Irish people, instead of leaving their native shore with hostile feelings towards the British Government, and making their home in the United States, would settle in Canada, and would aid us in rearing up that great Northern Empire which we have reason to think will exist here."

The following is the joint Address which was adopted by both Houses :—

"To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir JOHN DOUGLAS SUTHERLAND-CAMPBELL (commonly called the Marquis of Lorne), Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor-General of Canada, and Vice Admiral of the same, etc., etc.

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :—

"We, Her Majesty's dutiful subjects, the Senate and House of Commons of Canada in Parliament assembled, desire, on behalf of those whom we represent, as well as on our own, to give expression to the general feeling of regret with which the country has learned that Your Excellency's official connection with Canada is soon about to cease.

"We are happy, however, to believe that in the Councils of the Empire in the future, and wherever opportunity enables you to render her service, Can-

ada will ever find in Your Excellency a steadfast friend with knowledge of her wants and aspirations and an earnest desire to forward her interests.

"Your Excellency's zealous endeavours to inform yourself by personal observation of the character, capabilities and requirements of every section of the Dominion have been highly appreciated by its people, and we feel that the country is under deep obligations to you for your untiring efforts to make its resources widely and favourably known.

"The warm personal interest which Your Excellency has taken in everything calculated to stimulate and encourage intellectual energy among us, and to advance science and art, will long be gratefully remembered; the success of Your Excellency's efforts has fortified us in the belief that a full development of our national life is perfectly consistent with the closest and most loyal connection with the Empire.

"The presence of your Illustrious Consort in Canada seems to have drawn us closer to our beloved Sovereign; and in saying farewell to Your Excellency and to Her Royal Highness, whose kindly and gracious sympathies, manifested upon so many occasions, have endeared her to all hearts, we humbly beg that you will personally convey to Her Majesty the declaration of our loyal attachment and of our determination to maintain firm and abiding our connection with the Great Empire over which she rules.

(Signed) "D. L. MACPHERSON,

"Speaker of the Senate.

"J. G. BLANCHET,

"Speaker of the House of Commons.

On the 25th May, the members of the House of Commons went in a body to the Senate Chamber, where, together with the members of the Upper House, they were received by the Governor-General and the Princess Louise. The Address adopted by both Houses was then presented to His Excellency by the Privy Councillors who were in attendance, and the Marquis of Lorne made the following reply:—

"HONOURABLE GENTLEMEN,

"No higher personal honour can be received by a public man than that which by this address you have been pleased to accord to me. In asking you to accept my gratitude, I thank you also for your words regarding the Princess, whose affection for Canada fully equals mine. It will be my pride and duty to aid you in the future to the utmost of my power.

"Now that the pre-arranged term of our residence among you draws to its end, and the happiest five years I have ever known are nearly spent, it is my fortune to look back on a time during which all domestic discord has been avoided, our friendship with the great neighbouring Republic has been sustained, and an uninterrupted prosperity has marked the advance of the Dominion.

"In no other land have the last seventeen years—the space of time which has elapsed since your Federation—witnessed such progress. Other countries have had their territories enlarged, and their destinies determined by trouble and war, but no blood has stained the bonds which have knit together your free and order-loving populations. And yet in this period, so brief in the life

of a nation, you have attained to a Union whose characteristics, from sea to sea, are the same.

"A Judicature above suspicion ; self-governing communities entrusting to a strong Central Government all national interests ; the toleration of all faiths, with favour to none ; a franchise recognizing the rights of labour by the exclusion only of the idler ; the maintenance of a Government, not privileged to exist for any fixed term, but ever susceptible to the change of public opinion, and ever open through a responsible Ministry to the scrutiny of the people ;—these are the features of your rising Power.

"Finally, you present the spectacle of a nation, already possessing the means to make its position respected by its resources in men available at sea or on land. May these never be required except to gather the harvests the bounty of God has so lavishly bestowed upon you. The spirit, however, which made your Fathers resist encroachments on your soil and liberties, is with you now ; and it is as certain to-day as it was formerly, that you are ready to take on yourselves the necessary burden to ensure the permanence of your Laws and Institutions.

"You have the power to make Treaties on your own responsibility with foreign nations, and your High Commissioner is associated for purposes of negotiation with the Foreign Office.

"You are not the subjects, but the free allies of the great country which gave you birth, and is ready with all its energy to be the champion of your interests. Standing side by side, Canada and Great Britain work together for the commercial advancement of each other. It is the recognition of this which makes such an occasion as the present significant ; personalities, however dear to individuals, are of no public moment. These may be happy or unhappy accidents. But the satisfaction experienced from the condition of the connection now subsisting between the old and new lands, can be affected by no personal accident.

"I therefore rejoice that again it has been your determination to show that Canada remains as firmly rooted as ever in love to that free union which ensures to you and to Great Britain equal advantages. Without it, the maintenance of your institutions and national autonomy would not be allowed to endure for a twelvemonth ; while the loss of the alliance of the communities which were once the dependencies of England, would be a heavy blow to her commerce and renown.

"I thank you once more for your words, which shall be dear treasures to me for ever ; and may the end of the term of each public servant who fills with you the office which constitutes him at once your Chief Magistrate and the representative of a United Empire, be a day for pronouncing in favour of a free national Government, defended by such Imperial alliance."

His Excellency then proceeded in State to close the Session of Parliament. The Princess Louise once more occupied her chair by his side on the Throne, and the attendance of ladies more nearly approached that seen at the opening of Parliament than that which is customary at its prorogation.

Legislatures" should have been decided. This was negatived by 17 to 12, and the Bill was then read a third time and passed.

The necessity of regulating by law the employment of persons in factories has for some years been recognised in England, and has been pressed on the attention of the Canadian Parliament and Government by Dr. Bergin, member for Cornwall. Commissioners appointed by the Government made extensive enquiries into the subject, and upon their reports a Bill was founded which was introduced by Sir Leonard Tilley on the 26th April. The measure prohibited the employment of children under 12 years, or between 12 and 15 unless the exact age and place of birth was properly certified. No child or woman was to be employed for more than ten hours a day, except in case of a mill breaking down or other special circumstances. Factories were to be kept clean and free from offensive effluvia, were not to be overcrowded, and were to be so ventilated as to render, as far as possible, harmless the gases, dust, etc., which might be generated in the manufacture carried on. Sufficient and clean conveniences, with separate approaches for the sexes, were to be provided. Dangerous machinery was to be guarded, fire escapes and means of extinguishing fire to be provided, and factories were to be subject to the inspection and direction of Government officials. The Bill was read the first time, but proceeded no further. Some suggested amendments were printed, and Sir L. Tilley stated, on the 23rd May, when he withdrew the Bill, that the Government desired that its provisions should be considered by hon. members during the recess with a view to their discussion at the next Session.

Mr. Charlton again introduced his Bill to provide for the punishment of adultery, seduction, etc. (*Vide* A. R. 1882, p. 105.) As in the previous Session, it was referred to a Select Committee, which eliminated the clause having reference to adultery, but reported the provisions for punishing seduction under promise of marriage, seduction of a pupil by a teacher, and inveigling into or concealment in houses of ill-fame. In Committee of the Whole House, the first of these three was struck out, but, by a subsequent order of the House, on a division of 91 to 73, was reinserted. On the proposal for the third reading, Mr. Cameron (Victoria) obtained, by a vote of 73 to 61, the recommittal of the Bill and its amendment by providing that the evidence of the woman must be corroborated as to the seduction as well as in regard to the promise of marriage. On the 23rd March the Bill was read the third time, and the title amended by striking

out the word "adultery." The Senate also referred the Bill to a Select Committee, which reported in favour of postponing legislation on this subject. The Senate adopted this view, and the Bill was accordingly lost. Mr. Cameron (Huron) was not more fortunate with his Bill to provide for the punishment of incest. It passed the House of Commons by 101 to 67, but was thrown out in the Senate by 42 to 13. A measure introduced by Mr. Wood (Brockville) to provide for the punishment of wife-beating was referred to a Select Committee and proceeded no further. A Bill to amend the law respecting cruelty to animals in the direction of greater stringency, after being considered by a Select Committee, received the assent of the House of Commons, but it was killed in the Upper House.

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taxes, who support the Government of the country, and who are ready at all times to go forth to defend the homes and firesides of the country, should be deprived of the right to hold a piece of property for their own use, when they are ready to pay for it, and to pay the taxes upon it." Mr. Curran (Montreal Centre) opposed the incorporation of the Orange Society, which, he said, had been proved to be, not a benevolent association, but a secret, oath-bound, politico-religious society, having for its object the maintenance of Protestant ascendancy. Secret societies were illegal in the Province of Quebec, with the exception of the Freemasons, and "the incorporation of a society having for its object the ascendancy of one creed over another was in direct violation of the Treaty of Paris, which guaranteed perfect freedom of religion to the Catholic subjects of His Majesty of France who were then transferred to His Majesty of England." He referred to the refusal of the Imperial Government to sanction the incorporation of this society by the Prince Edward Island Legislature, on the ground that it was "calculated, if not actually intended, to embitter religious and political differences, and must thus be detrimental to the best interests of any colony in which" it existed; argued that the proposed legislation was not within the jurisdiction of this Parliament, as it affected property and civil rights; protested against the seeds of disturbance being sown in this land where Protestants and Catholics lived peacefully together, and concluded by moving the six months' "hoist." Mr. White (Cardwell) said this Bill did not establish Orangeism or promote Protestant ascendancy. There were now upwards of 200,000 Orangemen in Canada, and this Bill was desired simply to enable them to hold their property by a legal tenure. The Orange members had supported the incorporation of Catholic societies and the establishment of Separate Schools, and he warned the opponents of the Bill that the rejection of it would "bring to the Order generous-minded men, who would not submit, without some form of protest, to one class being selected for special ostracism on the part of Parliament." A long debate ensued, in which less temper was shown than might have been expected, and in which Mr. Hawkins (Bothwell), though a Roman Catholic, expressed his intention of supporting the Bill. A division was then taken, and Mr. Curran's amendment was carried—yeas, 106; nays, 70.

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CLOSE OF THE SESSION—FAREWELL ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL—HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY—BILLS ASSENTED TO—SPEECH FROM THE THRONE—PROROGATION.

It was the 25th May when the Session which had opened on the 8th February came to a close. Two days before prorogation, Sir John Macdonald proposed the adoption of an address to the Governor-General, whose term of office would expire before the next Session. He said :

“When we heard that Lord Lorne was appointed to hold the great office of representative of Her Majesty in Canada, we rejoiced that the selection had fallen on the scion of so illustrious a race as that of Argyle ; and I, with every countryman of mine, rejoiced that the son of McCallum More should be here to represent the Queen. That pleasure was increased by the knowledge that he was to be accompanied by Her Royal Highness the daughter of our Sovereign. Though our expectations were high, I am glad to believe that the country, and this House as the representative of the country, believe our expectations to have been fulfilled. From the time he first assumed office until now, he has devoted himself with great industry, energy, and ability, and, I am glad to say, with great success, to forwarding all the interests of Canada, not in a mere dilettante perfunctory way, but in a searching manner, earnestly enquiring into the position of the country, its capabilities and resources, and the best way of advancing all its interests, material, intellectual, moral, and artistic. He has not spared himself. He has visited every Province of the Dominion, not as a mere traveller, but as one anxious to make all enquiries fully to inform himself of our wants, wishes, and aspirations. Now that he is leaving us, we must express our regret at his departure. We regret extremely to lose, also, as a matter of course, his illustrious consort. During the short time her health has enabled her to be with us, she has endeared herself to every one with whom she has come into contact by the kindly and sympathetic manner with which she has viewed both men and things in Canada. We must not forget that, although we have been deprived of much of her presence, and of the light such a presence casts around the metropolis, the accident which caused her absence was occasioned by her attending to her duties as the wife of the Governor-General, in coming to be present at one of the official ceremonies, the duty of presiding at which was cast upon Lord Lorne and herself as his consort.”

Mr. Blake, in seconding the resolution, as leader of the Opposition, said :

“Hon. gentlemen opposite, of course, have, from their connection with His Excellency as his responsible advisers, the opportunity of speaking with a

greater knowledge as to the discharge of his political duties than those who have not that opportunity. But, viewing His Excellency's conduct from the position we occupy, we can cordially concur in the sentiment that he has been a good constitutional Governor, and that, so far as his public conduct has enabled us to judge, he has fully realized and acted upon those great principles of responsible government which are so dear, equally in this and the Mother Country, and which form, in the opinion of both, the vital element of their system of government. The Governor of Canada has, as this Address indicates, many important duties to perform. Those duties His Excellency has assiduously attended to ; and, in the spirit the hon. gentleman has expressed, we have every reason to believe that he has devoted his time, his energies, his ability, his intellect, to the thorough understanding and comprehension of the situation of this country, to an attention to its physical and moral position, and to enabling himself, as far as his high position would permit, to give fit expression to what our wishes, wants, and aspirations are here, during the discharge of his high duty, and hereafter in the councils of his country, to which he will, no doubt, shortly be called ; that expression which will be of great use to us—not an expression of indiscriminate praise, which we do not want, but the judicious expression of such a measure of praise and approbation as may convince the public whom he addresses that they are the sentiments of his heart based upon a thorough comprehension of all the circumstances of this country. The hon. gentleman has alluded to His Excellency's illustrious consort, and the representative of the Queen by office and by birth, her illustrious daughter. We are glad to send this message back. We are here in a democratic country, where the Throne is not supported by the arrangements of society which are supposed, in other lands, to be assential to a monarchy ; but there exists here in the minds of the people a firm, thorough, and fervent—because a reasonable—loyalty to that system under which, if they do not entirely regulate their affairs, at any rate they have the most perfect measure of self-control and of self-government."

On behalf of the French members, Mr. Casgrain expressed his concurrence in the remarks which had been made, and Sir Hector Langevin said :

"The Governor-General, who is about to leave us, will, I believe, see with pleasure the special representatives of 1,500,000 French Canadians, long since brought, in consequence of political events, under the British rule, unite with their fellow-citizens belonging to other nationalities in the expression of the sentiments just uttered by the leaders of the two great political parties of this country. French Canadians do appreciate, as well as any other race, the benefits of the British Constitution by which we are governed. And, when we behold the representative of our Sovereign in this country, our Governor-General, abiding strictly, during the five years of his administration, by the true principles of the English Constitution, it becomes a duty for us to join with the hon. members who have just now spoken, and say that we wholly approve of his administration, and deeply regret to see him depart from among us. We regret it the more because he is accompanied by the daughter of our Gracious

The Royal Assent was given to the following Bills :—

1. Further to amend the Interpretation Act; 2. for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the Public Service for the financial years ending respectively the 30th June, 1883, and the 30th June, 1884, and for other purposes relating to the Public Service;
3. to authorize the raising by way of loan of certain sums of money required for the Public Service; 4. to amend "The Dominion Elections Act, 1874;"
5. to amend "An Act respecting the offices of Receiver-General and Minister of Public Works," as to the powers of the Minister of Railways and Canals;
6. to amend the Act thirty-sixth Victoria, chapter four, intituled "An Act to provide for the establishment of the Department of the Interior," and to amend "The Indian Act, 1880;"
7. to amend "The Canada Civil Service Act, 1882;"
8. to amend and consolidate the Acts relating to the Superannuation of persons employed in the Civil Service of Canada;
9. to provide for the salaries, and superannuation and travelling allowances of certain Judges of certain Provincial Courts;
10. respecting the High Court of Justice of Ontario;
11. consolidating and amending the several Acts relating to the Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada;
12. to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting the Customs;
13. further to amend the Tariff of Duties of Customs;
14. to encourage the manufacture of pig iron in Canada from Canadian ore;
15. to consolidate and amend the several Acts respecting the Inland Revenue;
16. to make further provision respecting the Regulation and Collection of Tolls on Government Timber Slides and other Works constructed to facilitate the transmission of Timber, Lumber and Saw-logs;
17. further to amend and to consolidate, as so amended, the several Acts respecting the Public Lands of the Dominion therein mentioned;
18. to amend "The Post Office Act, 1875;"
19. to amend "The Patent Act 1872;"
20. further to amend an Act intituled "An Act relating to Banks and Banking," and the several Acts amending the same;
21. to amend the Act passed in the forty-fifth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to repeal the duty on promissory notes, drafts, and bills of exchange;"
22. relating to Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes in the Province of Prince Edward Island;
23. to amend "An Act respecting Insolvent Banks, Insurance Companies, Loan Companies, Building Societies, and Trading Corporations;"
24. further to amend "The Consolidated Railway Act, 1879," and to declare certain lines of Railway to be works for the general advantage of Canada;
25. for authorizing Subsidies for the construction of the lines of Railway therein mentioned;
26. to provide for advances to be made by the Government of Canada to "The St. John Bridge and Railway Extension Company;"
27. to extend to British Columbia the Act relating to fishing by Foreign Vessels;
28. respecting certificates to Masters and Mates of Inland and Coasting Ships;
29. further to amend "The General Inspection Act, 1874;"
30. respecting the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, and the issue of licenses therefor;
31. to legalize proceedings taken for the naturalization of certain aliens in the Province of Manitoba;
32. for the better prevention of fraud in relation to contracts involving the expenditure of public moneys;
33. to continue for a limited time the Acts therein mentioned;
34. to amend the Acts respecting procedure in Criminal cases, and other matters relating to Criminal

Law ; 35. to make provision for the taking of evidence in relation to Criminal matters pending in Courts of Justice in any other of Her Majesty's Dominions or before Foreign Tribunals ; 36. to amend the law respecting Lotteries ; 37. to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to Penitentiaries ; 38. to make further provision for deepening the Ship Channel of the River St. Lawrence, between Montreal and Quebec ; 39. to amend the Act thirty-sixth Victoria, chapter sixty-two, and the Act forty-third Victoria, chapter seventeen, respecting the Quebec Harbour Commissioners ; 40. to amend the Act thirty-eighth Victoria, chapter fifty-six, intituled "An Act respecting the Graving Dock in the Harbour of Quebec, and authorizing the raising of a loan in respect thereof ;" 41. respecting the Harbour Master of the Harbour of Three Rivers ; 42. further to amend the Act respecting the Harbour of Pictou ; 43. respecting booms and other works constructed in navigable waters, whether under the authority of Provincial Acts or otherwise ; 44. to amend an Act of the present Session respecting booms and other works constructed in navigable waters, whether under the authority of Provincial Acts or otherwise ; 45. further to amend the Act respecting the incorporation of a Company to establish a Marine Telegraph between the Pacific Coast of Canada and Asia ; 46. to incorporate the Royal Society of Canada ; 47. to incorporate the University of Saskatchewan, and to authorize the establishment of colleges within the limits of the Diocese of Saskatchewan ; 48. to provide for the amalgamation of the Bank of Nova Scotia with the Union Bank of Prince Edward Island ; 49. to continue an Act to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Rustico ; 50. to incorporate the Central Bank of Canada ; 51. to incorporate the Brant County Bank of Canada ; 52. to incorporate the Bank of London, in Canada ; 53. to amend the Act to incorporate the North-Western Bank ; 54. to authorize the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada to extend their traffic arrangement with the North Shore Railway Company to fifty years from the date thereof ; 55. respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company ; 56. respecting the Northern Railway Company of Canada ; 57. to amend an Act respecting the Credit Valley Railway Company ; 58. to amend an Act to incorporate the Ontario and Quebec Railway Company ; 59. further to amend the Acts relating to the New Brunswick Railway Company ; 60. to amend the Act to incorporate the Chignecto Marine Transport Railway Company (Limited) ; 61. to amend the Act incorporating the Great Eastern Railway Company ; 62. respecting the Montreal, Ottawa, and Western Railway Company, and to change the name thereof to the Montreal and Western Railway Company ; 63. to amend the Act incorporating the Atlantic and North-West Railway Company ; 64. to amend the Act incorporating the Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company, and the Act amending the same ; 65. to amend the Acts relating to the Great Western and Lake Ontario Shore Junction Railway Company ; 66. to amend the Act to incorporate the Ontario Pacific Railway Company ; 67. to amend the Act to incorporate the Northern, North-Western, and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company, and to change the name of the said Company to the Northern and Pacific Junction Railway Company ; 68. to amend the several Acts incorporating the Portage, Westbourne, and North-Western Railway Company, and to change the name thereof to the Manitoba and North-Western Railway Company of Canada ; 69. to unite

the Winnipeg and Hudson's Bay Railway and Steamship Company, and the Nelson Valley Railway and Transportation Company into one corporation, under the name of the Winnipeg and Hudson's Bay Railway and Steamship Company; 70. to incorporate the Quebec and James' Bay Railway Company; 71. to incorporate the Saskatchewan and North-Western Railway Company; 72. to incorporate the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake, and Saskatchewan Railroad and Steamboat Company; 73. to incorporate the Pacific and Peace River Railway Company; 74. to incorporate the Wood Mountain and Qu'Appelle Railway Company; 75. to incorporate the Railway Trust and Construction Company of Canada (Limited); 76. to amend an Act of the present Session, intituled "An Act to incorporate the Railway Trust and Construction Company of Canada (Limited)"; 77. to incorporate the Cumberland Coal and Railway Company; 78. to amend the Act incorporating the European, American, Canadian, and Asiatic Cable Company (Limited), and to change the name thereof to the American, British, and Continental Cable Company (Limited); 79. to incorporate the Canadian Rapid Telegraph Company (Limited); 80. for granting certain powers to the Canadian Electric Light Company; 81. respecting the Citizens' Insurance Company of Canada; 82. to empower the National Insurance Company to wind up its affairs and relinquish its charter, and to provide for the dissolution of the said Company; 83. further to reduce the capital stock of the Quebec Fire Assurance Company; 84. to incorporate the Manitoba and North-Western Fire and Insurance Company; 85. respecting the *Crédit Foncier Franco-Canadien*; 86. to incorporate the Grange Trust (Limited); 87. to amend the Act to incorporate the London and Ontario Investment Company (Limited); 88. to incorporate the Royal Canadian Passenger Steamship Company (Limited); 89. to incorporate a Company under the name of the Rathbun Company; 90. to incorporate the Davis and Lawrence Company; 91. to incorporate the Dominion Phosphate and Mining Company; 92. to incorporate the Quinze Pier, Boom, and Improvement Company; 93. to amend and continue in force the Act incorporating the Grafton Harbour Company, and for other purposes; 94. to grant certain powers to the Acadia Powder Company; 95. to amend an Act to incorporate the Missionary Society of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada; 96. to incorporate *Les Révérends Pères Oblats de Marie Immaculée des Territoires de Nord-Ouest*; 97. to incorporate the Board of Management of the Church and Manse Building Fund of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, for Manitoba and the North-West; 98. to amalgamate Presbyterian Ministers' Widows' and Orphans' Fund in connection with the the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces, and the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the Presbyterian Church in the Maritime Provinces in connection with the Church of Scotland, and to create a corporation to administer such funds.

His Excellency then closed the Session with the following Speech from the Throne:—

*Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate:*

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons:*

I desire to thank you for the diligence and earnestness with which you have performed your duties during this protracted Session. The large sums which the

buoyant state of the Revenue has enabled you to appropriate in aid of the construction of railways and the great works of internal improvement will be carefully applied and economically expended, and must contribute in a large measure to the prosperity and progress of the country. The Dominion Lands Bill, which embodies the results of the experience acquired during the last two years, will, it is believed, greatly assist and encourage the settlers now flowing in such unprecedented numbers into Manitoba and the North West Territories. The amendments to the laws respecting the Militia will tend to improve the discipline, training and military education of that invaluable force. The consolidation and amendment of the Statutes relating to the management of the Customs, while protecting the honest trader against fraudulent and dishonest competitors, will free the commerce of the country from some of the restraints imposed on it by the previously existing laws. The re-adjustment of the Tariff and the reduction of duties on the raw materials used in our manufactures, together with the bounty granted on the production of pig iron, must aid in the further development of Canadian industries. It is gratifying also to know that the financial position of the Public Treasury has enabled you to lower the pressure of taxation by more than a million of dollars. The Bill for the regulation of shop, saloon, and tavern licenses must have the effect of preventing the unrestrained sale of intoxicating liquors in every Province of the Dominion, and affords an efficient system for its successful operation freed from the suspicion of political bias or control; while at the same time it will not unduly interfere with the rights of those who had engaged in the trade under the authority of legislative enactments.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons :*

I return you my thanks for the supplies you have granted for the various public services.

*Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate :*

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons :*

I desire to thank you for the great honour conferred on me by the presentation of a joint Address. The Princess and I have both been profoundly touched by your words; and the message of which you make us the bearers comes, as we personally know, from a people determined to maintain the Empire. The severance of my official connection with Canada does not loosen the tie of affection which will ever make me desire to serve this country. I pray that the prosperity I have seen you enjoy may continue, and that the blessing of God may at all times be yours to strengthen you in Unity and Peace.

## CHAPTER VII.

MOVEMENTS OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND H.R.H. THE PRINCESS LOUISE—VISIT OF H.R.H. PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES—DEPARTURE FROM CANADA OF THE MARQUIS OF LORNE—DESPATCH OF COLONIAL SECRETARY RESPECTING HIS ADMINISTRATION—SERVICES IN BEHALF OF CANADA IN ENGLAND—RUMOURS AS TO LORD LORNE'S SUCCESSOR—ARRIVAL OF THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE—SWEARING IN OF THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL—ALARMING REPORTS—NEWS MANUFACTURE—ARREST OF SUPPOSED "DYNAMITERS" AT HALIFAX—THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

At the close of the last year's ANNUAL REGISTER, the Governor-General and H.R.H. the Princess Louise were in the Southern States, from which the latter sailed for Bermuda to spend the remainder of the winter, embarking on H. M. S. *Dido* at Charleston, S. C., on the 25th January, while the Marquis of Lorne, after a flying visit to Washington, returned to Ottawa on the 31st January. The Princess, greatly improved in health, arrived at the capital on the 18th April. In consequence of rumours of villainous designs on the part of the Fenians, the guard at Rideau Hall was doubled, and a special force of detectives from Toronto was employed on service near Her Royal Highness for some weeks. Nothing, however, occurred to justify the alarm, though some shots discharged at muskrats in the neighbourhood of the viceregal residence one night were magnified by the newspaper correspondents into an attempt to shoot the guard. On the 18th June, His Excellency and the Princess left the capital for the summer's fishing on the Cascapedia, and afterwards took up their residence for a time in the Citadel at Quebec, which was always a favourite resort with Lord Lorne and his predecessor. On the 1st August, H. M. S. *Canada*, having H. R. H. Prince George of Wales, second son to the heir to the Throne, on board as a midshipman, arrived at Halifax to join the North-American and West India Squadron under Vice-Admiral Commerell. The citizens of Halifax gave the young Prince a hearty welcome. After remaining some weeks in the great Nova Scotia harbour, the *Canada* sailed for Quebec, where she arrived on the 1st September. Here Prince George was met by the Governor-General and the Princess Louise, in whose company he visited Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and other towns, where farewell addresses were

delivered to the Marquis of Lorne. Soon afterwards His Excellency and Her Royal Highness returned to Quebec, where they remained until their final departure from Canada.

On the 23rd October, Lord Lorne presided at the installation of his successor, and, on the 27th, he and the Princess Louise sailed from Quebec for England on board the Allan steamship *Sardinian*, in which special arrangements had been made for their accommodation. Their departure was the occasion of perhaps the most sympathetic demonstration ever witnessed in the Ancient Capital. In the midst of a drizzling rain, and through the thickest mud, the citizens of Quebec proceeded at an early hour to occupy all the points from which a good view of the river could be obtained. At ten o'clock, a carriage, containing Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, the Marquis of Lorne, Col. DeWinton, late Military Secretary to the Governor-General, and Major Collins, Equerry to the Princess, left the Citadel with an escort consisting of twenty officers and non-commissioned officers of the Queen's Own Canadian Hussars. All along the route to the wharf, the greatest enthusiasm prevailed, the cheers of the assembled thousands rent the air, and the mottoes hung across the streets, such "*Revenez encore*," or "Come back again," testified to the general regrets of the people that the time had come to say farewell. Both the Princess and the Marquis were visibly touched by these demonstrations of affection, and sadly acknowledged the acclamations with which they were greeted. The *Sardinian* lay at the Allan steamship wharf, which was crowded by admirers of the distinguished party. A guard of honour was furnished by the 8th Royal Rifles, and a brilliant military staff was in attendance. After leaving their carriage, Her Royal Highness and Lord Lorne spent some time in shaking hands with the ladies and gentlemen who surrounded them, and then embarked. Lieutenant-Governor Robitaille, Sir Hector Langevin, and the Hon. A. P. Caron accompanied them on board the *Sardinian*, Sir Hector assisting the Princess down the gangway. The Allan liner immediately loosed her moorings, and, amid the booming of the Royal salute fired by the guns of the Citadel and the cheers of the thousands who crowded the wharves, the terraces and the glacis, steamed down the river, accompanied below the Island of Orleans by the Government steamer *Druid*, with the Lieutenant-Governor and Provincial Ministers on board.

The *Sardinian* reached Liverpool on the 5th November, and the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne landed at noon on that

day. They were received by the Mayor and were escorted to the Town Hall, where they were presented with an address from the corporation. Lord Lorne, in replying, referred to the increasing prosperity of Canada, and the large interest now taken by England in the affairs of the Dominion, especially in matters relative to the growth and development of the North-West. The Marquis and Princess were received with much warmth by the citizens of Liverpool.

The following despatch was subsequently forwarded by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the new Governor-General :—

“DOWNING STREET, 5th December, 1883.

“MY LORD,—I have had the honour of receiving from the Marquis of Lorne in person since his return an account of the proceedings on the occasion of your assumption of the Government, and I have also had pleasure in hearing his very interesting account of the continued prosperity and loyalty of the Dominion of Canada.

“I take this opportunity of placing on record the appreciation with which Her Majesty's Government have observed His Lordship's great discretion and ability in the discharge of the high duties in which you have succeeded him, and the warm interest displayed by him and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise in all matters affecting the welfare and progress of the Dominion.

“It gives Her Majesty's Government great satisfaction to know that their efforts have been cordially recognized by the people of Canada.

“I have, &c.,

(Signed)

“DERBY.”

Since his return to England, Lord Lorne has done yeoman service to the country in which he lived for five years. In his speeches at Birmingham, Glasgow, and elsewhere, he has ably placed before the British people the eminent advantages offered by Canada to the right sort of emigrants, and he has not failed to point out that there are classes who are not desirable, and whose emigration would probably be attended by disaster. Speaking before the Royal Colonial Institute on the 11th December, he foreshadowed a possible development of the Imperial policy in dealing with Colonial interests. His remarks on this subject were of such value that we make the following extracts from his speech :—

“Your diplomacy in commercial matters must take into account the vastness of Imperial sway, and it must be thoroughly representative, not of this little island only, but of the great continents, or parts of continents, which are content to be under the same flag with you for the sake of mutual advantage. It must be an Imperial, not alone a British, Commission which discusses trade

arrangements. The confederation of the Empire, which has been spoken of as possible in the future, must be expressed by no central and unwieldy Parliament representing lands separated from each other by the width of the world, but it must be expressed by a Council of Envoys, who, by working together for each part, may consummate treaties and enforce agreements. No country like Canada would now allow the out-voting of her representatives which would take place in a Parliament in London. The appointment of a High Commissioner on the part of Canada to reside in London was by far the most important event which has occurred in the colonial history of the last few years. It was the first step taken by a colony and cordially accepted by the Imperial authorities which will lead us to the ultimate Council of Envoys by which—perhaps in the next century—the Imperial policy will be directly guided. It was a step which promoted unity, although it seemed to some minds to define separation. When negotiations for trade with foreign Powers were made by England in former days it was not her custom to consult her colonies. She made her own arrangements for her own good, and it was supposed that her good meant the good of her colonies. They had no hand or part in bargaining for trade. Of late it has been especially asked of Canada if she desires to be excepted or included in any commercial treaty. She is consulted whether she wishes any special treaty to be made in her behalf through the agency of her own High Commissioner and the members of the British diplomatic body abroad. This is a great boon to the colony, for she is spared the expense of maintaining any consuls, or any complete diplomatic representative service abroad. By employing one man in London she can obtain with certainty the assistance of the diplomatic and consular service of the Mother Country. The Canadian Commissioner may find that in his ideas of bargaining with foreigners for reciprocal advantages he is running counter to British economic ideas. He may find that even the members of that most useful body, the Cobden Club, deem a commercial treaty such as that concluded with France under the auspices of Cobden to be really a deviation from the pure rule of a moral international life. But, although his ideas may not be those of his British colleagues, he will be amply backed by Britain's agents and Government in securing what he desires. He becomes a second self of the British Ambassador at the Court or the Foreign Office of the people with whom Canada wishes to treat; he becomes incorporated in the diplomatic machine which spins commercial treaties. Britain must often in future days agree to make provision for the differing circumstances of her own and her colonies' world-wide commerce. The same document may contain different provisions for different countries under the same flag."

From an early date, speculation was rife in Canada as to the person who would be selected to succeed the Marquis of Lorne in the viceregal office. Many names were canvassed, and several newspapers urged the appointment of Sir John Macdonald. The subject was brought before Parliament by Mr. Hesson (North Perth), who, on the 21st February, in moving for copies of correspondence with

the Home Government in reference to the selection of a successor to His Excellency, referred to the rumours which had been circulated as to the probable appointment of the Premier to the office of Governor-General, and expressed the hope that they were not true, because, "whilst it would give much pride and satisfaction to the members of this House, as well as to the Canadian people, to know that Her Majesty would again mark with her royal and distinguished favour this excellent gentleman, still it is too great a sacrifice for the Conservative party which he so ably leads, too great a sacrifice for the country which he has so ably and faithfully served for so long a period, to part with him from active political life at present." Sir John Macdonald, after stating that there was no correspondence on the subject which could be brought down, said: "As to what my hon. friend has said about myself—well, I have no aspirations, and, even if I had any aspirations, there is not the most remote chance of their being satisfied or fulfilled. I am condemned to the grateful and onerous duty of leading the Conservative Party; and I think, as long as I am in public life, I shall most likely hold that position, whether on this side of the House or on the other is as people may determine.

\* \* \* Speaking seriously, that subject has been discussed in the press, and my name has appeared in the newspapers—I believe, in the first place, instigated by the correspondent of one of the New York papers—and the press of Canada have taken up the discussion, during the summer season, when there was little else to discuss. That subject was fully aired before the time of Confederation; and one of the great advantages we have in Canada is the advantage we get from the Mother Country, that, as the Queen in England stands far above party, holds the balance between parties, and carries out the constitutional principle of choosing her advisers from the people through their representatives, so we have that same advantage in Canada of having a representative of the Sovereign here, standing above and aloof from all parties and holding the balance between them. I think it would be the greatest misfortune—as I expressed it in 1865, 1866 and 1837—should any alteration in that system take place. I should look upon it as proof, and no uncertain proof, that England was not very anxious to continue the connection between Canada and the Mother Country were she to give up the selection of the representative of the Sovereign to come here as our Governor-General, who would be quite aloof from all parties and who would belong to neither party. It is in this respect that I think we have a great advantage over the con-

stitution of the United States. The President is elected every four years, and he is the subject of some very energetic writing against him during the time he is a candidate. When he is elected, he is the head of a party, instead of being the head of a nation ; and every act of his Government is always liable to censure, and he is, as a matter of course, censured by the Opposition of the day—by those who have not been successful in carrying their candidate. I say it would be a very great misfortune, in my opinion, should the present system be altered. I am glad to believe that there is not the slightest chance of any such change taking place ; I am glad to believe that the sense of the importance of the connection between the Mother Country and the colonies is increasing every day and every year in England ; and that, with our growing importance, our growing wealth, our growing position in the world as an auxiliary nation, the desire to retain Canada as one of the brightest jewels in Her Majesty's Crown will go on increasing as it has done in the last few years."

Among the rumours which were set afloat was one which attributed to His Royal Highness Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, who had visited Canada in 1881, a desire to succeed his brother-in-law. It was said that, having received an urgent request from Canada to consent to accept the office of Governor-General, he wrote on the subject to Mr. Gladstone, who replied that H. R. H. was too young and inexperienced to fill so important a position. It was further reported that the Prince's physicians had given an opinion that the state of his health would forbid his undertaking the duties of the office. Subsequently, the Baron de Worms interrogated Mr. Gladstone on this subject in the British House of Commons, but the Prime Minister declined to answer the question. He added that the Government were aware of the willingness of the Duke to render services to his Queen and country, and considered that the feeling did him the highest honour.

It was definitely announced in May that the Queen had approved of the nomination of the Marquis of Lansdowne as the next Governor-General of Canada. There was at once an outcry from the Irish Canadian press. Lord Lansdowne had held office in Mr. Gladstone's Government, from which he had retired because he could not agree to its policy on the Arrears of Rent (Ireland) Bill, and on this ground his appointment was protested against. It was further alleged that he had been a harsh landlord to his numerous Irish tenants, but this assertion was abundantly disproved. Regardless of the protests of

the Irishmen in Canada, and of the threats of the "dynamite" wing of their countrymen in the United States, Mr. Gladstone made his nomination, and on the 18th August the Royal Commission was issued appointing the Most Honourable Henry Charles Keith Petty-Fitzmaurice, Marquis of Lansdowne, in the county of Somerset, Earl of Wycombe, of Chipping Wycombe, in the county of Bucks, Viscount Caln and Calnstone, in the county of Wilts, and Lord Wycombe, Baron of Chipping Wycombe, in the county of Bucks, in the Peerage of Great Britain; Earl of Kerry and Earl of Shelburne, Viscount Clanmaurice and Fitzmaurice, Baron of Kerry, Lixnaw, and Dunkerron, in the Peerage of Ireland, to be Governor-General of Canada, and Vice-Admiral of the same. On the 12th September Lord Lansdowne visited Her Majesty at Balmoral, and "kissed hands" on his appointment. On the 11th October, he sailed from Liverpool by the Allan steamship *Circassian*. Preparations on an extensive scale were made to receive him at Quebec, where he was awaited by the Marquis of Lorne, all the Cabinet Ministers except Sir Charles Tupper, who was in England, and the Hon. J. H. Pope, who was indisposed, and by four of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Canada. After a very rough voyage, the *Circassian* arrived at Quebec on the 22nd October, at half-past nine in the evening. She was at once boarded by the Governor-General (Lord Lorne), the Ministers, and Lieutenant-General Lord Alexander Russell, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, who, however, remained but a short time, with the exception of the Marquis of Lorne, who, after presenting to his successor his future advisers, stayed some time in conversation with the Marquis of Lansdowne. Meantime, showers of rockets from the wharves, and hearty cheers from the crowds congregated upon them, welcomed the new Viceroy to Canada. The Marchioness of Lansdowne and the ladies of her suite were not seen on this occasion, as they had already retired to rest. The following formed the party:—The Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marchioness of Lansdowne; their children, namely, Lord Kerry (aged 11), Lord Charles Fitzmaurice, Lady Emily Fitzmaurice (aged 13), and Lady Beatrice Fitzmaurice; the Hon. H. J. Anson and his sister, Lady Florence Anson; and Mr. H. Streatfield. Lord Melgund, who was to fill the position of Military Secretary, and Lady Melgund had arrived in Canada a fortnight before.

On Tuesday morning, the 23rd, the citizens of Quebec and visitors were astir at an early hour to witness the proceedings connected with the installation in office and swearing in of the new Governor-General.

It had been arranged that the ceremonies should take place in the library of the new Provincial Parliament Buildings in the Grande Allée. The space being limited, the invitations were few in number, and, the building being unfinished, temporary additions had been made for the occasion. The room was neatly decorated with flags, and at one end was the dais, with Lord Lansdowne's crest and arms wrought in the back screen of scarlet cloth. The Ministers and other high officers of State assembled here to await the arrival of the Marquis. At a table in front of the dais were seated Sir John Macdonald, K.C.B., Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G., Sir Leonard Tilley, K.C.M.G., Sir Hector Langevin, K.C.M.G., the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Hon. A. P. Caron, Hon. A. W. McLelan, Hon. John Carling, Hon. John Costigan, Hon. D. L. Macpherson, Hon. Frank Smith, Hon. J. A. Chapleau, and Mr. J. J. McGee, Clerk of the Council. To the right of the dais sat the Marchioness of Lansdowne, Lady Florence Anson, the Lieut.-Governor of Quebec, and Lady Macdonald, and close to the steps were seats for the Marquis of Lansdowne, and Lord Melgund, his secretary. On the left were placed Sir William Ritchie, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Fournier, Mr. Justice Henry, and Mr. Justice Gwynne, of the Supreme Court of Canada; and at the lower end were seats for Mgr. Smeülders, Apostolic Commissary; Mgr. Taschereau, Archbishop of Quebec; Bishop Williams; Chief Justice Meredith, of the Superior Court; and the Mayor of Quebec, none of whom, however, attended. Among others present were several Senators, all the members of the Executive Council of the Province of Quebec, Lieutenant-General Lord Alexander Russell, Lord Bury, the Comte de Sesmaisons, Consul-General of France, and a number of the clergy, judges, members of Parliament, officers of the militia, and Parliamentary and Governmental officials. Lord Lansdowne, accompanied by his suite, landed at the Queen's wharf shortly after half-past eight o'clock, and was received by a guard of honour consisting of "A" Battery of Dominion Artillery, and Nos. 1, 2 and 3 companies of the Quebec Garrison Artillery. He drove at once to the Parliament Buildings, escorted by the Queen's Own Canadian Hussars. Soon after nine o'clock, the strains of the National Anthem heralded the entrance to the Library of the Marquis of Lorne, whose term of office was about to terminate, and the Marquis of Lansdowne, who was in a few minutes to take his place. Lord Lorne, who was in plain clothes, and was attended by Lieut.-Col. De Winton, Major Collins, and Capt. Bagot, A.D.C., ascended the dais

and Lord Lansdowne, who was attended by Lord Melgund, Military Secretary, the Hon. H. J. Anson, A.D.C., and Mr. Streatfield, A.D.C., took up a position at the foot. Lord Melgund then, while all present stood, read the Queen's Commission, under the royal sign manual and signet, dated at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, "to our right trusty and entirely beloved cousin, Henry Charles Keith, Marquis of Lansdowne," appointing him to be Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada. The Commission was handed to the Clerk of the Privy Council, who gave the book containing the oaths to Lord Lansdowne and the Bible to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, by whom the oaths of allegiance and office were then administered. The new Governor-General having subscribed the oaths, the Marquis of Lorne came down from the dais, and the Marquis of Lansdowne took his place, a salute of nineteen guns proclaiming to the world that a new representative of the Sovereign had ascended the throne. The Clerk of the Council then delivered to His Excellency the Great Seal of Canada, which the latter immediately handed to the Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Secretary of State, for safe-keeping. This concluded the ceremonies, and the viceregal party left the hall and repaired to the Lieutenant Governor's room to pay their respects to H. R. H. the Princess Louise.

Shortly afterwards, the Governor-General left the Parliament Building, and proceeded to the Music Hall, where it had been arranged that he should receive an address from the corporation of Quebec, which was read by Hon. F. Langelier, the Mayor, in the presence of a large assemblage of citizens. His Excellency's reply, being his first public utterance in Canada, is appended in full :—

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,—I have listened with feelings of the utmost gratitude to the courteous and hospitable terms in which you have been pleased to welcome our arrival on Canadian soil. I thank you for the reception you have given me. I shall not easily forget it, and I trust that I may regard it as a happy augury of the relations which will henceforth exist between myself and the citizens of Quebec. I accept the address which his Worship the Mayor has handed to me in the name of the illustrious Sovereign whose commission I have the honour to hold, and towards whom the people of the Dominion entertain feelings of loyalty and of devotion not less profound than those of her subjects on the other side of the ocean which we have traversed. I accept it also in the name of the people of England, united to you by the patriotism which alike inspires you both, and by the feelings of mutual consideration and esteem which you entertain toward each other. Of myself, sir, I will say but this, that I feel only too well the disadvantage under which I shall labour in following the two distinguished men who have been my predecessors, and of whom you have spoken in language at once appreciative and just. If I do not shrink from the responsibilities of the high office to which I am called, if I can

claim any qualifications for a position so honourable, it is because I undertake its duties with a sincere admiration of the qualities which have caused for the people of the Dominion so conspicuous a place among the civilized communities of the world—with a deep-seated faith in the political institutions under which that place has been won, and with an earnest desire to deserve the confidence which you have reposed in my predecessors and to work hand-in-hand with you for the advancement of the best interests of your country, which I shall regard as my own. The words of your address leave no doubt in my mind that I may count upon you to assist me to the utmost of your ability in the realization of this wish. I have, sir, lastly, to acknowledge gratefully the wish with which your address concludes, that our residence amongst you may be at once agreeable to Lady Lansdowne and myself and useful to your country, and I can assure you that we shall long preserve the most agreeable recollections of the manner in which we have been received in your historic city.

His Excellency spoke first in English and then in French, and the purity of his French especially delighted the citizens of Quebec.

At eleven o'clock on the same morning, the vice-regal party, Cabinet Ministers, and officials left Quebec by special train, and proceeded direct, by the North Shore and Canadian Pacific Railways, to Ottawa, where they arrived at half past six in the evening. At the station, His Excellency was welcomed to the capital by the Mayor, who was presented to him by Sir John Macdonald. The guard of honour was formed by 100 men of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, and the escort by the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards. Three bands were in attendance, and, notwithstanding the short notice, the whole of the route to Rideau Hall, as well as the Parliament and Departmental Buildings, was brilliantly illuminated, and thousands of the people cheered their new Viceroy. An extra of the *Canada Gazette* was issued on the 24th October, containing His Excellency's Proclamation making known his assumption of office, and also the following appointments:—Major the Viscount Melgund to be Secretary and Military Secretary to the Governor-General of Canada; Lieutenant Henry Streatfield, Grenadier Guards, to be aide-de-camp; and Lieutenant the Honourable Henry James Anson to be aide-de-camp.

The terrible explosions which had occurred in Great Britain, coupled with the openly uttered threats of the murderous gang of American Fenians in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, necessarily led the Canadian authorities to take precautionary measures. It has been already mentioned that special steps were taken to ensure the safety of the Princess Louise on her return to Ottawa in April, and in May a warning was conveyed to the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia by the Dominion Government that there was reason to believe that

suspected persons had left New York for Halifax, and that attempts to injure the public buildings there might be expected. Nothing occurred at that time, however, to justify the alarm which was excited, but in September the warning was renewed. On the 12th October, two men giving their names as William Bracken and James Holmes arrived in Halifax and put up at a second-class hotel known as the Parker House. Acting upon information, detectives visited their rooms on the 15th, during their absence, and found two valises, in one of which was a quantity of dynamite cartridges. On the 17th, both men were separately arrested, and each denied all knowledge of the other and that he had any dynamite in his possession. As this was less than a week before the arrival of the new Governor-General, and the Fenians had uttered the most bloodthirsty threats in his regard, these circumstances were sufficient to awaken alarm, and additional precautions were accordingly taken. Skilled detectives were employed in Quebec, and special care was exercised in guarding from harm the British men of war belonging to the North American Squadron which were at the time in Halifax Harbour. The sensation-hunting "special correspondents," however, not content with supplying their newspapers with the facts, sent abroad some startling stories, the products of their fertile imaginations, which aroused a considerable amount of excitement in England. The way in which "news" is manufactured for the public was developed in an interesting manner in a suit which occupied the attention of the English courts shortly afterwards. A "special" correspondent invented and cabled to the "Central News Agency" in London the following despatches from Montreal:—"Special Cabinet meeting Quebec. Dynamite plot Lansdowne discovered. Arrests probable. Intense excitement." "Plot to explode *Circassian* Rimouski thwarted. Lansdowne movements circuitous. Halifax dynamiters sent trial." Upon this information, the agency sent out a column despatch, half of which they dated from Montreal and half from Quebec, entering into the most minute detail of the plans of the supposed conspirators "to row out to the *Circassian*, as she lay off Rimouski, in an ordinary boat," and to discharge "two or three powerful dynamite machines" against her below the water line. "In the event of Lord Lansdowne landing at Rimouski, arrangements were to have been made to attempt his life on the railway journey by blowing up one of the bridges." The agency further informed the unsuspecting British public of what took place at "a special meeting of the Cabinet," at which three of

the assisting Ministers were, they said, Sir Charles Tupper, who happened to be in England at the time; "the Hon. Mr. J. Pope," who was not in Quebec at all; and Sir Alexander Campbell (Minister of Justice), "who superintends the Department of the Military of the Dominion." The whole of the article was as true as these specimens, but the manager of the agency declared in Court that he considered this imaginative account "only a fair expansion." It will be observed that the despatch said not a word as to who the "plotters" were, but the Central News did not hesitate to fix the conspiracy upon the Irish, and to announce that it had caused "a bitter anti-Irish movement" in Canada. The men arrested in Halifax were remanded from day to day and from week to week without the Crown succeeding in making out a case. A new warrant was taken out against them for smuggling explosives, but at length Judge Thompson, of the Nova Scotia Supreme Court, discharged them from custody on the committal warrant, but held them for bail in \$8,000 for a common law offence. They remained in gaol at the end of the year. Lord Lansdowne, far from concealing his movements, or travelling by "circuitous routes," went to Ottawa by the most direct road, and there freely mingled with the people, both at Rideau Hall, whither many of them were invited, and on public occasions. Addresses were presented to His Excellency by the corporation of Ottawa, and by the St. George's, St. Andrew's, Irish Protestant Benevolent, and other societies, and the Ottawa Philharmonic Society gave an entertainment in his honour, at which they produced Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," and a "Song of Welcome," written by Mrs. J. W. F. Harrison, to music composed by her husband.

Immediately after His Excellency had been sworn in, attention was drawn to the terms of the oath of allegiance which had been administered to him, in this portion of it:—"I do declare that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state or potentate hath, or ought to have, any jurisdiction, power, superiority, preëminence, or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within this realm." It was pointed out that, at the ceremony itself, seats of honour had been reserved, not only for Mgr. Taschereau, who derived his position and authority as Archbishop of Quebec direct from Rome, but also for Mgr. Smeülders, who, himself a "foreign person," had been just commissioned by a "foreign prince," the Pope, to exercise "jurisdiction, power, and authority, ecclesiastical and spiritual," in Canada, and had, although not of the episcopal order, been especially given by His

Holiness "superiority and preëminence" over all the Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops in the country. Thus, if the Apostolic Commissary had been present, he would have been compelled to hear the Governor-General swear that he had no right to be there. The French-Canadian papers contended that the terms of this oath were a direct denial of the religious rights enjoyed by the Roman Catholics, and called upon their representatives in Parliament to draw attention to the matter, especially in view of the fact that, by the British North America Act, the same oath which is administered to the Governor-General must be taken by the Lieutenant-Governors, several of whom are or have been members of the Church against which the oath is unquestionably aimed.

## CHAPTER VIII.

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN ENGLAND—SIR C. TUPPER'S APPOINTMENT—GERMAN EMIGRATION—SPEECHES IN ENGLAND—CANADIAN CATTLE TRADE—CANADA ADMITTED AS PARTY TO INTERNATIONAL TREATIES—THE FISHERIES EXHIBITION—CANADA'S SUCCESS—PROPOSED ABROGATION OF THE WASHINGTON TREATY—INTERNATIONAL PARK AT NIAGARA—DIFFICULTY WITH THE FRENCH IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

DURING the year 1883, Canada was fortunate in possessing as her representative in England a man of such eloquence, ability, tact and determination as Sir Charles Tupper. Sir Alexander Galt having definitely decided to resign the position of High Commissioner for Canada in London, it would have been impossible to find a more suitable successor than the Minister of Railways and Canals. When the announcement was first made of his appointment, it was assumed that Sir Charles would retire from the Ministry, but it was decided that he should retain his position in the Cabinet and the portfolio of Railways in addition to performing the duties of Canada's representative in England. The Opposition press claimed that, under the Independence of Parliament Act, Sir Charles Tupper having accepted an office under the Crown to which a salary was attached, his seat for Cumberland in the House of Commons was vacant, and a new writ should issue; besides which they demanded that he should resign his portfolio, as he no longer represented a constituency; and warned him against attempting to sit or vote in the House at the next Session, which, they alleged, would be a direct contravention of the Act, and would render him liable to the heavy penalties prescribed. It was replied that neither the spirit nor the letter of the Act was violated, as it could not be supposed that the acceptance of such an office by a Minister could affect his allegiance to the Government of which he was a member, or destroy any independence which might exist in the case of a private member; and, further, as Sir Charles Tupper's commission expressly appointed him without salary. It may be added that, during the Minister's absence in England, the duties of head of the Railway Department were performed by Mr. J. H. Pope, Minister of Agriculture.

Sir Charles Tupper arrived in England on the 27th June, and at once entered upon the discharge of his new functions. He paid great

the larger number received by the United States is accounted for by their having permitted numerous individual exhibits, while Canada showed only 'as a Dominion, and by their having gone into some branches which the Canadian Government thought it unnecessary to deal with, such as deep sea dredging apparatus, &c. The result was highly satisfactory for Canada, which received 31 gold and 23 silver medals. The following is a list of the medals and diplomas awarded :—

Collective exhibit of models of boats by Canadian Commission, gold medal. Cod fishing boat, by Embree & Son, gold medal. Gaspé fishing boat, from J. W. Ferguson, silver medal. Hemp Manilla ropes, from the Dartmouth Ropewalk Company, silver medal. Dominion of Canada signalling and telegraph system, gold medal. Salmon, not collective exhibit, gold medal. Steam launch for hauling nets on the great lakes, gold medal. General exhibit of fishing tackle, from D. Scribner & Son, silver medal. Salmon rods, from D. Scribner & Son, silver medal. Trout rods, from D. Scribner & Son, silver medal. General exhibit of fishing tackle, from Allcock, Laight & Westwood, bronze medal. Trout rods, from Allcock, Laight & Westwood, bronze medal. Flies, from Allcock, Laight & Westwood, diplomas. Cedar and basswood canoes, from the Ontario Canoe Company and Harold E. Hutchinson, Rice Lake, gold medal. Anglers' tent, diploma. Collective exhibit, gold medal. Cured codfish, from Chas. Robin & Co., gold medal. Cured codfish, from J. T. E. Collas, gold medal. Cured codfish, from Bremner & Hunt, gold medal. Pickled trout from Ontario, gold medal. Collective exhibit of pickled fish, from Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, gold medal. Collective exhibit of pickled fish, from Nova Scotia and Quebec, gold medal. General exhibit of tinned salmon, from British Columbia, gold medal. Pickled salmon trout, silver medal. Pickled haddock, silver medal. Pickled eels, silver medal. Preserved lobsters from Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, silver medal. Finnan haddies, from the Thistle Haddie Canning and Curing Company, silver medal. Tinned salmon, from British Columbia, from Turner, Beeton & Co., silver medal. Tinned lobsters, from R. B. Noble, silver medal. Tinned salmon, from Findlay, Durham & Brodie, silver medal. Pickled shad, diploma. Pickled white fish, diploma. Whale and porpoise oil, gold medal. Fish guano, from the several provinces, silver medal. Dominion of Canada seal oil, bronze medal. Two large fish freezers, containing a collection of fresh fish, gold medal. Freezer, from C. W. Gauthier, gold medal. Refrigerator, from Withrow & Hillock, gold medal. Fish Carver, from J. Leckie, silver medal. Ice house, from S. Wilmot, silver medal. Best and most complete fish-breeding establishment in the exhibition, Wilmot's gold medal. Model of salt water pond, silver medal. Model of establishment for fish rearing, Wilmot's system, silver medal. Salmon ladders, Rogers' patent, silver medal. Live fish carriers, bronze medal. Salmon register, from the Hon. D. E. Price, diploma. Young salmon hatched out and grown to fine pairs in the exhibition from eggs brought from Canada, from S. Wilmot, gold medal. Collection of insects from Ontario Entomological Society, London Art Society, silver medal. Collection of algæ, by Prof. J. Macoun, bronze medal. Collective exhibit, gold medal. Skeletons of fish from Richard Morrow, diploma. General exhibit, gold medal. White whale from J. U. Gregory, of Quebec. Coregoni, gold medal. Clupeidæ, gold medal. Galidæ, gold medal. Salmonidæ, gold medal. Percidæ, gold medal. Sturionidæ, gold medal. Esocidæ, gold medal. Pleuronectidæ, silver medal. Squalidæ, silver medal. Scombridæ, bronze medal. Stuffed fish, best general collection in the exhibition, gold medal.

On the conclusion of the Exhibition, the following letter was received by the High Commissioner from Mr. Edward Birkbeck, M.P., chairman of the Executive Committee:—

“ROYAL HORTICULTURAL GARDENS,  
“Exhibition Road, South Kensington,  
“London, S.W., 16th November, 1883.

“SIR,—I am desired by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the President, and by the members of the Executive Committee of the International Fisheries Exhibition, to request you to have the kindness to convey to the Government of the Dominion of Canada their special acknowledgments for the support and advice which they have afforded us by the presence of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, the Honourable A. W. McLelan, whose experience, advice and co-operation has been so conspicuous by the active and intelligent part which the Minister has taken in all that might interest the success of the Exhibition. We hope that you will bring under the notice of the Government of the Dominion the eminent services rendered by Mr. Samuel Wilmot, the Chairman of the Executive Commissioners, to whom with his colleagues, Professor Honeyman and Mr. Joncas, is due the credit which has been universally acknowledged to be attached to the methodical organization and tasteful decoration of the important section occupied by the Dominion in the late Fisheries Exhibition. These Commissioners, besides giving us the benefit of their constant services in the careful and watchful administration of their own section, have also taken a large and active part in the discussions and papers which attracted so much interest and attention throughout the period of the Exhibition. We may be further permitted to request that you will convey to your Government the appreciation of our Executive Committee at having had from the earliest stage of our proceedings the active sympathy and support of the Government of the Dominion as represented by your honourable predecessor, Sir Alexander Galt, whose assistance and advice as a member of the Executive was conspicuously felt. And further, we cannot conclude without expressing our gratitude for the eminent services rendered in the Jury Department for the whole of the Exhibition by the following gentlemen, namely:—Mr. Samuel Wilmot, Professor Honeyman and Mr. L. Z. Joncas, who were so good as to undertake the onerous duties of the Jury work.

“I have, &c.,

“EDWARD BIRKBECK,

“Chairman of the Executive Committee.

“SIR CHARLES TUPPER, K.C.M.G.”

While the bonds between the Empire and Canada are being apparently drawn closer by the greater recognition extended by the parent State to the vigorous offspring, the latter has relations with other nations, which may be more properly termed foreign, which are also of great importance to her. The principal of these is, of course, the neighbouring Republic. During the year the Government of the United States gave the required two years' notice of the abrogation of the Fishery Clauses in the Washington Treaty, in accordance with a resolution to that effect adopted by Congress. The objection to the

treaty came only from those engaged in the fishing interest of Massachusetts and Maine, who felt injured by the free admission of Canadian fish to the American market. They were, however, sufficiently powerful to impose their will on Congress. Canadians generally, and the fishermen of the Maritime Provinces especially, were more gratified than otherwise at this intimation, feeling that the benefit derived under the operation of the treaty had not counterbalanced the loss. The American fishermen, however, while anxious to abolish the free interchange of fish, were anxious to secure the continuance of the privilege of fishing in Canadian waters, and, in his message to Congress, in December, President Arthur suggested the creation of a commission "to consider the general question of our rights in the fisheries and the means of opening up to our citizens, under just and enduring conditions, the richly stocked fishing waters and sealing grounds of British North America." The term "just and enduring conditions" was thought to point towards the adoption of reciprocity. This subject was favourably discussed by the press on both sides of the line, and Mr. Maybury, of Michigan, introduced a proposal in the House of Representatives, requesting the President to negotiate with Great Britain for a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854. No result had been arrived at before the end of the year.

While on the subject of treaties, it may be added that the Alabama Claims Court continued, with great zeal, to discover means of disposing of the \$9,500,000 remaining of the Geneva Award. Claims amounting to \$14,000,000 had been unearthed, and it was hoped that, by allowing them in full with interest, a total of at least \$20,000,000 might be reached, so that it might be made evident to the world that the Geneva Arbitrators had made an altogether insufficient award.

In the REGISTER of 1882, p. 127, is given a summary of the steps, so far abortive, which had been taken towards carrying out Lord Dufferin's suggestion for the establishment of an International Park at Niagara Falls, with the view of preserving from destruction by vandals and manufacturers the grand scenery of the neighbourhood of the huge cataract. The New York State Legislature, at their session in the beginning of the year, adopted, in face of the most strenuous opposition by interested persons, a Bill authorizing the appointment of five Commissioners by the Governor for the purpose of selecting lands for the proposed reservation. The Commissioners met in June, and decided to select for reservation Goat Island, Bath Island, the Three Sisters, Bird Island, Luna Island, Chapin Island,

and the small islands adjacent thereto, the bed of the river within U. S. jurisdiction and a strip of land on the mainland, including Prospect Park. The map of the area concerned was completed and approved in December, and application was at once to be made for the appointment of appraisers of the property to be expropriated.

For some years, under a ruling of the United States Treasury Department that imported hay was liable to a duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, shippers of that article of produce were compelled to pay the high rate of duty so fixed. In 1882, however, the U. S. Circuit Court for the Northern District of New York decided in a test case that hay was subject to a duty of only 10 per cent. as a non-enumerated manufactured article, and this decision was accepted by Mr. Treasurer Folger. Upon this, a number of Canadian shippers petitioned the American Government for a refund of the excess of duty paid by them under the illegal exaction of the U. S. officials. In reply, on the 24th of July, 1883, Mr. Treasurer Folger stated that, if the proof required by the laws of the United States were furnished, the money would be refunded, but not otherwise. The Collector of Customs at Rochester, N.Y., had classified peas from Canada as garden seeds, subject to a duty of 20 per cent., but the Treasurer of the United States, on being appealed to, reversed this decision, and declared peas to be entitled to free admission.

In 1878, the Dominion Parliament passed an Act to authorize and confirm the scheme of arrangement of the Canada Southern Railway Company. Some American bondholders, who dissented from the scheme adopted, sought to test the legal effect to be given to it in the United States. The United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York gave judgment in their favour, but on the 10th December, 1883, the Supreme Court of the United States reversed this decision, and ordered a decree to be entered in favour of the Canada Southern Railway Company. Chief Justice Waite delivered the judgment of the court, from which Justice Harlan dissented.

A revival of the old dispute with the French in reference to their rights in the Newfoundland fisheries was threatened by an occurrence which took place in August. Early in that month, four British fishing vessels anchored at Cape Onions, Nfld., for the purpose of cod-fishing. As soon as they launched their skiff, a number of Frenchmen ordered them to weigh anchor and quit. They refused, whereupon the Frenchmen commenced to unbend their sail, seized their oars, and carried them ashore. Having stripped three vessels, they

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For some years, under a ruling of the United States Treasury Department that imported hay was liable to a duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, shippers of that article of produce were compelled to pay the high rate of duty so fixed. In 1882, however, the U. S. Circuit Court for the Northern District of New York decided in a test case that hay was subject to a duty of only 10 per cent. as a non-enumerated manufactured article, and this decision was accepted by Mr. Treasurer Folger. Upon this, a number of Canadian shippers petitioned the American Government for a refund of the excess of duty paid by them under the illegal exaction of the U. S. officials. In reply, on the 24th of July, 1883, Mr. Treasurer Folger stated that, if the proof required by the laws of the United States were furnished, the money would be refunded, but not otherwise. The Collector of Customs at Rochester, N.Y., had classified peas from Canada as garden seeds, subject to a duty of 20 per cent., but the Treasurer of the United States, on being appealed to, reversed this decision, and declared peas to be entitled to free admission.

In 1878, the Dominion Parliament passed an Act to authorize and confirm the scheme of arrangement of the Canada Southern Railway Company. Some American bondholders, who dissented from the scheme adopted, sought to test the legal effect to be given to it in the United States. The United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York gave judgment in their favour, but on the 10th December, 1883, the Supreme Court of the United States reversed this decision, and ordered a decree to be entered in favour of the Canada Southern Railway Company. Chief Justice Waite delivered the judgment of the court, from which Justice Harlan dissented.

A revival of the old dispute with the French in reference to their rights in the Newfoundland fisheries was threatened by an occurrence which took place in August. Early in that month, four British fishing vessels anchored at Cape Onions, Nfld., for the purpose of cod-fishing. As soon as they launched their skiff, a number of Frenchmen ordered them to weigh anchor and quit. They refused, whereupon the Frenchmen commenced to unbend their sail, seized their oars, and carried them ashore. Having stripped three vessels, they

treaty came only from those engaged in the fishing interest of Massachusetts and Maine, who felt injured by the free admission of Canadian fish to the American market. They were, however, sufficiently powerful to impose their will on Congress. Canadians generally, and the fishermen of the Maritime Provinces especially, were more gratified than otherwise at this intimation, feeling that the benefit derived under the operation of the treaty had not counterbalanced the loss. The American fishermen, however, while anxious to abolish the free interchange of fish, were anxious to secure the continuance of the privilege of fishing in Canadian waters, and, in his message to Congress, in December, President Arthur suggested the creation of a commission "to consider the general question of our rights in the fisheries and the means of opening up to our citizens, under just and enduring conditions, the richly stocked fishing waters and sealing grounds of British North America." The term "just and enduring conditions" was thought to point towards the adoption of reciprocity. This subject was favourably discussed by the press on both sides of the line, and Mr. Maybury, of Michigan, introduced a proposal in the House of Representatives, requesting the President to negotiate with Great Britain for a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854. No result had been arrived at before the end of the year.

While on the subject of treaties, it may be added that the Alabama Claims Court continued, with great zeal, to discover means of disposing of the \$9,500,000 remaining of the Geneva Award. Claims amounting to \$14,000,000 had been unearthed, and it was hoped that, by allowing them in full with interest, a total of at least \$20,000,000 might be reached, so that it might be made evident to the world that the Geneva Arbitrators had made an altogether insufficient award.

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boarded the schooner *Comet*. Capt. Aylward showed fight, delivering some lusty blows on the Frenchmen, and putting them to flight. The assailants then attacked Capt. Aylward and crew with boat-hooks and gaffs, severely maltreating them. They then stripped his vessel. Two days after, a French war cruiser arrived, and after inquiry restored the sails and gear to the vessels, but ordered them to quit the harbour. All the vessels retired under protest. Vice-Admiral Commerell, in command of the North American squadron, at once proceeded to the spot in his flagship, H. M. S. *Northampton*, for the purpose of investigating the matter, upon which he forwarded his report to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

## CHAPTER IX.

CABINET CHANGE—ELECTION TRIALS AND ELECTIONS—APPOINTMENTS—  
CONSOLIDATION OF THE STATUTES—THE CROPS—CANADIAN LOAN—  
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—INLAND REVENUE AND CUSTOMS REGU-  
LATIONS—MANAGEMENT OF DOMINION LANDS—N. W. SEAT OF GOVERN-  
MENT AND REGISTRATION DISTRICTS—OPENING OF RESERVES TO SETTLE-  
MENT — CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY — GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE—  
IMMIGRATION—THE MILITIA—MISCELLANEOUS.

ONLY one change took place during the year in the distribution of portfolios among the Ministers. It had long been the opinion of public men that the Premier should not be burdened with the care of one of the larger Departments. Mr. Mackenzie's health has permanently suffered from his having united the general direction of the policy of his Government as First Minister with the care of the Department of Public Works, which at that time included the management of Railways and Canals, and was probably the most onerous in the public service. Since that date, the rapid survey and settlement of the North-West lands have made the Department of the Interior the most arduous, and it was felt to be unreasonable that Sir John Macdonald should support such a burden, coupled not only with his necessary engagements as chief adviser of His Excellency, but also with the charge of the Department of Indian Affairs. Within the past two years, the Hon. D. L. Macpherson, Speaker of the Senate, had assisted the Premier in the management of Dominion Lands, and in October of this year he became Minister of the Interior, Sir John Macdonald assuming the vacant office of President of the Council, and continuing to act as Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, to which Department the North-West Mounted Police was now removed from that of the Interior. The administration of the oath to Mr. Macpherson was the last official act of Lord Lorne, having been performed at Quebec on the 23rd October, just before the new Governor-General was sworn in.

The second term of office of the Hon. Adams George Archibald, C.M.G., as Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia, having expired, Mr. Matthew Henry Richey, Q.C., one of the members for the city and county of Halifax, was, on the 4th July, appointed his successor.

The Election Courts during the year tried several petitions against the return of members who had been declared elected in 1882. The decision of Mr. Justice Cameron that petitions filed in the High Court of Justice of Ontario were void [*vide* A.R. 1882, p. 124] was reversed by the Supreme Court by the decision of a bare majority of the Judges, and, though it was announced that the question would be carried to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the trials were proceeded with. Sir John Macdonald, who had been elected for the counties of Carleton and Lennox, had his return for the latter petitioned against, and was consequently precluded from making a choice until the matter was decided. At the trial, after some evidence had been taken, the respondent's counsel admitted bribery by agents, upon which counsel for the petitioner withdrew the personal charges, and the election was declared void. The Premier, of course, retained his seat for Carleton. The new election for Lennox took place on the 26th November, when Mr. D. W. Allison (Liberal) was returned with a majority of 4 votes over his opponent, Mr. M. W. Pruyn (Conservative). The Opposition thus gained a seat, though the Government can hardly be said to have lost one, as the constituency, having the same member with another county, was before practically unrepresented. Mr. John Wallace (Conservative) was unseated for Albert, N.B., and Mr. T. T. Keefer (Liberal) for Lunenburg, N.S., on the ground of irregularities in the polling. Mr. A. Rogers again opposed Mr. Wallace, who was re-elected by a majority of 150; but Mr. Keefer was defeated by Mr. C. E. Kaulbach (Conservative), who had formerly represented the constituency, and thus the Government gained a seat. Mr. G. R. L. G. H. S. de Beaujeu (Conservative) was unseated for Soulanges on the ground of bribery by agents, and at the new election was defeated by Mr. Bain, who was also a supporter of the Government. Mr. Henry Smyth (Conservative) was unseated for Kent, Ont., on the ground of bribery by agents, the personal charges being withdrawn. In the Megantic, Que., election, Mr. L. J. Côté *dit* Frechette (Conservative) was petitioned against on the ground of bribery by himself and agents. On the preliminary objections, a question arose as to which party the *onus probandi* lay on, and neither produced any evidence. The respondent claimed that on this account the petition failed, but, on appeal, the Supreme Court ordered the case to go to trial, and the result was not only the voiding of the election, but the disqualification of Mr. Frechette for personal bribery. The new elections for Kent and Megan-

tic had not taken place before the close of the year. Mr. G. W. Ross (Liberal) was unseated for West Middlesex, Ont., on the ground of bribery by agents. An attempt to prove personal bribery failed. Mr. Ross, having accepted the position of Minister of Education in the Ontario Government, was not again a candidate. The seat was contested by Mr. D. M. Cameron (Liberal) and Dr. Roome (Conservative), and resulted in the election of the former by a majority of 32. In the case of Mr. D. B. Woodworth (Conservative), King's, N. S., the petitioners failed to comply with the requirements of the Statute, and an application for an extension of the time was refused. The petition against Mr. K. F. Burns (Conservative), Gloucester, N.B., was by agreement taken off the files as well as a cross-petition, but the former was afterwards ordered to be replaced. This order was, however, quashed by the Supreme Court, on an appeal from the decision of the New Brunswick Judge. The petitions against Mr. L. McCallum (Conservative), Monck, Ont., and Mr. M. C. Cameron (Liberal), West Huron, Ont., were not proceeded with; that against Lt.-Col. R. Tyrwhitt (Conservative), South Simcoe, Ont., was withdrawn at the trial; and that against Mr. F. Dugas (Conservative), Montcalm, Que., was dismissed with costs. The Bothwell, Ont., election case, the circumstances of which have been described in Chapter I., hung before the Courts during the year and had not been tried at its close. In November a motion was made in the Common Pleas Divisional Court, on behalf of Mr. Hawkins, the sitting member and respondent, to commit the Hon. David Mills for contempt of court in publishing certain articles in the *London Advertiser*. Chief Justice Wilson held that some of the articles did amount to a contempt, as they tended to prejudice one of the parties and to interfere with a fair trial; but, as Mr. Hawkins had been guilty of a similar improper act, in attending and speaking at a public meeting when a gold watch was presented to the Returning Officer, together with an address approving of his conduct in the circumstances which were to form the subject of the trial, His Lordship decided that Mr. Hawkins was not in a position to invoke the action of the Court. He gave leave to renew the motion if Mr. Hawkins could throw a different light upon his conduct at that meeting, but advised him to consider whether it would be prudent for him to proceed farther. The motion was not renewed.

On the 23rd November, a convention of the Reform Association of South Huron was held at Brucefield, to consider whether Mr. John

McMillan, the sitting member, should be asked to resign his seat in favour of Sir Richard J. Cartwright. The convention consisted of 125 delegates, and was held in the Presbyterian Church, the hall in which the meeting was to have taken place proving too small for the purpose. Mr. Blake addressed the convention, speaking in the highest terms of Mr. McMillan, but stating that, "in view of the prospect that financial and fiscal questions would next Session assume even greater prominence than usual, he deemed it necessary in the interests of the party to have the assistance of Sir Richard Cartwright in the House." Mr. Mackenzie was also present and "expressed his concurrence with what had been said." Mr. McMillan "placed himself entirely in the hands of the convention." A ballot was taken, and it was decided, by 64 to 61, according to the *Mail*, and by "a majority of votes," according to the *Globe*, that Mr. McMillan should be asked to resign. The decision was "made unanimous," and Mr. McMillan accordingly placed his resignation in the hands of the Speaker.

The Hon. J. G. Blanchet (Conservative) having been appointed Collector of Customs at Quebec, a new election took place for the county of Lévis, which resulted in the election of Mr. Isidore N. Belleau (Conservative) in opposition to Mr. Bellone Samson, who ran as an Independent working-men's candidate. Mr. G. A. Girouard (Conservative) accepted a public office, and Mr. P. A. Landry was elected for Kent, N. B., in his stead by a majority of 544 over Mr. McInerney. Both candidates professed to be supporters of the Government. In the place of Mr. Richey (Conservative), appointed Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia, Mr. J. F. Stairs (Conservative) was elected for Halifax without opposition. The death of Mr. John Pickard (Liberal) left a vacancy in the representation of York, N. B., but the election did not take place before the end of the year. It was announced that Mr. G. F. Gregory would be the Liberal candidate. The net result of the elections during the year was that the Opposition remained the same in number, and the Government gained one. The former lost Mr. Keefer (Lunenburg) and gained Mr. Allison (Lennox). The latter gained Mr. Kaulbach (Lunenburg), and did not lose a vote in the case of Lennox, as already pointed out.

The Hon. William Miller was appointed Speaker of the Senate, by a Commission bearing date the 17th of October, in the place of the Hon. D. L. Macpherson. Mr. Josiah Burr Plumb, formerly M.P. for Niagara, and Mr. Louis Robitaille, of New Carlisle, Que., were called to the Senate at the commencement of the year, and, before its close,

it was announced that Messrs. Donald McMillan, M.D., James Turner, and George C. McKindsey, of the Province of Ontario ; and Messrs. James G. Ross and Alexander Lacoste, of the Province of Quebec, would be summoned in a few days. The Rev. Canon Johnson, Chaplain of the Senate, died during the year, and the Venerable John S. Lauder, Archdeacon of Ottawa, was appointed in his place. Mr. Robert LeMoine, Clerk of the Senate, retired on a superannuation allowance, and was succeeded by Mr. Edouard J. Langevin, Under Secretary of State.

In the Civil Service, changes took place in the Deputy Heads of three Departments. Mr. Grant Powell became Under Secretary of State, in the room of Mr. Langevin ; Mr. Edward Miall succeeded to the position of Commissioner of Inland Revenue, rendered vacant by the superannuation of Mr. A. Brunel ; and Mr. A. M. Burgess became Deputy Minister of the Interior, Mr. Lindsay Russell, who had previously filled that position, becoming Surveyor-General, but retaining the rank of a Deputy Head. A general re-classification of the Civil Service took place under the provisions of the Act of 1882, and the rank of Deputy Head was given to Dr. A. R. C. Selwyn, Director of the Geological Survey, and Mr. F. White, Comptroller of the Mounted Police. A retiring allowance was accepted by an old and valued public servant in the person of Mr. W. F. Whitcher, Commissioner of Fisheries, whose official life had extended over 37 years. Examinations for admission to the Civil Service were held in June and November, and in the former month an examination took place of candidates for promotion.

On the 7th June, the Governor-General appointed the following gentlemen Commissioners to consolidate and revise the Statutes of Canada :—The Hon. Sir A. Campbell, K.C.M.G., Minister of Justice ; Messrs. Jas. Cockburn, Q.C., Ottawa ; J. Alphonse Ouimet, Montreal ; Wallace Graham, Q. C., Halifax ; G. W. Burbidge, Deputy Minister of Justice ; A. Ferguson, Ottawa ; and W. Wilson, Assistant Law Clerk to the House of Commons. The work had been commenced a year before by Mr. Cockburn, with Mr. Ferguson as Secretary, and was expected to be finished by the end of 1884. Sir Alexander Campbell was now appointed the Chairman, and Mr. Wilson the Secretary of the Commission. Mr. Cockburn died before the close of the year.

The partial failure of the crops this year had an unfavourable effect upon the general trade of the country. The chief failure was in fall wheat, the most important of the cereals, and on the other hand the

hay crop was exceptionally good. The following table shows the percentage of the average, as far as it could be estimated in July :—

Fall Wheat.....	78	per cent. of average.
Spring Wheat.....	90	“ “
Barley.....	90	“ “
Oats.....	90	“ “
Peas.....	89	“ “
Rye.....	93	“ “
Hay.....	122	“ “
Potatoes.....	95	“ “
Corn.....	74	“ “
Roots.....	93	“ “
Apples.....	64	“ “
Other fruit.....	80	“ “

The tariff was subjected to the usual contradictory criticisms in the press, but the Montreal Corn Exchange Association unanimously resolved to petition the Government to abolish the duties on bread-stuffs.

On the 17th October, the Minister of Finance placed a four per cent. loan of \$4,000,000 on the Canadian market. The object of the loan was partly to provide for the payment of debts maturing or redeemable in the course of the current fiscal year, and partly for expenditure on public works. The principal was to be paid in twenty years, subscribers to receive bonds to bearer which might afterwards be converted into registered stock. The attempt to float the loan in Canada was a failure, only \$1,177,000 being applied for, of which \$977,000 was accepted. Various reasons were assigned for this result, but the true one is probably the ability of investors to obtain a higher rate of interest for their money, well secured. That the general wealth of the country was not diminished is indicated by the fact that the deposits in the Government Savings Banks rose from \$9,473,661 on the 30th June, 1882, to \$12,578,388 on the 30th November, 1883. The total amount deposited in these banks during the year 1883 was \$4,450,445.

The surplus of revenue over expenditure chargeable to Consolidated Fund for the year ending June 30th, 1883, was \$7,064,492, in addition to the amount received from the sale of lands in the North-West. This was the largest surplus obtained in any year in the history of Canada. The following shows the estimated and actual receipts and expenditure :—

	Estimated.	Actual.	Difference.
Receipts.....	\$34,850,000	\$35,794,649	\$944,649 (above.)
Expenditure.....	28,850,000	28,730,157	119,843 (below.)
Surplus.....	6,000,000	7,064,492	1,064,492 (above.)

Under the provisions of the Act respecting the Inland Revenue passed at the recent Session of Parliament, an Order in Council was passed on the 28th June establishing regulations in respect of tobacco and cigars, and tobacco and cigar manufactories, to come into force on the 1st July. The regulations were of great length, and provided with the utmost care against possible frauds on the revenue. In November, new regulations were published to govern the transportation through the United States of goods of Canadian origin, duty paid or free, or of imported goods in bond, in transit from one Canadian port to another.

The management and development of the North-West continued to attract great attention, though the wild speculation in land which had characterized the previous two years had come to an end. More than 50,000 persons settled in Manitoba and the North-West during the year, 970,719 acres were granted as homesteads, 659,120 acres as preëmptions, and 202,143 acres were sold. This was considerably less than in 1882, the total being 1,831,982 acres as compared with 2,699,145 in that year. The principal reduction was in sales, which had amounted to 613,282 acres in 1882, but that was an abnormal demand caused by the singular "boom" which existed during that year. The entries for homesteads and preëmptions also showed a reduction from 1,851,652 acres and 904,211 acres respectively, which were the figures in 1882, but, on the other hand, a much larger number of entries were perfected by residence. The receipts from sales during the last two fiscal years and a half were :

	Ordinary Sales.	To Colonization Companies.
July 1, 1881, to June 30, 1882.....	\$1,279,015	\$354,036
" 1882, " 1883.....	549,730	248,492
" 1883, to Dec. 31, 1883.....	137,115	243,001

There were also received from homestead and preemption fees :

In 1881-2 .....	\$ 94,229
In 1882-3 .....	127,740
Six months, 1883.....	34,570

From grazing, mineral, and timber lands the amounts were :

In 1881-2.....	\$ 61,553
In 1882-3.....	113,824
Six months, 1883.....	116,880

The following shows the total receipts of the Department from all sources for the last ten years :—

1872-73.....	\$ 28,695 25
1873-74.....	27,697 55
1874-75.....	28,626 15
1875-76.....	7,073 90
1876-77.....	9,715 81
1877-78.....	18,892 24
1878-79.....	44,944 14
1879-80.. :	100,756 32
1880-81.....	131,124 02
1881-82.....	1,744,456 48
1882-83.....	1,009,026 45
From 1st July, 1883, to 31st December, 1883..	516,004 96
	<hr/>
	\$3,668,013 27

An enormous area was surveyed and set out for settlement during the year, covering no less than 27,000,000 acres, which would represent 168,750 farms of 160 acres each. This made the total surveyed area sufficient to provide 380,399 farms of the size named, which would sustain an adult agricultural population, on the basis of three souls to a homestead, of 1,241,197. The geological survey was carried on during 1883 by a larger number of parties than in any previous year, the explorations being conducted in Manitoba, Keewatin, the North-West Territories, British Columbia, on the eastern and western slopes of the Rocky Mountains, and in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. It is gratifying to be able to note that additional discoveries of areas of coal and lignite were made in the Turtle Mountain region in Manitoba, and in the vicinity of the Rocky Mountains.

By an Order in Council of the 27th March, the seat of Government of the North-West Territories was removed from Battleford to Regina in the Provisional District of Assiniboia. On the same date, a proclamation was issued erecting the following registration districts, named from their headquarters :—Prince Albert, with 55,000 sq. miles, in the Provincial District of Saskatchewan ; Touchwood, 13,680 sq. miles ; Regina, 14,180 sq. miles ; and Souris, 12,240 sq. miles ;—all in the Prov. District of Assiniboia ; to which were after-

wards added Calgary, with 37,000 sq. miles, and Edmonton, 68,600 sq. miles, both in the Provincial District of Alberta. A Dominion Land Agency was early in the season established at Regina, and late in the year at Calgary. The operation of the Acts respecting vagrants, the Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths, and the Animals Contagious Diseases Act, 1869, was extended to the Territories, and the Provisional Districts of Alberta and Assiniboia were declared to be infected places within the meaning of the last named Act. In accordance with the provisions of the North West Territories Act, 1880, the forms of the oaths of allegiance and office to be taken by members of the North-West Council were prescribed by Order in Council of the 26th June.

In March, 1882, the even-numbered sections (*i.e.*, the Government land) situated within one mile on each side of the Canadian Pacific Railway; and in July, 1882, the lands south of the twenty-four mile belt of that railway, were withdrawn from homestead and preëmption entry. Great exception was taken to this action on the part of the Government, which, by locking up the land adjacent to the railway, gave travellers an idea that the soil, not being cultivated, as far as they could see, was not fit for cultivation, and so, it was said, injured the reputation of the country and retarded settlement; while the reservation of the land south of the belt was declared to be unnecessary and unwise. The object of the Government in both cases was, however, explained to be the exclusion of speculators, who would have eagerly seized on the lands abutting on the located line of the railway in the hope of securing a station or a town site within their holding, and so obtaining an exceptional value for such lots, while they could abandon those which proved less profitable. In Southern Manitoba, too, there had been considerable doubt as to the number and direction of railways which were projected, and speculators were on the watch for lands which might afterwards be required for railway purposes. The possibility of the public domain getting into the possession of any other than *bonâ fide* settlers was reduced to a minimum by the provisions of the Act passed during the Session of 1883, followed by the appointment of four homestead inspectors, whose duty it was to visit the farms located as free grants and ascertain that the settlers were actually performing the conditions. Accordingly, acting on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, the Government, by Orders in Council of the 29th November, threw open the even-numbered sections south of the railway

belt to homestead and preëmption entry on the usual conditions of continuous residence and cultivation for three years; and the sections within a mile of the railway on the additional condition that the settler should in the first year prepare 10 acres for crop, in the second year crop the 10 acres and prepare 15 more, and in the third year crop the 25 acres and prepare 15 more. On the same date, an Order in Council was passed opening for sale to *bonâ fide* settlers only, at the upset price of \$5 an acre, the even-numbered sections in the "Regina Reserve," which had been made when the site was selected for the seat of Government. No person was to purchase more than 160 acres, and a rebate of half the purchase money was to be granted to a settler who cultivated a quarter of his land within three years in the same manner as was provided in relation to the land in the mile belt. If the settler did not so cultivate a quarter of his land in three years, the patent would not issue to him, and the Minister might cancel the sale, repaying the purchase money, without interest. In December, when the Minister of the Interior was in Toronto, he was waited upon by a deputation from the Land Law Amendment Association, who urged upon him the great importance of simplifying the transfer of land and registration of titles of the North-West, and strongly advocated the adoption of the Torrens system which had been brought before the House of Commons by Mr. McCarthy. [*Vide* Chap. III.] Mr. Macpherson promised to consult his colleagues on the subject.

The work of construction on the Canadian Pacific Railway was continued with no less rapidity than during the previous season. During the year the following enormous quantity of work was done:

Extension main line west from Sturgeon River.....	100	miles
“ “ “ east from Port Arthur.....	101	“
“ “ “ west to summit of Rocky Mts.....	376	“
Algoma Branch.....	96	“
Ontario and Quebec.....	200	“
Selkirk Branch.....	22	“
Emerson Branch.....	23	“
Total .....	918	“

Grading on the prairie section commenced at the end of March and tracklaying on April 18th. In the middle of August the line reached Calgary, the end of the prairie region, the average quantity of track

laid for the previous eight weeks having been 3·46 miles per day, exclusive of sidings. The track was laid from one end only, full tied and full spiked, and in no case were rails hauled ahead by teams; they were always laid continuously. On each of two days in July, the astounding distance of over six miles of track was laid. On the 27th November, the line reached the summit of the Rocky Mountains, 122 miles west of Calgary, and 962 from Winnipeg. From April, 1882, to July, 1883, a period of fifteen months, the sub-contractors for the road from Oak Lake to Calgary, laid 677 miles of main track and 48 miles of sidings, and moved about ten million cubic yards of earth—a feat unequalled in the history of railway construction. With the exception of one short grade at the crossing of the Saskatchewan River, the maximum gradients between Winnipeg and a point four miles below the summit of the Rocky Mountains, a distance of 958 miles, are 40 feet to the mile. On this division, the stations are located at nearly uniform distances of eight miles, and at the alternate stations are provided depots, station-houses and water-tanks, as well as a passing track 2,000 feet long, and a business track 1,000 feet long, while each intermediate station has a track of 2,000 feet. Divisional points, with train yards, engine sheds, coal sheds, etc., are located at intervals of 130 miles, and at the alternate divisional points repair shops are provided. The line between Winnipeg and Lake Superior was turned over by the Government to the Company in May, and the latter during the year constructed a branch from the eastern section to Algoma on Lake Huron, and caused three large steel steamships to be built on the Clyde, to run at the opening of navigation in 1884, from Algoma to Thunder Bay, and so form a continuous summer connection until the completion of the section of main line to the north of Lake Superior. The lines owned and operated by the Company at the close of 1883, were the following:—

Eastern Division Main Line .....	445	miles.	
“ “ Branches .....	199	“	
			644 miles.
Western Division Main Line.....	1,495	“	
“ “ Branches .....	244	“	
			1,739 “
Ontario and Quebec .....	200	“	
Credit Valley, and Branches ..	184	“	
Toronto, Grey and Bruce, and Branches .....	196	“	
Total .....	2,963		

The Ontario and Quebec, between Toronto and Perth, Ontario, was nearly completed during the year, and this, by means of the eastern division of the main line (formerly the Q. M. O. & O. Ry.) on the one side, and the Credit Valley and Canada Southern on the other, gives or will give an independent direct line from Montreal to Chicago. The gaps remaining to be completed on the main line are 447 miles, to connect the eastern section with the eastern end of the western section, and 290 miles between the summit of the Rocky Mountains and the eastern end of the Government section in British Columbia at Kamloops. It is expected that both these will be finished before the end of 1885, giving the Company a continuous line of 2,900 miles from Montreal to Port Moody.

The rapidity with which the work of construction has been pushed has necessarily largely increased the annual expense over what would have been necessary if the completion of the road had been postponed till 1891, as it might have been under the contract. The same display of energy which enhanced the cost also awakened the active hostility of the American Pacific Railway Companies, while that of the Grand Trunk Company had already been provoked by the acquisition of rival eastern roads by the Canadian Pacific Company. The inimical influence of these powerful corporations on the New York and London money markets was found too great for the C. P. R. to meet singly. Its stock was "beared" till it reached the low figure of 48, when the Government stepped in, and, on the 10th November, contracted to guarantee the interest on \$65,000,000 of the stock at 3 per cent. per annum for ten years, on condition that the Company deposited with the Government securities sufficient to cover the guarantee, that the remaining \$35,000,000 of the authorized stock should be deposited, and that, as it might be withdrawn to be placed on the market, the Company should deposit an amount equal to the guarantee.

As had been anticipated, the number of immigrants who arrived and settled in Canada during 1883 was largely in excess of that of 1882, and, consequently, of any previous year. The number returned as having arrived and expressed their intention of remaining was 133,303, apart from those who entered the North-West across the boundary line extending from Emerson to the Rocky Mountains, who were probably under-estimated at 1,000. The number who settled in Manitoba and the North-West was placed at 50,400. During the summer, a great deal of discussion took place in reference to the possibility of attracting, and the desirableness of inducing, immigration

on a large scale from the congested districts of the west of Ireland. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company made the British Government an offer to settle 50,000 Irish, in families of five each, upon stocked and equipped farms in the neighbourhood of Winnipeg, provided the Government loaned them a million pounds without interest for ten years. The Imperial authorities required the guarantee of the Canadian Government for the repayment of the loan, but the latter declined to give official sanction to the scheme, which, accordingly, fell through. It was stated, however, that the Imperial Government had decided upon a plan to be put in force in the spring of 1884 for the transportation of 200,000 Irish to the North-West. The first 50,000, in 10,000 families, were to be placed on the lands offered by the Canada Pacific Railway Company, divided into farms of 100 acres each, provided with all buildings, equipment, animals, seed, and food necessary to commence operations, to be free of charges for three years, and afterwards to pay a rental of three per cent. on \$500, for which sum the occupant might at any time acquire the title. As was to be expected, the scheme was violently denounced by the Nationalists, and it was decided to take every possible means to frustrate it. During the year further correspondence took place between the Government of the Dominion and the Government of British Columbia, in reference to the vexed question of Chinese immigration, but no result was arrived at.

Not being interrupted by the call to vote, as in 1882, the call to arms was this year sounded at a more seasonable time, when extra blankets were not necessary to preserve the militia from freezing in camp. The usual partial drill took place, the corps ordered to assemble in camps of exercise having their rendezvous fixed at the following places and dates :—District No. 1, London, Ontario, June 22nd ; No. 2, Niagara, June 22nd ; No. 3, Cobourg, September 11th ; No. 4, Brockville, June 25th ; No. 5, St. John, Quebec, June 25th ; No. 6, Laprairie, June 26th ; No. 7, Lévis, June 27th ; No. 8, Sussex, N. B., September 24th ; and No. 9, Pictou, N. S., July 3rd.

At the Cobourg camp, a very unpleasant incident occurred which added new recruits to the enemies of Major-General Luard. After inspecting the camp, in which was the 46th Battalion, commanded by Lieut.-Col. A. T. H. Williams, M. P., the Major-General was entertained at luncheon by the officers of the camp. The conversation at the table seems to have turned upon some recent remarks of Colonel Gzowski, in disparagement of the value of the opinion of the House

of Commons upon military matters ; and, the General having—it was said, in an offensive manner—approved of Col. Gzowski's view, Col Williams, as a member of Parliament, warmly resented his observations. The matter was complicated by the dual position of Col. Williams as a subordinate officer and a member of the Legislature. He formally complained to the Government of General Luard's remarks, forwarding his communication not, as a military man, to the Minister of Militia, but, as a member of the House of Commons, to the Secretary of State. The absence of Col. Williams in Europe delayed the conclusion of the matter, which still remained undecided at the close of the year.

New regulations for the militia, embodying all the statutory provisions and regulations affecting the force, were drawn up with great care during this year, and approved by Order-in-Council of the 17th December. They were very voluminous, extending to 1049 regulations, and dealt with every branch of military service. A notification was published in the *Canada Gazette* towards the close of the year, that in future a distinguishing mark would be placed in the Militia List, before the names of officers who had been engaged in actual service in the Red River Expedition, repelling the Fenian Raids, or in the Rebellion of 1837–8.

In accordance with the Act passed at the last Session, the organization of a Battery of permanent Artillery and Royal School of Gunnery, to be known as "C" Battery of Canadian Artillery, was commenced at Victoria, B.C., Capt. and Brevet-Major Holmes being appointed Lieut.-Col. Commandant. A, B, and C Batteries were formed into the Regiment of Canadian Artillery, of which Lieut.-Col. Irwin, Inspector of Artillery was appointed to the command. Infantry companies were organized at Toronto, under command of Lieut.-Col. W. D. Otter, late of the Queen's Own Rifles ; St. John's, Que., under Lieut.-Col. D'Orsonnens, late Brigade Major, Quebec ; and Fredericton, under Lieut.-Col. G. J. Maunsel, late Deputy Adjutant General, Ottawa.

In July, in view of the terrible outbreak of cholera in Egypt, a proclamation was issued placing under quarantine all vessels coming from the Mediterranean Sea, or "suspected of being capable of introducing into Canada cholera, or some other infectious disease or distemper, dangerous to the public health." In pursuance of the Act respecting certificates to Masters and Mates of Inland and Coasting Vessels, regulations for the examination of candidates for such certi-

ficates in navigation and seamanship were published. New regulations were also published in reference to the registration of coasting ships.

A sum of \$150,000 had been voted in the Session of 1882, by way of bounty to the sea fishermen, as some sort of compensation to them for the interest derived from the \$4,500,000, which was Canada's share of the amount awarded by the Halifax Commission, and paid by the United States Government under the Fisheries clauses of the Washington Treaty. The number of applicants for payment under this grant proved to have been largely over-estimated, as, up to May, 1883, the total number of claims filed on account of vessels represented 23,705 tons, or, at \$2 a ton, \$47,410; while on account of boats, represented by 11,226 men, at \$2.50 per man, \$28,065 had been paid; and claims had been filed for \$20,417 more, or \$48,482 in all. There was thus an unclaimed balance of more than \$50,000, and the Government decided to double the payments to boats and men in order to get rid of it.

A singular custom known as "Potlach" being reported to exist among the Indian tribes in British Columbia, being a lavish and improvident distribution of property among the people of the same or other tribes, which impoverished many of the Indians, and led them to deprive themselves and their families of the necessities of life, the matter was considered of sufficient importance to justify the issue of a proclamation in the Queen's name, "enjoining, recommending and urging" the Indians, "as their Sovereign and Friend, to abandon and give up the said practice," and declaring its continuance to be in violation of Her Majesty's counsel and desire.

The defeat of the Orange Incorporation Bill [*vide* Chap. V.], by a union of the members of the Opposition with the French and Irish Catholic supporters of the Government, caused a great deal of excitement among the members of the Order. Some denounced the Catholics, others the Liberals, and a certain number declared "that the Orange Association has been foully abused by its leaders, and diverted from its original purposes by crafty politicians for their own base and selfish ends, to the shameful disregard of its principles, and the honour and character of the Order itself." This statement was put forth in a document issued by a Committee on Orange Reorganization which had been appointed at a meeting of disaffected brethren held in Toronto, and it was further stated that "recent circumstances have clearly shown that personal and political party interests predominate in the

Order over Orange and Protestant principles. It is time, then, that those Orangemen who love the good old cause and wish to uphold Protestant principles should arouse themselves, and take such action as will show that they are not merely Orangemen in name, but in deed and reality also." A new association was accordingly formed, under the designation of the "Loyal Orange Brotherhood," and the following statement of its objects was officially promulgated:—

"1. The maintenance and support of equal rights and civil and religious liberty for all classes without distinction of any kind ; 2. To restrict undue sectarian influence in Parliament, and encourage honest legislation for the good of all, without pandering to the prejudices of any class in the State to the unjust treatment of others ; 3. To respect constitutional rights, correct abuses, and foster and encourage all men, without the sacrifice of principle or violence to conscience ; 4. To assist in procuring the just and equitable distribution of the burdens of taxation among all classes who share alike the privileges and advantages of the State ; 5. To provide that in general politics the members may use their franchise according to their own good will and judgment, but in particular politics, that is, such as affect the principles of the Brotherhood, every member shall be expected to be guided by the declared will of the majority of his brethren ; 7. To provide that no civil servant or person in the receipt of Government patronage shall hold office in the Grand Lodge of the Loyal Orange Brotherhood, or have a voice therein ; 8. To cultivate brotherly love and fellowship among the brethren generally, and assist and relieve those in distress, and provide for the widows and orphans of deceased brethren."

It may be added that Mr. Henry Merrick, M.P.P., Grand Master of the Loyal Orange Association, against whom most of the complaints of sacrificing the Order to the Conservative party were levelled, was re-elected to the Grand Mastership at the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge.

In charging the Grand Jury in the Spring Assizes for the County of Lincoln, held at St. Catharines, Mr. Justice Burton expressed his regret at the rejection by the House of Commons of the Bill by which it was proposed to admit the unsworn testimony of Agnostics in criminal trials. His Lordship said : "The proper administration of justice demands that all parties be permitted to give evidence, whether by affirmation or in such other way as the parties say is binding on their conscience, leaving to the jury, which is the judge of the facts, to say what amount of credence should be given to the evidence given under such circumstances. I hope, if you are of the same opinion with myself, that you will strengthen the hands of those who take the merciful view that it is desirable that all the evidence that can be given may be brought out in order that the parties accused of crimes, and who may have no other means of establishing their innocence, may avail themselves of the evidence of all."

The Earl of Carnarvon, who was Secretary of State for the Colonies in the Administration of the late Earl of Derby when the "British North America Act, 1867," passed the Imperial Parliament, visited Canada in September, accompanied by the Countess of Carnarvon, and was very warmly received by those who remembered the eminent services he had rendered to Confederation. He was entertained at a banquet in Montreal on the 18th September. The Earl of Denbigh and Lord Bury were also in Canada in the summer. Lord Coleridge, Lord Chief Justice of England, paid a visit to the United States and was expected to come to this country. Great preparations were made to receive him by the bar in the different cities, but, at the last moment, His Lordship cancelled his Canadian engagements, to the great disappointment of all, and the resentment of not a few. Prince Hohenlohe, Count Gleichen, the Earl of Latham and Lord Elphinstone were also here, and were taken by special train over the Canadian Pacific Railway by the directors of that road. Another distinguished visitor was Mgr. Smeülders, Apostolic Commissary from the Holy See, to whom reference is made in a subsequent chapter. Complimentary banquets were given to Sir Francis Hincks and Sir Hector Langevin in Montreal, and to Sir Charles Tupper, just before his departure for England, in Halifax.

The Young Liberals' Club of Montreal put forth a platform of which the following were the chief planks :—National independence, universal suffrage, abolition of nominated legislative bodies, appeal to the people on all proposed changes in the constitution, election of all public officers, election of the judges by the bar, compulsory education, abolition of monopolies, extension of municipal rights, biennial Parliamentary elections, adoption of a Poor law, abolition of capital punishment, and reform of the criminal and civil laws generally.

On the 10th November, a proclamation was issued summoning Parliament to meet for the despatch of business on the 17th of January, 1884. The Government thus carried out a suggestion made during the Session by Dr. Beaty (West Toronto) that it would be convenient that Parliament should meet at an earlier date than had been the custom in the past.

## CHAPTER X.

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL QUESTIONS :—THE ONTARIO BOUNDARY DISPUTE : THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT TAKES POSSESSION OF RAT PORTAGE—CONFLICTS OF AUTHORITY WITH MANITOBA—RIVAL MUNICIPAL COUNCILS, MAGISTRATES AND CONSTABLES—EACH PARTY ARRESTS THE OFFICERS OF THE OTHER—SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE—AGREEMENT BETWEEN ONTARIO AND MANITOBA—JOINT CASE TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.—CLAIMS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA : NEGOTIATIONS FOR SETTLEMENT—VISIT OF THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE TO THE PROVINCE—TERMS OF AGREEMENT—THE “THRASHER” CASE : WHAT CONSTITUTES A PROVINCIAL COURT—THE CHINESE QUESTION—IMMIGRATION TO BRITISH COLUMBIA.—MANITOBA AND N. W. GRIEVANCES : MEMORIAL OF N.W. COUNCIL—CONVENTIONS IN MANITOBA—DECLARATIONS OF RIGHTS.—THE LIQUOR LICENSE LAW : JUDGMENT IN HODGE vs. THE QUEEN—MERCER ESCHERAT CASE—A NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY SOLD TO THE DOMINION—CLAIMS OF P. E. I.—PROVINCIAL ACTS DISALLOWED.

ALMOST from the date of Confederation questions have arisen between various Provinces and the Federal Government which have been productive of more or less acrimonious disputes, and which have frequently evoked threats of secession on the part of the temporarily disaffected member of the Union. Nova Scotia demanded better terms than those she originally accepted. In New Brunswick one party sought, and another protested against, Federal interference with Provincial legislation in regard to education. Quebec had caused the Dominion Government to exercise its right to remove a Lieutenant-Governor. Other questions of more or less importance had arisen in turn, and most of them had in turn been settled. Some, however, remained to disturb the harmony which should exist between the central and local Governments, but it is gratifying to add that some of them were either arranged, or brought to a condition which promised a speedy termination, during the year 1883.

The subject of the boundaries of the Province of Ontario to the north and west has for years been a *question brulante* between the Governments of Ottawa and Toronto, and every ANNUAL REGISTER has, of necessity, devoted considerable space to it. In 1882, it was sought on the part of the Liberals to introduce it as a factor in the Dominion elections, in 1883 the Ontario Government used it in their own behalf at the local elections, and while the last of these was un-

decided they took action in reference to what was known as the disputed territory, which included the constituency involved, and thus raised the question into greater prominence than ever, and made it the chief subject of political interest for some months. In the middle of July it was announced that the Ontario Government had "taken the initial steps in the organization of the territory awarded to the Province in 1878," that is to say, they proposed to take possession *vi et armis* of the country included within the boundary which had been laid down by the Arbitrators, although their finding had not received legislative sanction from the Dominion Parliament. With this end in view Mr. G. R. Pattullo and Mr. G. Burden were sent to Rat Portage as Commissioners to take evidence in regard to conflicting claims to land, a stipendiary magistrate was appointed to administer justice, a court-house and jail were provided and a staff of constables appointed to enforce the decisions of the magistrates, and it was announced that all timber cut outside the railway belt would be seized as the property of Ontario. Something over a year before this, the town of Rat Portage had been incorporated by the Manitoba Legislature, and possessed a magistrate, a police force, and a gaol under Manitoba jurisdiction, as well as a Dominion Commissioner to guard whatever Federal interests might exist there. The people had voted in the elections for both Provinces, and for two constituencies in the Dominion election. In regard to Ontario, they were electorally included in the Algoma District, and the polling for a member to represent that constituency in the Ontario Legislature had yet to take place, though the other constituencies had given their votes in the preceding winter, and had on the whole sustained Mr. Mowat's Government by a small majority. It was therefore alleged by the opponents of that Administration that the present action was taken with a view to influencing the approaching election, in the fear that the choice of an Opposition member might endanger the retention of office by the Government. Be that as it may, the immediate result was a deplorable conflict between the two Provinces. Formerly, the contest in reference to the "disputed territory" had been between the Dominion and the Province of Ontario, but now the Ottawa Government, having in 1881 obtained the passage of an Act extending the easterly boundary of Manitoba to "a line drawn due north from where the westerly boundary of the Province of Ontario intersects the international boundary line dividing Canada from the United States of America," remained a passive onlooker,

and left the combat as to where that westerly boundary of Ontario really was, to be fought out between the two Provinces. As the one claimed that it was east, and the other that it was west of Rat Portage, that town was selected as the battleground. In one respect the Dominion was still directly interested. The Crown Lands in Ontario belong to the Local Government, but in Manitoba they remain the property of the Dominion, and the Federal authorities had in fact granted permits to cut timber on those lands in the disputed territory. After the commencement of the contest, they issued no more permits, pending its duration, but the threat of Ontario to seize timber cut under those already granted, would, if carried into effect, have brought that Province into direct antagonism with the Ottawa Government.

In addition to three constables sent from Toronto, the Ontario authorities swore in about thirty special constables, and it soon became evident that a conflict was imminent. The operation of the Public Works Act, so far as it prohibited the selling of liquor in the vicinity of public works, having been removed by the Dominion Government from the Pacific Railway in the disputed territory, the Manitoba authorities at once introduced the license system, and prosecuted those who attempted to deal in whiskey without a license. One of the Ontario special constables was arrested by the Manitoba police on a charge of this kind, and immediately afterwards some Manitoba policemen, who were taking some prisoners to gaol for creating a disturbance, were arrested by Ontario constables. On the 28th July, a crowd of persons—said by one party to be composed of "rowdies," "roughs," and "hard pills," and by the other to consist of respectable citizens—broke open the Manitoba lock-up, and liberated the prisoners, including the Ontario special constable who had been arrested for selling whiskey. It may be pointed out incidentally that it was difficult to learn the truth in regard to anything that transpired, as the correspondents of the newspapers favouring Mr. Mowat's action described every resistance to Manitoba as being the action of "the citizens," while the journalists of the opposite stripe declared that "every rough in Rat Portage was with the Grits in hopes of free whiskey and pay as specials," and that the leaders were "hard characters" bearing such euphonious designations as "Black Jim Reddy of Montana," "Charley Bull-pup," "Boston O'Brien, the Slugger," "Patsey Roach," and "Mulligan, the hardest case in Rat Portage." One correspondent concisely explained the situation on the 27th July by stating that "Dominion Commissioner McCabe, with two policemen, Ontario

Magistrate Burden, with 25 policemen, and Stipendiary Magistrate Brereton, with 15 policemen, acting on behalf of Manitoba, have been arresting each other all day, and the people have been siding some with one party and some with another, to the imminent danger of the peace and of loss of life." On the morning of the 28th, the Manitoba gaol was set on fire, as it was stated, by "Mowat's lambs." On the other side, this bridewell was described as "an old log building, full of noisome smells and vermin, and absolutely unfit for the habitation of the worst of criminals." Mr. Norquay, Premier of Manitoba, being appealed to, left Winnipeg accompanied by Mr. Miller, late judge of that Province, as legal adviser, the Chief Constable and 25 constables, and, on arriving at Rat Portage, caused the arrest of "Boston O'Brien," McKay and Mulligan on the charge of breaking into the gaol, and sent them to Winnipeg, "in irons," as one newspaper indignantly added. A new account of the assault on the gaol was given by the paper which before attributed it to the "citizens," but now said it was "only a drunken spree, in which intoxicated men raided the gaol and released the prisoners." The arrest of the three men who were taken to Winnipeg was described as "kidnapping," but they were congratulated that they were not confined in the lock-up at Rat Portage, "as it is one of the foulest and filthiest little kennels ever used for such a purpose." One correspondent said that, when arrested, the men were in bed, and the other that they were in a saloon. The prisoners were brought before Col. Peebles, Police Magistrate, at Winnipeg, and formally committed for trial, together with Archibald McDonald, an Ontario constable, who was arrested when he entered the court-room to give evidence on behalf of the prisoners. Peace was partially restored to Rat Portage after the arrest, and on the 8th August a meeting was held there to consider the propriety of obtaining municipal incorporation from Ontario. Considerable uproar prevailed, which one newspaper ascribed to "Mowat's carpet-baggers," and another to "a Tory band of thirty-four ruffians." Ultimately the meeting was adjourned to the 13th, when a resolution to form a municipality under Ontario jurisdiction was carried. On one side, it was stated that "the most prominent among the Conservatives and business men signed the requisition, attended the meeting and voted for the resolution," and on the other that "during the day thirty loafers were sworn in as Grit specials at \$2 a day, and these men only allowed Mowat's sympathizers to be present at the meeting." On the night of the 15th August, a Manitoba constable named Mc-

Master was arrested by Redding, an Ontario constable, for being drunk and fighting in the street, and on the next morning was fined by Mr. Lyon, the Ontario Magistrate. Redding was then taken into custody by the Manitoba police, but Mr. Brereton, the Manitoba magistrate, discharged him. On the 18th, Attorney General Sutherland and twenty more Manitoba constables arrived at Rat Portage. On the 22nd, a reeve and councillors were elected, under the Ontario incorporation, at a meeting called for that purpose, which one paper declared to be "large and enthusiastic," while another alleged that "by actual count, fifteen persons attended, chiefly discharged American C. P. R. employés." On the 23rd, an Ontario constable charged with disorderly conduct was being conveyed to gaol by Manitoba policemen when McDonald and McLean, two other Ontario officers, interfered, and were also arrested. Mr. Brereton sent them to the Winnipeg gaol for six weeks. On the 25th the correspondent of the *Toronto Globe* was assaulted by a man named McKenzie, whom he had described as a "whiskey peddler." Information against McKenzie was laid before the Manitoba magistrate, who fined him \$1 and costs, and thus forestalled the action of the Ontario magistrate before whom an information had also been laid. On the 28th, Mr. Charles McCabe, Dominion Commissioner, was arrested by Manitoba constable McKay on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. The arrest was effected in the Queen's Hotel, and, upon the proprietor, who was not aware that McKay had a warrant, attempting to prevent his entering Mr. McCabe's room, the constable seized him by the throat, drew a revolver, and pointed it at him, at the same time using very foul language. Mr. Lyon, the Ontario magistrate, issued a warrant against McKay, but he had been already brought by his chief before Mr. Brereton, the Manitoba Magistrate, who discharged him because no evidence was produced that the revolver was loaded. The charge against Mr. McCabe was heard on the 3rd September by Mr. Brereton, and, as it turned out to be simply an accusation of having charged too much for costs in addition to a fine which he imposed on a man who admitted being in possession of whiskey in the district of Keewatin, was dismissed, the crown prosecutor acknowledging that it did not come within the criminal law. It was stated, as an indication of the popular feeling, that, at the sitting of the Ontario Division Court on the 29th August, only seven trivial cases were inscribed for hearing, while upwards of seventy cases, some of considerable importance, were entered for the Manitoba County Court on the 12th September.

On the 15th September, the nomination of candidates for the representation of the District of Algoma in the Ontario Legislature, was held at Port Arthur. The Government candidate was Mr. R. A. Lyon, brother of the Rat Portage magistrate, and Mr. W. H. Plummer was nominated in the Conservative interest. During the contest, corruption and disorder appear, from the subsequent developments in the courts, to have run riot, and on the 28th Mr. Lyon was elected by a majority of 114, the votes cast being 1,625 for Lyon, and 1,511 for Plummer. No polls were held at Algoma Mills or Rainy River, the deputy returning officers with the ballot boxes being unable to reach those places in time, in consequence of a storm. It having been stated that sixty men of the Winnipeg Field Battery, had been ordered to proceed under arms to Rat Portage on the day of the polling, Mr. Hardy, Provincial Secretary of Ontario, who had just arrived at Winnipeg, addressed a remonstrance to the commanding officer of the battery, "against the unseemly and high-handed course contemplated in sending the Field Battery of Winnipeg, organized and resident in the Province of Manitoba, into Ontario, another Province of the Dominion, in connection with an election to the Legislature of the latter Province, and in which the citizens of Manitoba can have no interest." For a considerable time after the election, matters were quiet at Rat Portage. Boston O'Brien was convicted at Winnipeg Assizes, on November 7th, of assaulting a Manitoba constable, and was sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

In the middle of November, hostilities were renewed in a manner which appeared likely to lead to more serious difficulty than ever, but in fact resulted in bringing about an arrangement. It was announced that the Manitoba officials were about to take steps against the liquor sellers, who had been acting under Ontario licenses. Upon this, Mr. Burden, Ontario Commissioner, armed the constables from that Province, and, upon a summons being issued against McQuarrie, one of the Ontario licensees, increased his force. The summons not being answered, a warrant was issued against McQuarrie, but, upon the (Manitoba) Chief of Police and three of his men making the arrest, they were themselves arrested by a superior number of Ontario constables, and McQuarrie was liberated. Creighton, the Chief of Police was detained in custody. McQuarrie was again arrested by two Manitoba constables, but the same proceeding was repeated, and they also were lodged in gaol by the Ontario police, but afterwards released on bail. Bail was not given for Creighton, as it was determined to make

his a test case. On the application of Mr. Miller, who had become Attorney-General of Manitoba, the Court of Queen's Bench of that Province, on the 21st of November, issued a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Creighton, but it was not served, as the Ontario officials had already released him. It appears that, as soon as the writ was issued, Mr. Mowat, Premier and Attorney-General of Ontario, put himself in communication with the Manitoba Government, and suggested an interview with the Attorney-General of that Province, to take place at Toronto, for the purpose, if possible, of agreeing upon some basis for the settlement of the difficulty. Mr. Miller agreed to the proposal, and left for Toronto on the 27th of November. It should be stated that Mr. Mowat had been in England during the earlier portion of the troubles, and that, most of the other Ontario ministers being either absent or ill, the management of the affair, on the part of that Province, had devolved on Mr. A. S. Hardy, Provincial Secretary.

Before relating the result of the interview between the two Attorneys-General, it will be desirable to refer to the official documents bearing on the boundary question which were made public after the issue of last year's REGISTER. The resolution adopted by the House of Commons, on the 4th of April, 1882, suggesting a reference of the dispute to the Supreme Court of Canada, or the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council [*vide* A. R., 1882, p. 91], was not communicated to the Governments of Ontario and Manitoba until the 2nd September following, when it was simply acknowledged by them. On the 19th of January, 1883, an Order in Council was passed at Ottawa, acquiescing in the action of the Government of Ontario in abrogating the conventional boundary which had been established in 1874, by agreement between the two Governments. On the 8th of August, the Manitoba Government passed an Order in Council, based on a report by Mr. Norquay, Premier, in which they protested against the interference of Ontario in the disputed territory, as unauthorized and unwarranted, declaring their intention "to continue to enforce their laws and to maintain existing institutions established thereunder," and threw upon the Ontario Government the responsibility for any evil consequences which might arise from the existing circumstances. This was communicated to the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario during Mr. Mowat's absence in England, and simply acknowledged, but on the 29th of September, soon after his return, Mr. Mowat presented a voluminous report to the Lieutenant-Governor, reviewing the history of

the dispute from the commencement, declaring that "duty, interest and honour alike render the withdrawal of this Province impossible," and suggesting that Ontario should be left in care of the territory pending the dispute, that Manitoba should concur with Ontario "in the proceedings necessary for bringing at once all questions before Her Majesty, on Her Majesty's Privy Council, as on like conditions this Province long since proposed to the Government of the Dominion," and that all questions of damages arising out of the dispute should be remitted to a joint commission.

After Mr. Miller's arrival in Toronto, numerous conferences were held by him and Mr. Mowat, and the result was that an agreement was arrived at, and, on the 15th December, Mr. Miller returned to Winnipeg. The agreement may be thus summarized :—Neither Government abandons any claims. The agreement is to be ratified by legislation in both Provinces. Ontario is to exercise authority south and east of the height of land dividing the waters flowing into the great Lakes from those flowing into Hudson's Bay. All suits, proceedings, arrests and imprisonments growing out of the dispute are suspended until a decision is rendered. In regard to the disputed territory north and west of the height of land, each Government is to appoint a Police Commissioner; the two Commissioners are to have coördinate authority as police magistrates, and no other justice of the peace, stipendiary magistrate, or commissioner of police shall have jurisdiction or authority in criminal matters in Rat Portage; the Commissioners are to appoint and control the police force, to issue licenses, fix the fees, appoint an Inspector of Licenses, and report to both Governments quarterly; fees and fines collected in Rat Portage are to be banked to the credit of the Commissioners, subject to their joint cheque, and those collected in other parts of the district to the joint credit of the Treasurers of the two Provinces, to be held in trust until the dispute is decided; the authority of both the councils of Rat Portage is to be suspended, and the municipal affairs of that town are to be administered by a Board of five members to be elected on the fourth Tuesday after the two Legislatures have passed Acts confirming this agreement; in matters of wills and letters of administration, the Surrogate Court of each Province shall have jurisdiction; the Courts, Judges, Sheriffs, &c., of each Province shall have jurisdiction in suits brought before them; magistrates subsequently appointed must be commissioned by the Lieutenant-Governors of both Provinces. A joint case shall be submitted to the Judicial Committee of the

Privy Council, and certain documentary evidence is specified which is to be submitted to that tribunal *quantum valeat*. Application may be made to the Privy Council by either party to have the case set down for argument in June or July, 1884, and the decision of that Court shall be carried into effect by such future legislation as may be necessary, or may be recommended in the judgment. The costs of the reference are to be in the discretion of the Privy Council. This agreement is without prejudice to questions between the Dominion and Ontario Governments. Appended to the agreement was the joint case agreed upon for submission to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which we give in full, excepting matters of form :—

“The Province of Manitoba claims that the boundary between that Province and the Province of Ontario is the meridian of the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

“The Province of Ontario claims that the westerly boundary of that Province is either the meridian of the most north-westerly angle of the Lake of the Woods or is a line west of that point.

“It has been agreed to refer the matter to the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council, and the Appendices contain the material agreed to be submitted for the adjudication of the dispute.

“The questions submitted to the Privy Council are the following :—

“(1) Whether the Award is or is not under all the circumstances binding.

“(2) In case the Award is held not to settle the boundary in question, then what, on the evidence set forth in the appendices, is the true boundary between the said Provinces.

“(3) Whether in case legislation is needed to make the decision effectual or binding, Acts passed by the Parliament of Canada and the Provincial Legislatures of Ontario and Manitoba, in connection with the Imperial Act 34-5 Vic., cap. 28, or otherwise, will be sufficient, or whether a new Imperial Act for the purpose is necessary.”

The fulfilment of the Terms of Union with British Columbia to the letter was at an early date found to be impracticable, and from that time to the present the pressure of its claims by the Province and the attempts of successive Governments to effect a fair compromise have caused innumerable discussions in Parliament, and have largely contributed to jeopardize the position of each party in turn. On the 5th July, 1871, the Province of British Columbia entered the Dominion of Canada, the principal condition on the part of the Central Government being the commencement within two years, and the completion within ten years, from that date, of a railway through British territory connecting the Pacific seaboard with the existing railway systems

of Ontario and Quebec. In the REGISTER of 1879, p. 114, will be found an account of the original arrangements and the subsequent proceedings up to that date. Our readers will remember that it was in connection with the proposed construction of the Pacific Railway that the transactions took place which led to the downfall of the Macdonald Government in 1873; and will also recall the abortive attempt of its successor to make arrangements with the Province through the medium of Mr. J. D. Edgar, the appeal of British Columbia to Her Majesty, the compromise proposed by Lord Carnarvon and hence known as the "Carnarvon Terms," the ineffectual attempt of Mr. Mackenzie to legislate in accordance with that proposal, and the threats of secession held out by the Province. The REGISTER of 1880-81 contained a very full account of the arrangements made for the speedy construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the subsequent history of that work has been set forth in due course. But the energy with which that line of communication was being constructed did not satisfy British Columbia. The Railway was, by the terms of Union, to be completed by 1881, and the Province claimed compensation for delay. The terminus had been fixed at Port Moody, instead of at Esquimalt, and the construction of a railway on Vancouver Island, as part of the main line, according to the original intention, had been abandoned, and this formed the ground of further demands. In all the proposed compromises, either the vote of a lump sum of money to the Province, or the grant of aid in the construction of a railway from Nanaimo to Esquimalt, on the Island, or a Graving Dock at the latter harbour had been a principal provision, and these matters had continued to form subjects of negotiation between the Dominion and Provincial Governments. In January, 1883, a new Government of which Mr. Smithe was the Premier, acceded to office in British Columbia, and it at once entered into communication with the Federal Ministry with a view to a settlement of the existing difficulties. On the last day of the Session of the Dominion Parliament, Sir John Macdonald stated that an agreement had been arrived at, but that the Legislature of British Columbia, in passing the measure to give it effect, had varied the terms to which the Canadian Government had been willing to assent, and it would therefore be necessary to postpone the final settlement. The principal provisions outlined by the Premier were that Canada should pay \$750,000 by way of assistance to the construction of the Island Railway, should take the Graving Dock off the hands of the British Columbia Government, by

whom it had been commenced, paying them \$250,000 which they had expended on it, and completing it as a Government work, and in return that British Columbia should, in order to make up for the valueless portion of the twenty miles on each side of the Canadian Pacific Railway already granted to the Dominion, convey to the latter the lands, estimated at 3,500,000 acres, lying on the east of the Rocky Mountains in the Peace River region, but within the boundary of the Province. The \$750,000 were to be paid by the Dominion Government to a responsible company which was to construct the island railway, and the reserved belt of land on Vancouver Island for railway purposes was to be conveyed to the Canadian Government, who were to grant it and the money subsidy to the company as the work progressed. The Bill which had passed the British Columbia Legislature declared that the Dominion Government were to build the road, and further provided that the lands appropriated for it, except those containing minerals should for four years be sold at \$1 an acre. To these two conditions the Federal Ministry refused to agree, and consequently no measure could be introduced into the Canadian Parliament to ratify the settlement. Sir John Macdonald stated, however, that no practical delay would ensue, as all arrangements would be made in advance of next Session, and it was the intention at an early day to throw open the railway lands on the mainland to settlement, at a nominal price of, probably, \$1 an acre.

By Orders in Council of the 14th and 23rd June, Sir Alexander Campbell, Minister of Justice, was authorized to proceed to British Columbia and make the necessary arrangements in reference to the unsettled points. He reached Victoria on the 27th July, and was at once placed by the Lieutenant-Governor in communication with the members of his Executive Council. The negotiations which then took place included, not only the two questions in relation to the Island Railway and the Graving Dock, but all other matters in dispute between the two Governments, and finally, on the 20th August, an agreement was arrived at. The Government of the Dominion were at once to take over the Graving Dock, and, upon Parliamentary sanction being given, were to complete it with all convenient speed, and thereafter operate it as a Dominion work, acquiring the right to the Imperial subsidy of £50,000 sterling, and paying to British Columbia \$250,000 as the price, in addition to any expenditures made or incurred by the latter in connection therewith since the 27th June, 1882. The Dominion undertook to place the land in the railway belt

on the mainland in the market at the earliest possible date. Questions had arisen as to the assignment of certain districts to the Judges of the Supreme Court of the Province, and as to certain powers proposed by the Provincial Legislature to be conferred upon the "Gold Commissioners." It was now arranged that three of the Supreme Court Judges should remain at Victoria, two should be stationed at different points on the mainland, and an officer should be appointed by both Governments as County Court Judge and Stipendiary Magistrate in the Northern portion of the Province, his salary in the former capacity being paid by the Dominion and in the latter by British Columbia. The Government of British Columbia were to convey to the Dominion the belt of land on Vancouver Island formerly agreed upon for the purposes of the railway, and also 3,500,000 acres of land in the Peace River District in one rectangular block, east of the Rocky Mountains and adjoining the North-West Territory. The Dominion was to contribute \$750,000 to the construction of a railway from Esquimalt to Nanaimo by contractors selected by the Government of Canada, was to hand over to the contractors the lands on the Island granted by the Province for that purpose, and was to take security for the completion of the railway by the 10th June, 1887. The sanction of the Dominion Parliament was not to be asked to these arrangements till the Legislature of British Columbia had passed the necessary Bill, the agreement was not to be binding until it was ratified by both Legislatures, and it was expressly covenanted that, when so ratified, it should "constitute a full settlement of all existing claims on either side or by either Government." Sir Alexander Campbell at once instructed Mr. Trutch, the Agent of the Dominion Government, to take the necessary steps to open the mainland railway lands to entry by *bonâ fide* settlers, the Graving Dock at Esquimalt was shortly after taken over by the same officer, on behalf of the Dominion, and the Minister of Justice executed a provisional contract for the construction of the Island Railway with Messrs. Robert Dunsmuir, James Dunsmuir and John Bryden, of Nanaimo; Charles Crocker, Charles F. Crocker and Leland Stanford, of San Francisco; and Collis P. Huntington, of New York; who deposited \$250,000 as security for its performance. Provision was made that the Island lands should be sold to *bonâ fide* settlers for four years at the rate of \$1 an acre, and that coal obtained from their lands by the contractors should be sold to the Imperial, Dominion and Provincial authorities and to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at the

same rates as might be charged to any foreign customers. The British Columbia Legislature met in December, and, after a warm debate, passed the Settlement Bill, as it was called, by 15 to 7—the full House being composed of 25 members.

A decision of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, in what was known as the “Thrasher” case, was the means of raising and settling an important point as to the status of Courts established before the entrance of the Provinces into Confederation. The Court held, in the case in question, that it was not a Provincial, but a Dominion Court, that the Judges were Dominion and not Provincial officers, and that the Local Legislature had no power to pass any Act purporting to affect them. The result of this decision was practically to deprive the Legislature of British Columbia of that authority over the procedure of the Court which was supposed to have been conferred on the Provinces, under sub-section 14 of Section 92 of the British North America Act, and in fact the Judges formally declared that certain Acts of the Legislature empowering the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to regulate the procedure of the Court were *ultra vires*, and that “the Local Legislature cannot itself make rules to govern the procedure of the Court or delegate the power to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to do so.” To meet the difficulty, the Legislature in 1883 passed an Act, creating a Superior Court for the Province, of which the local Government asked the Governor-General in Council to appoint the Judges of the Supreme Court the Judges, so as to bring them within the control of the Provincial Legislature. The Minister of Justice, however, considered that to do this “would be to admit the correctness of the conclusions reached” in the “Thrasher” case; and, while “there is no difficulty in concurring in the view that the Judges are Dominion and not Provincial officers,” he, and the Dominion Government subsequently, upon his report, “cannot consider that the Supreme Court of British Columbia is not a Provincial Court, within the meaning of section 92, sub-section 14 of the British North America Act, over the procedure in which the Legislature has legislative authority.” A case was accordingly referred to the Supreme Court of Canada for decision, counsel being heard in argument on both sides. In view of the great importance of the matter, the questions submitted to the Supreme Court of Canada, with the decisions of that tribunal upon them, are here given in full :

1. “Is the Supreme Court of British Columbia a Provincial Court within the meaning of the 14th sub-section of section 92 of the British North America Act?

"The Supreme Court of British Columbia is a Provincial Court within the meaning of the 14th sub-section of section 92 of the British North America Act.

2. "Has the Legislature of the Province exclusive legislative authority over the procedure in all civil matters in the Supreme Court of the Province? If not, to what extent has it such authority?

"The Legislature can make rules to govern the procedure of that Court in all matters, as limited by the preceding answer, and can delegate this power to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

3. "Is the 'Judicial District Act, 1879' (British Columbia) within the powers of the Legislature of that Province? If so, does it apply to Judges appointed before that Act came into force?

"The 'Judicial District Act, 1879,' is within the powers of the Legislature of that Province, and does apply to Judges appointed before that Act came into force.

4. "Are the following Acts passed by the Legislature of British Columbia, namely, the 'Better Administration of Justice Act, 1878' (42 Vic. c. 20, 1878); 42 Vic., c. 12, 1879, 'An Act to amend the practice and procedure of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, and for other purposes relating to the Administration of Justice;' 44 Vic., c. 1, 'An Act to carry out the objects of the Better Administration of Justice Act, 1878, and the Judicial District Act, 1879, so far as they relate to procedure in the Supreme Court of British Columbia, within the legislative authority of the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia?

"They are within the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia."

The Government and representatives of British Columbia have since the year 1880 continually pressed upon the Dominion Government the necessity of restricting the immigration of Chinese into that Province, which they represented as dangerous to its wellbeing from the debased habits and morals of those people, as well as from the fact that, by the trifling sum upon which they were able to live, they were displacing white labourers to a serious extent. The Federal Government has, however, always declined to take any direct action to prevent the influx of Chinese in view of the necessities of the contractors for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who were unable to obtain, in that distant Province, a sufficient supply of white labour. [*Vide A. R.*, 1882, pp. 101, 131.] On the 10th March, 1883, the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia transmitted to the Secretary of State a further report of the Executive Council of the Province, in which it was represented "that the presence of this semi-slave labour is most prejudicial to the best interests of the country," and "that it is in the true interests alike of the Province

and the Dominion that the extensive public works should be carried on by means of free white labour." The Provincial Government therefore urged that "a comprehensive and well digested scheme of immigration be inaugurated," and offered to contribute \$50,000 for this purpose if the Dominion would grant a like sum. In reply the Federal Government pointed out that the completion of the public works in question, *i.e.*, the Canadian Pacific Railway, would be the most effective way to meet the evil of the pressure of Chinese labour, "if evil it be," by opening up easy communication with what the British Columbia Government styled "the centres of civilization." In the meantime, "the (Dominion) Government would be called upon to assume a most serious responsibility if it attempted to supply the contractors with any particular kind of labour, especially considering that the estimates for the contracts were made upon a calculation of the then existing condition of the labour market." His Excellency's advisers declined to accede to the proposal of the British Columbia Executive Council as to the expenditure of \$50,000 by each Government for the encouragement of immigration to the Province, but promised that "the advantages and resources of that Province as a field for immigration and the investment of capital should be fully and particularly set forth in a carefully prepared and authoritative pamphlet, which should be very widely circulated in the United Kingdom and on the continent of Europe," and that for one year they would allow a bonus of \$10 to each adult immigrant who settled in British Columbia, and would at once establish an Immigration Office at Victoria.

The steps taken during the year for the improvement of the laws and regulations governing settlement on the public lands in Manitoba and the North-West have been stated in Chapters III and IX of this volume. It may be here stated that the North-West Council at its meeting in the summer adopted a memorial to the Ottawa Government requesting that the reserve of the Mile Belt, which was described as detrimental to the growth and prosperity of the country, should be removed, as it afterwards was; that legislation should be obtained for the determination of titles to land; and that the duties on agricultural implements and lumber should be reduced; and protesting against the locking-up of large tracts of land by leases to grazing and ranche companies. In November, the "Manitoba Home Rights Provincial League" issued a manifesto complaining of the exercise of the Federal veto in regard to Provincial railway charters,

and of the high Customs tariff, particularly on agricultural implements ; asserting the right of Manitoba to control the public lands in the Province ; protesting against the granting of large tracts to land companies and private individuals ; and demanding the early construction of a line of railway connecting the existing railway system with a port on Hudson's Bay. Early in December, the "Farmers' Protective and Co-operative Union" was formed, which passed resolutions of a similar tenor to the platform of the league, and on the 20th of that month, a "Farmers' Convention" was held at Winnipeg which resolved "that the Province should insist upon the right of the Local Government to charter railways anywhere in Manitoba free from any interference ; that the Province should insist upon the absolute control of her public lands, 'including school lands,' by the Legislature of the Province, and compensation for the lands sold and used for Federal purposes ; that the duty on agricultural implements and building materials be removed, and the Customs tariff on articles entering into daily consumption be greatly modified in the interest of the people of this Province and the North West ; that this Province claims the right of representation in the Federal Cabinet ; that it is the duty of the Provincial Government to make such amendments to the Municipal Act as shall empower municipal councils to build or assist in building elevators, grain warehouses, and mills within the limits of such municipalities ; that this Convention is unanimously of opinion that the Hudson's Bay Railway should be constructed with the least possible delay." At the latter meeting, a resolution in favour of separation from the Dominion was proposed, but found no seconder, and delegates were appointed to proceed to Ottawa, and press the views of the convention on the on the Government.

The effect of the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of *Russell vs. the Queen* was given in the REGISTER for 1882, p. 129, and the action of the Dominion Parliament upon the assumed necessity imposed by that judgment to legislate for the regulation of licenses to sell-intoxicating liquors is set forth in Chapter V of this volume. Another case came before their Lordships during this year, however, in which the Provincial Acts upon this subject were declared to be valid. One Archibald G. Hodge was convicted by the Police Magistrate of Toronto for a violation of certain regulations made by the License Commissioners under the authority of the Liquor License Act of the Ontario Legislature.

The Court of Queen's Bench quashed the conviction on the ground that, assuming that the Provincial Legislature possessed the power to legislate on the subject, it could not delegate its power to another body. This decision was reversed by the Court of Appeal for Ontario, and Mr. Hodge then appealed to the Privy Council. The argument lasted three days, and, after taking time to consider their decision, their Lordships gave judgment on the 15th December. "They considered that the powers intended to be conferred by the Liquor License Act, when properly understood, were to make regulations in the nature of police and municipal regulations of a merely local character for the good government of taverns, &c., and such as were calculated to preserve in the municipality peace and public decency and repress drunkenness and disorderly conduct. As such they could not be said to interfere with the general regulation of trade and commerce, which belonged to the Dominion Parliament, and they did not conflict with the provisions of the Canada Temperance Act, which did not appear to have been locally adopted. Their Lordships were of opinion that in relation to sections 4 and 5 of the Act in question, the Liquor License Act, the Legislature of Ontario acted within the powers of the Imperial Act, 1867, and that in other respects there was no conflict with the powers of the Dominion Parliament. Provincial Legislatures were in no sense delegates of or acting under any mandate from the Imperial Parliament. Within the limits prescribed by the British North America Act of subjects and area the Local Legislature was supreme, and had the same authority as the Imperial Parliament or the Parliament of the Dominion, which had had in like circumstances to confide to a municipal institution or body of its own creation authority to make by-laws or resolutions as to the subjects specified in the enactments. On the whole their Lordships were of opinion that the decision of the Court of Appeal of Ontario should be affirmed and the appeal dismissed with costs, and they would so humbly advise Her Majesty." While the result of the decision in *Hodge vs. the Queen* was thus to affirm the validity of the Provincial Acts, it was a question which was being discussed in the press as the year closed whether it involved the unconstitutionality of the Act passed at the last Session of the Dominion Parliament. The point was certain to be raised at the approaching meeting of Parliament, and, in the meantime, the Federal Government appointed License Commissioners, and took the necessary steps to bring the Dominion Act into operation.

Another question of Provincial rights was involved in what was known as the "Mercer Case," and the highest appellate Court, in giving judgment in this case in July, decided that to the Provinces and not the Dominion belonged real estate escheated to the Crown in default of heirs. In this conclusion, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council upheld the decisions of the Court of Appeal for Ontario and of Vice-Chancellor Proudfoot, and reversed that of the Supreme Court of Canada, from which, however, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Strong had dissented. Apart from the important public question involved, this case had been of interest from its circumstances. Andrew Mercer in 1881 died intestate, and, it was assumed, without heirs. The son of his housekeeper endeavoured to prove that his mother was married to Mercer, but did not succeed. The Ontario Government took possession of the estate as escheated for want of heirs, and devoted a portion of the revenue to the erection and maintenance of a reformatory for females, to which they gave Mr. Mercer's name. The suit which finally came before the Privy Council was that originally brought by the claimant to establish his legitimacy, but he had practically ceased to be interested in it long before it reached the Judicial Committee. Soon after the judgment in their favour, the Ontario Government turned young "Mercer," who, it was not disputed, was the natural if not the legitimate son of the late owner, out of the homestead on which he had been born and brought up.

An announcement was made in December that the Dominion Government had come to an agreement with Nova Scotia on the railway question which had so long been a source of trouble to that Province, by which they acquired from the local Government the line from New Glasgow to the Strait of Canso, known as the Eastern Extension Railway, with all their rights in the Pictou Branch, for the sum of \$1,200,000.

During the year the Prince Edward Island Government pressed upon the Federal Ministry the claims of the Island to a refund of the expenditure upon public wharves and piers, and to certain allowances for the maintenance of short-term prisoners in that Province since its admission to the Union in 1873.

The following Acts passed by Provincial Legislatures were disallowed by the Governor-General during the year :—Ontario : Act for protecting the public interest in rivers, streams and creeks, passed Feb. 1st, 1883, disallowed 16th March. New Brunswick : Act to

incorporate the Fredericton and St. Mary's Bridge Company, passed 6th April, 1882, disallowed 24th July. British Columbia: Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to gold and other minerals excepting coal, passed 21st April, 1882, disallowed 12th May; Act to incorporate the Fraser River Railway Company, and Act to incorporate the New Westminster Southern Railway Company, passed 12th May, 1883, disallowed 17th October. The British Columbia Government protested against the disallowance of the Gold Law Amendment Act, and some correspondence took place on the subject of an Act to incorporate the Columbia and Kootenay Railway and Transportation Company to which exception was taken by the Federal Ministry. These matters were discussed by the Minister of Justice with the local Government while he was in British Columbia, and arrangements were come to in regard to them.

## CHAPTER XI.

**THE PROVINCES.—ONTARIO:—LIBERAL CONVENTION: RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.—CONTINUATION OF SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE: FINANCIAL STATEMENT—RIVERS AND STREAMS BILL—OPPOSITION PLATFORM.—GENERAL ELECTIONS—CHANGES IN THE GOVERNMENT—FEMALE SUFFRAGE.—QUEBEC:—DIVISIONS IN POLITICAL PARTIES—RUMOURS OF COALITION—CHANGE IN LIBERAL LEADERSHIP.—SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE: FINANCIAL STATEMENT—BETTER TERMS TO BE ASKED FROM THE DOMINION.—NEW LOAN—TAX ON CORPORATIONS ADJUDGED UNCONSTITUTIONAL—CIVIL SERVICE REFORM—RETIREMENT OF MR. MOUSSEAU.—NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATURE: FINANCES OF THE PROVINCE—THE EASTERN EXTENSION RAILWAY.—NEW BRUNSWICK LEGISLATURE: DEFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT—NEW ADMINISTRATION FORMED—MEASURES ADOPTED.—BRITISH COLUMBIA LEGISLATURE: THE GOVERNMENT DEFEATED—THEIR SUCCESSORS—THE SETTLEMENT BILL—THE CHINESE QUESTION.—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND LEGISLATURE—NORTH-WEST COUNCIL.**

THE Ontario Legislature had assembled on the 13th December, 1882, and had adjourned on the 21st of that month to the 4th January following, without having transacted any business of consequence. On the 3rd and 4th January, the Liberals of Ontario, represented by delegates chosen in each constituency, held a Convention in Toronto. The number of delegates who assembled was unprecedentedly large, and, as it was found that Shaftesbury Hall, which had been selected as the place of meeting, was wholly inadequate to contain them, the Convention adjourned to the Pavilion in the Horticultural Gardens, the largest hall in Toronto. Even then, all could not be accommodated, and it was stated that 5,000 were present there, while 1,500 more held a subsidiary meeting in the building originally chosen. Most of the recognised leaders of the party addressed the Convention, including the Hon. O. Mowat, Premier of Ontario; T. B. Pardee, Commissioner of Crown Lands; A. S. Hardy, Provincial Secretary; Edward Blake, M.P., leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons; A. Mackenzie, M.P., Sir Richard Cartwright, David Mills; Messrs. W. Paterson, M.P., J. Charlton, M.P., G. W. Ross, M.P., and James Young, M.P.P. Capt. McMaster presided over the gathering. An address was presented to Mr. Mowat, expressing the "earnest esteem and unwavering confidence" of the Convention, and promising him the "united and enthusiastic support of the entire Liberal party" at the approaching general election for the Province. The subject which chiefly occupied

the attention of the meeting was that of Provincial rights, the questions affecting which have been elsewhere dealt with. Resolutions were unanimously adopted, which declared "it to be the bounden duty of all true Liberals to strengthen to the uttermost the hands of the Hon. Oliver Mowat and his colleagues, at this critical period in our Provincial history"; that the repeated disallowance of the Rivers and Streams Act by the Federal Government was "a violation of our Provincial autonomy, and an attack upon the fundamental principle of local self-government provided by the Confederation Act"; that the repudiation by the Government of the Dominion of the Boundary Award was "a violation of public law and national faith, and an indefensible denial, on the part of the Federal authorities, of the just claims and territorial rights of this Province"; that the sentiments of "affection for and pride in the Federal Union" would be best promoted by the "full recognition of the rights of each Province to control all matters which are placed under its exclusive power, and the adoption of the principles of justice and fair play in the adjustment of all questions arising between the Dominion and the Provinces"; expressed the opinion that a further extension of the franchise "should form a plank in the platform of the Reform party at the ensuing elections"; approved of the legislation adopted "under the auspices of the Reform Government of Ontario," congratulated it on its management of the Provincial finances, and referred in detail to the wisdom and success of its administration of public affairs; re-affirmed, in the name of "the Reform party, the parent of the system of local institutions, municipal liberties, and generally of the principles of self-government," the value of these institutions, and promised "to guard, cherish and develop them"; protested against "any of the retrograde changes lately advocated" in the laws affecting temperance, deprecated "any assumption of power by the Parliament of the Dominion in this regard, beyond what may be needed for passing a general law as to prohibition," and insisted that action by that Parliament "would be an undue interference with Provincial rights and detrimental to the cause of order and sobriety"; and concluded by the following general declaration of principles:—

"That the principles of local control over local affairs: of parliamentary independence and purity of elections; of legislative and administrative reform as required by the development and progress of the Province; of the wise and discriminating extension of the franchise; of the judicious encouragement by the State of all our agricultural, mercantile, and manufacturing industries;

of the speedy settlement of our unoccupied territory by free grants of home steads to actual settlers, and the active encouragement of proper immigration ; of public competition for public property and public works ; of Provincial care of the afflicted and unfortunate portions of the population ; of a free primary education for the whole people and the reasonable encouragement of higher education ; of the maintenance in their integrity of our municipal institutions ; of economy and retrenchment in our financial affairs consistent with the promotion of progress and development of all the resources of the Province ; and the encouragement by every legitimate means of all moral and social reforms are principles which the Liberal party have always maintained : and, so long as the Reform Governments of Ontario in the future, as in the past, uphold and carry out those principles, they shall receive the hearty and united support of the Liberal party in this Province."

The Legislature reassembled on the 4th January, and on the 10th, Mr. Wood, Provincial Treasurer, made his annual financial statement. The total receipts for the year 1882 had been \$2,880,066, of which \$1,333,569 consisted of the Dominion subsidy, and \$1,095,152 of revenue from Crown Lands. The expenditure had amounted to \$2,919,133, so that there was a deficit of \$39,067 on the operations of the year. The Treasurer estimated the assets of the Province at \$5,253,023, and the liabilities at \$427,436, showing a surplus of \$4,825,587. For 1883, the estimated receipts were \$2,586,769, and the expenditure \$2,559,283, of which \$2,194,391 was on current account. The supplementary estimates brought the amount voted for the current year up to \$2,677,652, besides which \$30,000 was granted for the expenditure of the first month of 1884. The legislation of the Session, while of a useful character, was not strikingly important. The principal measure was one consolidating the Municipal Acts, which contained no less than 668 clauses. The Bill for protecting the public interest in Rivers, Streams and Creeks, which had been twice disallowed by the Governor-General [*vide* A.R., 1882, p. 139], was re-enacted. On the motion for the third reading of the Bill, Mr. Meredith proposed the following amendment:—

"That it is proposed by the first section of the Bill to declare to be and to have always been the law that which the Supreme Court of Canada has by its unanimous judgment declared not to be and not to have been the law, thereby constituting this House a Court of Appeal from the Courts of the Country in a matter affecting valuable private rights, and in the opinion of this House the said provisions are highly objectionable and dangerous in principle and ought not to pass into a law."

This having been negatived—yeas, 26 ; nays, 52—Mr. Meredith moved a further amendment declaring that "the Bill will interfere

with important private interests without making adequate compensation," and this amendment was defeated, and the Bill passed on similar divisions. A Bill for the better administration of justice provided for the increase of the Court of Appeal from four to five Judges ; power was given in another measure to the Government to establish and equip three public creameries ; a general Act was passed for the incorporation of Street Railway Companies ; provision was made by Bill for the establishment of public parks by municipalities and the appointment of boards to manage them ; legislative authority was given to municipalities to manufacture and supply gas, electric and galvanic light, and other artificial light or heat ; and municipal councils were further authorized to grant a bonus for the planting of trees on highways and on the boundaries of farms, not to exceed 25c. a tree, half of which should be refunded by the Government.

During the Session, the Opposition tested the strength of the Government and laid down their own policy on several questions, by moving amendments to the motion for Committee of Supply. On the 10th January, after the Treasurer's financial statement, Mr. Meredith, leader of the Opposition, moved a resolution declaring "that this House regrets that no steps have been taken by the Government of Ontario for the final determination of the boundaries in dispute by means of a reference to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of England, although the Federal authorities continue to urge upon them a settlement by that method," and that "the responsibility for the evils arising from the delay, \* \* or which may hereafter take place, rests upon the Government of Ontario." This was negatived—yeas, 25 ; nays, 53 ; majority for the Government, 28. On the 16th, Mr. Morris proposed to resolve "that Provincial legislation which provides for the taking of private property and applying it to public uses without making full compensation to the owner is contrary to natural justice and the fundamental principles of legislation in civilized communities, and prejudicial to the interests of the Dominion, and that it is the undoubted right of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council to prevent such legislation by exercising the power of disallowance vested in him." This, of course, had reference to the disallowance of the Rivers and Streams Act, and was voted down—yeas, 25 ; nays, 49 ; majority for the Government, 24. On the 18th, Mr. Creighton moved that "the public interests demand that greater care should be taken for the preservation of "the timber of the Province, the supply of which is rapidly decreasing," and that "no addi-

ional territory should be placed under license without the consent of the people's representatives." The motion was defeated by 50 to 23. On the 24th, a motion was submitted by Mr. Meredith to the effect that "it is not in the public interest or calculated to promote the cause of temperance to continue" the existing mode of appointing Liquor License Commissioners and Inspectors by the Government, and that appointments of Commissioners should be made by the municipal councils, and of Inspectors by the Commissioners. This was lost, 26 voting for it and 49 against it. On the following day, Mr. Lauder moved that "the centralizing policy of the Government of this Province, as exhibited by their usurpation for partizan purposes of power before possessed by the municipalities and the judiciary, has struck a serious blow at the principles of local self-government under the municipal system, is calculated to impair the efficiency of the public service, and if unchecked seriously menaces the rights and liberties of the people." The motion was lost—yeas, 25; nays, 48. On the 26th, Mr. Creighton proposed an amendment declaring that "the rapid increase in the annual expenditure" which had "nearly doubled between 1871 and 1882, while the annual revenue has remained nearly stationary, and the rapid dissipation of the former available surplus" were matters demanding earnest attention; which was negatived by 50 to 25. On the same day, Mr. Boulter moved a resolution in favour of promoting the settlement of the Free Grant Districts "by a liberal expenditure in the development of the resources of the country, and by returning as far as practicable to the principles of the Free Grant Act of 1868," which was lost—yeas, 25; nays, 50. At the third sitting of the House on the same day, another amendment was proposed by Mr. White, declaring that "a liberal extension of the Parliamentary franchise" was demanded, "particularly in the direction of conferring upon the sons of mechanics and others \* \* the same privileges as are now conferred upon farmers' sons," and this was voted down by 47 to 25. On the 27th, an amendment to the motion for Committee of Supply was moved on the same subject, with the concurrence of the Government, by Mr. Nairn, and carried by 44 to 22. It declared "that the Liberal Party of this Province stands pledged to extend the franchise," that upon such a subject the people ought to be consulted and the approaching General Election would afford an opportunity for ascertaining their wishes, but "no such extension will prove satisfactory which does not, with proper checks and safeguards, give the right to vote to all classes who can

fairly and reasonably claim to be endowed therewith." On the 29th, Mr. Merrick proposed to resolve "that the National Policy, twice endorsed and approved at the polls, has amply fulfilled its promise by increasing the prosperity and promoting the closer union of the Provinces, and ought to be recognised as part of the settled policy of the country, and it is highly inexpedient that the Government or Legislature should assume an attitude of hostility towards it." This was negatived—yeas, 25; nays, 44. On the motion for concurrence in the resolution making provision for the expenditure in connection with the Education Department, Mr. Meredith proposed an addition declaring that "the interests of education demand that the educational system should be kept entirely free from political partizanship, and to that end the office of Minister of Education should be abolished, and the office of Chief Superintendent \* \* \* restored." This was defeated by 48 to 25. On concurrence in the resolution respecting Miscellaneous Expenditure, Mr. Meredith moved an amendment in favour of entrusting the expenditure on Colonization Roads to the municipal councils, to which Mr. Deroche proposed another amendment requiring that moneys voted for that purpose should "be expended hereafter, as heretofore, in such manner and in such way as will produce the greatest amount of work at the least cost to the Province," and the latter motion was carried by 51 to 26.

The Legislature was prorogued on the 1st February, when the Lieut.-Governor gave the Royal Assent to 28 public and 43 private Bills. Dissolution followed at once, and the elections were held on the 27th February. The returns were given as a supplement to last year's REGISTER, with the exception of that for the electoral district of Algoma, where Mr. Lyon, the Liberal candidate, was elected. [*Vide* Chap. X.] The trial of election petitions kept the judges busy, there being about forty filed. The results were various. A large number of the petitions were withdrawn, others were dismissed, in several cases the elections were declared void, in one, Muskoka, the successful candidate was disqualified, and in another, South Renfrew, the judges disagreed on the question of disqualification. On the whole, the Government gained, and could rely on having a majority of twelve or thirteen votes at the next Session.

Before the elections took place, Mr. S. C. Wood resigned the position of Provincial Treasurer, and retired from public life to accept a lucrative private office. He was succeeded by Mr. James Young, member for North Brant, who, however, found that his health would

not permit him to retain the position, and accordingly retired. It was then offered to and accepted by Mr. A. M. Ross, member for West Huron, who was sworn in on the 2nd November. For some time Mr. Adam Crooks, who had been a member of the Ontario Government ever since the Liberals obtained power in that Province, had been failing in health, and as the year proceeded he grew rapidly worse. His illness was chiefly mental, and, although he had complete rest from April, it was of no avail, and it was known that he was suffering from *paresis*, or contraction of the brain. The Government then offered the portfolio of Minister of Education to Mr. G. W. Ross, who had just lost his seat for West Middlesex in the House of Commons by the decision of the Election Court. Mr. Ross accepted the position and was gazetted in the room of "the Hon. Adam Crooks, resigned." This was afterwards corrected by the omission of the word "resigned." An unpleasant feature of the matter was the publication by newspapers opposed to the Ontario Government of the following telegram, which was evidently the effusion of a diseased brain:—

"ST. THOMAS, NOV. 24, 1883.

"G. W. Ross conspicuous failure as the willing victim of Mowat, Pardee and Hardy's dishonourable intrigues. Also proves his incompetency for any public office, and especially for the high office of Minister of Education.

"ADAM CROOKS."

In December, Mr. Justice Ferguson, on application, made an order declaring Mr. Crooks a lunatic, and appointing a committee to take care of his body and estate.

In November a deputation from the Woman's Suffrage Association waited upon the Government and placed before them the case of those who desired that women should vote at Parliamentary and Municipal Elections. Mr. Mowat in reply intimated that he thought the time had not yet come when such a change should be made, though no doubt the day was approaching when women would have votes.

At the commencement of the year rumours were rife as to the formation of a coalition Government in the Province of Quebec. The appointment of Mr. Mousseau to the Premiership had not succeeded to the extent that had been expected in removing the differences which existed in the ranks of the Conservatives, and at the same time a serious split was threatened in the Liberal party, several leading members of which were in favour of uniting with the Mousseau wing

of the opposite party in order to form a strong Government. Mr. Mercier was understood to be the leader of the coalition wing of the Liberals, but Mr. Joly, the chief of the party, *La Patrie*, its recognised organ, and a large number of its members, were strongly opposed to such a policy. On the day of the meeting of the Legislature, a Liberal caucus was held, at which Mr. Joly resigned the leadership, and Mr. Mercier was chosen to succeed him, with the distinct understanding, however, "that no compromise or coalition would receive the support of the party, but that the Government should be fought by all constitutional means."

The second Session of the fifth Legislature of Quebec was opened on the 18th January by His Honour the Lieut.-Governor (the Hon. Théodore Robitaille), who delivered a Speech of unwonted length. In reference to the proposed judicial reforms and amendment of the code of procedure, he expressed the opinion that "a hasty solution would deprive the work of its character of stability," and announced that the Government would therefore "confine itself for this Session to the suggestion of certain amendments for the acceleration of the procedure and the simplification of appeals." The Government were causing a serious examination to be made of the mining lands of the Province. They were endeavouring to establish an equilibrium between the current receipts and expenditure, and proposed to define the powers of the Auditor-General in such a way as to give the people, by its representatives, absolute control over the expenditure. The appointment of a Commission to make a general enquiry into the organization of the public departments was announced, and His Honour believed its labours would result in lessening the cost and increasing the efficiency of the service. Mr. Wurtele, Provincial Treasurer, made his financial statement on the 16th February. The net debt of the Province on the 31st Dec., 1882, amounted to \$10,935,776, of which the floating debt was \$3,681,549. Thanks to the payment by the city of Montreal of \$554,146 due by it to the Municipal Loan Fund, the transactions of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1882, showed a surplus of \$340,990, the total receipts having been \$3,260,643, and the expenditure \$2,919,653. The Treasurer estimated the income of the current year at \$2,955,777, which would include \$125,000 from the direct tax on commercial corporations, and the expenditure at \$2,984,594, which would leave a deficit of \$28,817. For the year 1883-4, he estimated an ordinary expenditure of \$2,951,127, and an extraordinary expenditure (for the new Parliament Buildings, Quebec

court-house, purchase of land, works at Quebec, &c.) of \$1,129,866, or a total of \$4,080,993. He expected a revenue for the same year of \$2,954,612, which would leave a slight surplus over the ordinary expenditure. He proposed that the Government should press upon the Federal Ministry a revision of the Constitution so that the subsidy of 80c. a head of the population should be paid on the population of the Province as ascertained by each census instead of remaining always stationary on the population of 1861. The estimates of expenditure were afterwards amended, that of 1882-3 being increased to \$2,999,094 and that of 1883-4 reduced to \$2,950,552. Subsequently, the raising of \$500,000 by way of loan was authorized. Measures were passed to place the Auditor of the Province in a similarly independent position to that of the Dominion Auditor-General, to permit proceedings against the Crown by petition of right, to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, for the more effectual prevention of forest fires, and respecting licenses. The latter was designed to accord with the Dominion Act in reference to the sale of intoxicating liquors, and simply declared that the duties payable for licenses were "so imposed in order to the raising of a revenue for the purposes of this Province." A number of amendments were proposed to the motion for Committee of Supply, but the Government was sustained by large majorities. The Legislature was prorogued on the 30th March, when the Royal Assent was given to 65 private or local and 36 public Bills.

In May the Treasurer negotiated a \$2,000,000 loan, being the balance of the loan for \$3,000,000 authorized in 1882—of which \$1,500,000 had been then negotiated—together with the \$500,000 now authorized. The loan was taken by the Bank of Montreal at par, at 5 per cent. interest, with the condition that \$1,500,000 should remain on deposit with the bank at 5 per cent. till required. In the same month, Mr. Justice Rainville gave a judgment declaring the Provincial Act levying a tax upon commercial companies *ultra vires* of the Legislature, as it was an interference with trade and commerce and with the power to deal with banks and banking, both of which were by the British North America Act reserved to the Dominion Parliament. The Quebec Government announced their intention of carrying the case to a higher court. The Commission of Enquiry into the organization of the public Departments—which was composed of Col. A. A. Stevenson, Montreal; Messrs. Tellier, St. Hyacinthe; and G. Drolet, Quebec—concluded its labours in September, and recom-

mended considerable reductions, which the Government proceeded to carry out. In the meantime, however, the division in the ranks of the Conservatives appeared to grow wider, and one wing, in which Senator Trudel was the most prominent figure, publicly opposed the Government with greater vehemence than did the Liberals. These disaffected Conservatives became known as the "*Castors*," and comprised those who had opposed the sale of the North Shore Railway to Mr. Senecal and generally all who had regarded with distrust the policy of Mr. Chapleau, of whose alleged misdeeds they regarded Mr. Mousseau as the heir. In some elections, they nominated independent Conservatives in opposition to the Government candidates, and these for the most part received the votes of the Liberals. When, however, in return, the "*Castors*" supported and secured the return of the Liberal candidate for Lévis in opposition to the Conservative who was in accord with the Government, it became evident that the quarrel was irreconcilable, and rumours which had been often repeated and as often denied of Mr. Mousseau's intention to resign gathered strength. In November, it having been stated that it was the intention to elevate Mr. Mousseau to the Bench, Mr. Hugh Graham, of the Montreal *Star*, addressed a letter to Sir John Macdonald charging the Provincial Premier with having delayed to issue the necessary proclamation bringing into force the Act of incorporation of the Citizens' Gas Company of Montreal passed at the last Session, although for three months the required amount of stock had been subscribed, in consequence of his having been approached in the interests of the Montreal Gas Company, and "offered large financial considerations." On the 1st December, however, the proclamation was issued, and the matter dropped. A short time afterwards, the "*Castors*" formally organized a Conservative Union, under the leadership of Sir N. F. Belleau, formerly Lieutenant Governor of the Province. On the 19th, it was officially announced that Mr. Mousseau had resolved to resign and accept the vacant judgeship in Rimouski, and that the formation of a new cabinet would be entrusted to Mr. Masson, Senator, who was acceptable to both wings of the Conservative party. No definite action was, however, taken before the close of 1883.

In the month of October, the Commission on the Consolidation of the Laws, consisting of the Hon. T. J. J. Loranger, Commissioner, Messrs. C. A. Pariseault and T. H. Oliver, secretaries, reported the result of their labours up to that time, consisting of the first portion of the Laws. It consisted of a Preliminary Title, prescribing matters

of form ; Title I., referring to organization and exercise of the Legislative powers, and Constitutional Law ; Title II., dealing with the Executive power ; Title III., having reference to the Treasury Department ; Title IV., the Department of Crown Lands ; and Title V., the Department of Agriculture and Public Works.

On the last day of the year, Mr. Justice Rainville gave judgment in a very singular case which attracted a great deal of attention throughout the country. Mr. Jean de Beaufort sued Mr. A. Charlebois, contractor for the Quebec Parliament Buildings, for \$10,000 under the following extraordinary notarial agreement :—

“It is stipulated by these presents that inasmuch as the Government has asked for tenders for the construction of the Parliament Buildings at Quebec, and Mr. Alexander McMillan and Messrs. A. Charlebois & Co. having made tenders which are now both under the consideration of the Government, it is understood that in case the Government grants the contract to either Mr. McMillan or to Charlebois & Co., the said A. Charlebois & Co. shall pay to Mr. Jean de Beaufort or to his order the sum of \$10,000, on the following conditions :—As soon as the contract shall be signed between the Government and the said Charlebois & Co. or Alexander McMillan the sum of \$3,000 in cash by note, payable on demand, to be dated 7th December, 1882 ; by another note of the same date at three months for \$2,000, and the balance of \$5,000 at the final estimate of the contract by a note also dated 7th December, 1882, to be paid by the Government to said contractors. A. Charlebois & Co.”

The defence was that no valuable consideration had been received for the note, and that the whole transaction was illegal. The Judge, however, dismissed this plea with costs, and gave judgment for the full prayer of the declaration.

The political difficulties and divisions with which the Province of Quebec was afflicted have been briefly alluded to. No less bitter than those, and in no small degree allied with them, were the religious troubles which had kept the world ecclesiastical in a broil for some years, so far as the Roman Catholic Church was concerned. It is not the province of a Political History to enter into the merits of such disputes as this, but it may be stated that its chief expression was one of hostility to the Archbishop of Quebec, the institutions under his patronage, especially Laval University, and certain of the clergy of his diocese, who were accused of “liberalizing” tendencies by some of the clergy and laity of other dioceses. The clerical head of the opposition was one of His Grace’s episcopal brethren, Mgr. Laflèche, Bishop of Three Rivers, and the paper which represented the party was *L’Eten-dard*, which was the exponent of the views of Senator Trudel, and con-

demned the Provincial Premier in the State as well as the Provincial Metropolitan in the Church, though it claimed like the former to be Conservative and like the latter to be Catholic. Some few years ago, the Holy See had commissioned Bishop Conroy, as "Apostolic Delegate" with plenary powers, to settle the dispute as to the establishment of a branch of the Laval University in Montreal, and all other difficulties arising out of the same trouble. Mgr. Conroy, however, died in Canada before his labours were concluded, and now Dom Henri Smeülders, a Belgian monk of the Cistercian Order, and for some years *socius* of its General, was appointed Apostolic Commissary, with somewhat similar powers. The Apostolic brief nominating Mgr. Smeülders directed him to "take an exact account" of the existing difficulties, "in order to solve and completely regulate the matter," gave him the honour of precedence, and the privilege, though but a priest, of officiating pontifically, and ordered all persons, ecclesiastical and lay, of whatever dignity, to render to him the homage and submission due to his office. His Excellency—for such was the addition to his title—arrived at Quebec on the 24th October, remained about a month in that city and then proceeded to Montreal, where he remained at the close of the year, carrying out the instructions he had received from Rome. Some sensation was caused by the publication of a letter which had been addressed by Mr. Ph. Landry, of Quebec, to nearly all the *curés* of the archdiocese of Quebec, enclosing and asking for signatures to a petition to the Apostolic Commissary, praying him to cause a canonical enquiry to be held into the existing differences. Some of these petitions were presented to Mgr. Smeülders in Montreal, and His Excellency intimated that he would take them into consideration.

The Nova Scotia Legislature assembled on the 8th of February, when the House of Assembly elected Mr. Angus McGillivray their Speaker. The Lieutenant-Governor (the Hon. Adams G. Archibald, C. M. G.) delivered a speech in which he congratulated the Legislature on the increased prosperity of the Province, resulting from "an abundant harvest, combined with a brisk and steady market for agricultural produce;" a successful season, on the whole, for the fishery, and a "great development of mining interests." In reference to the proposed consolidation and completion of the Provincial railway system (vide A. R., 1882, p. 162), His Honour stated that the Company to which the management of the work had been entrusted had "failed to perform its part of the agreement." The

"Government had taken steps to acquire the Halifax and Cape Breton Railway, together with the Pictou branch of the Intercolonial Railway," and measures on this and other subjects relating to railways were promised. The Public Accounts presented for the year 1882 showed that the receipts had amounted to \$541,729, including \$283,844 from Dominion subsidy, and \$108,924 from mines; and the expenditure to \$583,068. The adverse balance had thus been increased from \$17,374 to \$58,813, and, in addition to this, \$242,901 was due to the Provincial Railway Account, and \$40,000 to the Western Counties Railway, making a total indebtedness of \$341,614. The debts due to the Province were placed at \$336,845. The estimated revenue for 1883 was \$526,100, and the expenditure \$524,645. The number of Bills passed during the Session was larger than in any recent year, being twenty-seven public and sixty private or local. The most important of the former authorized the Government to acquire the Eastern Extension Railway and the Pictou Branch of the Intercolonial, and to lease or sell them to the Dominion; to make necessary repairs to the Western Counties Railway, and to raise the funds required for the payment of a subsidy to the Nictaux and Atlantic Railway. Measures were also passed for the protection of woods against fire, for the regulation of the indemnity of Executive Councillors, in reference to elections and election petitions, to the education of the blind, and to the attendance of children at schools. The Legislature was prorogued on the 19th of April.

The appointment of Mr. M. H. Richey to succeed Lieut.-Governor Archibald has been noted in a previous chapter. A singular difficulty arose from the omission of a clause in the Lieutenant-Governor's commission constituting him Deputy-Governor for the purpose of signing marriage licenses. The result was, until the defect was supplied, that no valid marriage licenses could be issued in the Province, and the consternation among aspirants to wedlock may be easily imagined.

The newly-elected General Assembly of New Brunswick met on the 22nd February, when the Lieutenant Governor directed the Lower House to elect a Speaker. Mr. J. E. Lynott was the Government candidate, but Mr. McAdam proposed Dr. E. A. Vail in opposition to him. A division took place, and the Government were sustained and Mr. Lynott elected by 21 to 17. On the same day, the Lieutenant-Governor, after giving his approval to the Speaker-elect, opened the Legislature with a speech in which he congratulated them on the

increasing prosperity of the Province, referred to the approaching celebration of the centennial anniversary of the landing of the Loyalists, expressed the hope that the Dominion Government would soon come to a settlement of the Eastern Extension Railway claim, and promised, among others, a Bill to vest the powers of legislation in one chamber. The address in reply to the speech came on for consideration on the 26th of February, when Mr. Blair, leader of the Opposition, moved to add the following words to the first paragraph :—

“ But we feel constrained thus early to inform your Honour most respectfully that your Honour's advisers do not possess the confidence of this House.”

The amendment was carried by twenty-two to eighteen, three members who had previously voted with the Government having changed their views, and two others being present and voting with the Opposition who were absent when the Speaker was chosen. The House at once adjourned. On the 2nd of March Mr. Hannington announced that his Government had resigned, and on the following day the formation of the new Executive Council was announced as follows :—Mr. A. G. Blair, Attorney-General and Premier ; Dr. W. Elder, Provincial Secretary ; Mr. T. F. Gillespie, President of the Council ; Mr. P. G. Ryan, Chief Commissioner of Public Works ; Mr. James Mitchell, Surveyor-General ; Mr. R. J. Ritchie, Solicitor-General ; Hon. A. Harrison, Mr. G. S. Turner and Mr. E. A. Vail, M. D., without office. On the same day the Legislature was prorogued till the 12th of April, and the members of the Government whose election was necessary were all again returned during the recess. The second Session of the Legislature was opened on the day specified by a Speech from the Lieutenant-Governor, in which promises were made of attention being given to almost exactly the same subjects as those adverted to in the Speech prepared for His Honour by the preceding Government. He further referred to the necessity of taking steps to reduce the Provincial expenditure. The Public Accounts showed the total receipts for the year ending October 31st, 1882, to have been \$618,022, of which \$407,142 was the Dominion subsidy, and \$60,000 an advance on the subsidy for 1883. The expenditure was \$614,236, and the balance on hand at the close of the fiscal year, including one of \$25,688, brought over from 1881, was \$55,162. The Legislature was prorogued on the 3rd of May, when the Lieutenant-Governor gave the Royal Assent to fourteen public and sixty-nine private and local Bills. One of the

former authorized the issue of debentures to the amount of \$250,000 for the purpose of consolidating the floating debt of the Province. A few elections took place during the year, and all resulted in favour of the Government.

The new Manitoba Legislature met on the 17th May. Mr. Alexander Murray (Assiniboia) was elected Speaker. The Lieutenant-Governor (the Hon. J. C. Aikins), in his Speech, invited the attention of the House to a resolution having for its object the co-operation of delegates from the Executives of the several Provinces, with a view to suggesting such amendments as experience may show to be necessary to secure the equalization of the general terms upon which the union of the Provinces was effected, and a clearer definition of the respective jurisdictions of the Federal and Provincial Legislatures than is now afforded by the British North America Act or other organic Acts, referred to a rapid development of the mineral resources of the eastern portion of the Province, and the influx of population rendering necessary a speedy settlement of the boundary between Ontario and Manitoba, and invited attention to the consideration of an address to Her Majesty praying an early determination of the question. An amendment was moved by the Opposition to the address, when the Government were sustained by 18 to 8. The Session continued until the 7th July, and 52 public Bills were adopted. The amount voted for the current year was \$507,899, and the estimated revenue was \$566,729 of which \$237,153 was the Dominion subsidy.

The British Columbia Legislature met for the first time after the General Elections on the 25th January. After Mr. John Andrew Mara (Yale) had been unanimously elected Speaker of the House, the Lieut.-Governor delivered the usual Speech, in which he stated "that the past year has been one of general prosperity, the commercial interests have very much improved, agriculturists have been blessed by Providence with an abundant harvest and a good market, stock-raisers find ready sale at remunerative prices for their herds, the exports of fish, lumber and coal have largely increased, while the product of our gold mines has been liberal proportionately with the number of the population now engaged in that industry." His Honour referred to the several matters in dispute between the Province and the Dominion, which have been dealt with elsewhere, and promised several measures for the consideration of the House. On the following day, on its being proposed to proceed to the consideration of the Speech, Mr. Smithe, leader of the Opposition, moved a direct vote of want of confidence in

the Government, which after a short discussion was carried by 16 to 8, the whole of the members voting except, of course, the Speaker. On the 30th Mr. Beaven, who had been the Premier, announced his resignation and on the same day the new Executive Council was gazetted, as follows:—Mr. W. Smithe, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works; Mr. A. E. B. Davie, Attorney-General; Mr. J. Robson, Provincial Secretary and Minister of Mines, and Minister of Finance and Agriculture; and Mr. M. W. T. Drake, President of the Executive Council. The Session continued until the 12th May. The principal question was that in reference to the Island Railway on which the Government were in negotiation with the Dominion Government, and for the settlement of which the Legislature passed an Act. This and other subjects dealt with during the Session have been referred to in Chap. X. The estimated expenditure for the year ending June 30th, 1884, was \$543,938, and the receipts \$678,916, of which \$207,366 was the ordinary payments from the Dominion, and \$250,000 the expected reimbursement of the expenditure on the Graving Dock.

As the result of the visit of Sir Alexander Campbell, the House was called together early in the winter, being opened on the 3rd December. The Settlement Bill, as it was called, which ratified the agreement between the Dominion and the Province, was the chief subject of discussion, and was finally carried by 15 to 7. The House passed a resolution instructing the Government to introduce a Bill to restrict Chinese immigration, and was still in Session at the end of the year.

The First Session of the twenty-ninth General Assembly of Prince Edward Island was opened by Lieut.-Governor Haniland on the 20th March, and sat until the 28th April. Mr. John Alexander Macdonald (Prince) was unanimously re-elected Speaker of the Assembly. The Address was carried on the 29th March on a division of 15 to 11. The total receipts for 1882 were \$233,464.91, and the total expenditure, \$257,228.03. On closing the Legislature the Lieut.-Governor gave the Royal Assent to twenty-nine Acts, thirteen of which were public acts.

The North-West Council was opened by Lieut.-Governor Dewdney on the 22nd August, and continued in Session for nearly two months. The Council consisted of the Lieut.-Governor; Lieut.-Col. Richardson and Lieut.-Col. McLeod, Stipendiary Magistrates, *ex-officio* members; Lieut.-Col. A. G. Irvine, Messrs. Pascal Breland and Hayter

Reed, members appointed by the Crown ; Capt. D. H. Macdowall, of Prince Albert, Messrs. F. Oliver, of Edmonton, J. C. C. Hamilton, of Broadview, T. W. Jackson, of Fort Qu'Appelle, W. White, of Regina, and J. H. Ross, of Moose Jaw, recently elected members.—(See Appendix for Returns.) Ordinances were passed relating to the following matters :—Respecting Infectious and Contagious Diseases and Diseases of Animals ; respecting Municipalities ; Civil Justice ; Partnerships ; Indigent Children ; Profanation of the Lord's Day ; Notaries Public ; Protection of Game ; Disposal of Found or Stolen Horses ; Herding of Animals ; Canadian Thistle and other Noxious Weeds ; Auctioneers, Hawkers, and Pedlers ; Returns of Justices of the Peace ; Construction of Chimneys ; Billiard Table Licenses and Prevention of Gambling ; Registration of Titles ; Marking of Stock ; Short Forms of Indentures ; Protection of Sheep ; Prevention of Prairie and Forest Fires and Fences. The Council also adopted a memorial to the Dominion Government, which has been referred to in the last chapter.

# JOURNAL OF REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES.

1883.

## JANUARY.

1.—The first report of the united Grand Trunk and Great Western Railway Company is published in London, Eng. It shows balance available for dividend on first and second preference stock, £170,000, out of which a dividend of three per cent. on both stocks is paid, and £424 carried forward.

— The free library by-law is carried in Guelph, Ont., by a good majority.

2.—Patrick Maloney, of Ottawa, is murdered at Rat Portage by M. Drewers, who chops his head open with an axe. Drewers is tried at the March assizes, at Winnipeg, before Chief Justice Wallbridge, found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. He is defended by Hon. H. J. Clarke, Q.C. On 17th Dec. Drewers commits suicide by hanging in Stony Mountain Penitentiary,

— The shareholders of the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railway Companies present Mr. Wm. Abbott, F.R.C.S., with a very handsome service of gold plate, valued at 1,000 guineas, in recognition of his services in bringing about the amalgamation of the two companies.

4.—Mayor Jones, of St. John, N.B., on behalf of the British govt., presents Capt. A. H. Barker, of the barque *Meltourn*, with a binocular glass as an acknowledgment of his gallantry in rescuing at sea the passengers and crew of the barque *Silistra*, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty and danger.

5.—At the Wentworth assizes, held at Hamilton, Ont., Eva Woods, of Jerseyville, is placed on trial for feloniously shooting Wentworth Dey, on 4th Nov., 1882 [see A. R., 1882, p. 212]. Dey admitted having had intimate relations with the girl, and said he did not want to have anything more to do with her, nor to prosecute her. The jury brought in a verdict of acquittal.

— Michael O'Rourke is hanged in the gaol yard at Milton, Ont., for the murder of Patrick and Bridget Maher, on 20th Jan., 1882 [see A. R., 1882, p. 173]. He made no further confession.

— A public meeting is held in the Town Hall, Niagara Falls, Mayor Coulson in the chair, to consider the question of granting a charter to the Niagara Falls Improvement Co., to further the scheme for forming a public park [see A. R., 1882, pp. 127, 217]. The sense of the meeting is against any private park scheme; and a motion is carried that "any park scheme at Niagara Falls will be an injustice to many of its property owners, and a detriment to the welfare of the town, except it be established and owned by the Ontario or Dominion Govts."

6.—Very cold snap throughout Ontario and Quebec. Thermometer registers 32° below zero at Buckingham, P.Q., and 27° below zero at Pembroke, Ont.

— A slight shock of earthquake is felt at Belleville, Ont.

— At the Winter Assizes, in Toronto, before Hon. Justice Cameron,

the libel suit of Burton E. Maitland, *versus* The *Globe* Printing and Publishing Co., is decided in favour of Maitland, with damages \$200. The suit arose out of articles which appeared in the Hamilton correspondence of the *Globe*, in May and Augt., 1882, charging Maitland with being a member of a gang of counterfeiters. Maitland's evidence goes to show that he had been known by the names of Baloolm and Dewar, under the former of which he had been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in the Reformatory at Quincy, Ill., for uttering a forged note, but had escaped from jail.

— About 50 members of *Le Canadien* Snowshoe Club, of Montreal, visit Quebec, and are entertained at Spencer Wood by His Honour Lieut.-Gov. Robitaille. In the evening they give a concert in the Music Hall.

— Representatives of fourteen Football Clubs in Ontario meet in Toronto, and decide to form an Ontario Rugby Football Union. Mr. W. Hamilton Merritt, Toronto, acts as chairman, and Mr. P. D. Ross as secretary. A constitution is adopted, and the following officers elected:—Presdt., W. Hamilton Merritt, Toronto; Vice-Presdt., W. B. Carruthers, Kingston R. M. College; Secy.-Treas., A. H. Campbell, Toronto University.

8.—Rev. W. S. Rainsford, of St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, who has accepted a call to New York, is presented with an address, a clock, and a purse of \$750, by the Young People's Assn. of the Cathedral, prior to his departure.

11.—At the York Assizes (Toronto), Judge Cameron presiding, a verdict of \$6,000 is returned against the Grand Trunk Railway Co. in favour of the heirs of Mr. and Mrs. George Valentine, who were killed by a Grand

Trunk train on the night of the 29th Dec., 1881, at the Kingston Road crossing, near Toronto.

—\$270,000 worth of City of Toronto 4½ per cent. debentures are sold, by tender, to the Imperial Bank, at 94·60 per cent.

— Judgment is given in the Supreme Court of Canada, at Ottawa, in the case of *Grant vs. Beaudry*, arising out of the Orange troubles, in Montreal, in 1878 [see A. R., 1878, p. 187; 1879, p. 196; 1880-81, p. 274]. The appeal is dismissed on the technical ground of insufficiency of notice, and no judgment expressed on the merits of the case, or the legality or illegality of the Orange order.

16.—In the Supreme Court, Victoria, B. C., before Chief Justice Begbie, the publisher of the *Standard* newspaper is fined \$250 and costs for libelling Mr. Justice Grey. A sensation is caused by the proprietor revealing in Court that the author of the libel is Atty.-Genl. Hett, who was lately unseated by decision of the Court.

17.—Mr. Jersmie Decarries and his wife, after fifty years of married life, renew their marriage vows in the church of Notre Dame, Montreal. A singular feature of the interesting affair is the fact that all the original bridesmaids and groomsmen again stand up in the church with the venerable bride and bridegroom.

— In the Masonic Temple, London, Ont., Past Grand Master Moffatt is presented with an address and a costly regalia, on behalf of the Grand Lodge. The presentation is made by W. G. M. Bro. R. B. Hungerford.

18.—At the Gaiety Theatre, London, Eng., a young Canadian actress, assuming the stage name of Everetta Laurence, makes her *debut* as *Pauline* in "The Lady of Lyons," and creates a

most favourable impression. The lady is the daughter of Mr. E. A. Prentice, of Montreal.

—Wm. Wallace, who was shot by Roderick Howell, at Malpeque, P.E.I., in Dec. last, dies of his wounds. It appears that Wallace and Howell, who were neighbours, quarrelled about some fence poles, and the former is shot. Howell, who is over 70 years of age, is tried for murder before Chief Justice Palmer, at Summerside, P.E.I., on 21st June. The trial lasts three days, the defence being that the prisoner and deceased were in a scuffle, and that the gun accidentally went off; that the gun was not loaded with shot; none was found in deceased's body, but wadding was found; and that had not deceased attacked Howell the shooting would not have occurred. The jury bring in a verdict of manslaughter; and Howell is sentenced to imprisonment for life.

19.—Mr. John Poupore, Crown Timber Agent at Ottawa, who until lately represented Pontiac in the House of Commons, is presented by his late constituents with an address and a handsome walking stick.

—At Longue Pointe, near Montreal, Mr. Wm. Nesbitt, a well-to-do farmer, is murdered by Timothy Milloy, who had been working on Nesbitt's farm as a laborer. Milloy had been discharged on the night of the 18th; but on entering his barn on the morning of the 19th Mr. Nesbitt finds that Milloy had slept on the farm. On being asked what he wants Milloy replies that he wants to be re-engaged, and on Mr. Nesbitt declining to do so Milloy draws a pistol and shoots Nesbitt in the back of the neck as he is stooping over some milk cans. The wounded man endeavours to reach his house, but is followed by Milloy and severely beaten with a

shovel, and would, probably, have been killed outright but for the interference of Mrs. Nesbitt, who seizes a poker and bravely defends her husband. Milloy then makes off, but is subsequently arrested and taken to Montreal. Nesbitt lingers until 26th, when he dies of his injuries. A verdict of wilful murder is returned against Milloy by the Coroner's jury. He is tried at Montreal Assizes on 18th March, before Judge Ramsay, found guilty and sentenced to be hanged on 16th April, on which day the sentence is carried out in the jail yard, Montreal.

—Judge Hughes delivers a lecture on "The Elements of Success in Life" before the students of the Collegiate Institute, at St. Thomas, Ont. After paying a glowing tribute to the memory of the late Hon. Malcolm Cameron, whose father was a hospital sergeant in the Royal Canadian Fencibles during the war of 1812, the learned Judge related the following incident of the war of 1812, which he had heard from Mrs. Cameron, who was with her husband during the campaign.

"Meg Macfarlane was a camp follower of the regiment—looked down upon as a common evil—because her relations with one of the common soldiers had not been hallowed and sanctified by the holy bonds of wedlock,—but Meg was a true woman for all that, and possessed of a noble heart. The day of the battle of Lundy's Lane was sweltering hot. The soldiers under fire in the heat of battle needed water. The spring was far away from the position of the regiment—but Meg was there—because 'her man,' as she called the soldier, whose companion she was—was in the thick of the fight, and as likely to fall as hundreds of others—and she was there like a guardian angel watching for what might befall him, and all through that fight with bullets flying like hailstones, she went to and from that spring to her husband's company, and supplied him and his comrades with fresh, cool water. Three pails in succession were shot away out of her hands, and still she stood to her duty and her errand of mercy and love. Neither he nor she

were hit by a missile of the enemy, and came out of the battle scathless! Next morning Macfarlane was sent for to go to headquarters. He appeared and confronted the stern look of the commanding officer, wondering what the call boded, good or evil. At last silence was broken: 'Why do you not marry that woman?' 'Because, sir, I am not able.' 'Why not?' 'If I were to do so, she could not marry any one else, and my pay and rations will not support her and myself.' 'Will you marry her if I put her on the strength of the regiment for rations and give her leave to live in barracks?' 'Yes, sir—I would only be too glad to do so.' 'Then marry her to-day, and to-day she is placed on the strength of the regiment as a soldier's wife.'

"That couple were married that day, she was admitted to the barrack-room, got her rations, and was recognized and treated with kindness by all the officers and men as worthy of their admiration and love—she was idolized by the men of the company to which her husband belonged—no one was ever permitted to say a taunting word to her. After peace was proclaimed the regiment was disbanded. Her husband got a grant of land near Perth, and there ended his days as a farmer in the cultivation of his own fields, and his noble widow lived there many years after his death honoured and respected by her neighbours, and was still alive a very old woman only a few years ago."

— The late Mr. Alex. McLeod, of Halifax, N.S., leaves the following bequests to charitable institutions:—Aged and Infirm Ministers' Fund of the Presbyterian Ch. of the Lower Provinces, \$20,000; Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the same Ch., \$20,000; St. Andrews' Ch., \$2,000; Home Missions of Presbyterian Ch. of the Lower Provinces, \$2,000; Foreign Mission of the same Ch., \$2,000; and \$100 to each of the following:—Deaf and Dumb Institution, Protestant Orphans' Home, Protestant Industrial School, North British Society, Institution for the Blind, Visiting Dispensary, Society for improving the condition of the Poor, Medical College, Infants' Home, Home for Aged, St. Andrew's Sunday School, St. Matthew's Sunday School, B. & A. Book and Tract Society, and B. & F. Bible

Society. The residue of the estate goes to Dalhousie College for the purposes of endowing four professorships therein, the College to lose the benefit of this fund upon its becoming sectarian, or ceasing to be in operation for two consecutive years.

21.—The Revd. Cornelius O'Brien, D.D., of Indian River, P.E.I., is consecrated as 4th Archbishop of Halifax, N.S., at St. Mary's Cathedral, in that city. Bishop Fabre, of Montreal, performs the ceremony of consecration, being assisted by Bishops Sweeney (of St. John), McIntyre (of Charlottetown), Cameron (of Arichat), and Rogers (of Chatham, N.B.)—See A. R., 1882, p. 213.

22.—At Osgoode Hall, Toronto, Mr. T. W. Taylor is presented with an address on a solid silver tea service, by the Law Society of Ontario, on the occasion of his appt. as one of the Puisne Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, Manitoba. The presentation is made by Mr. D. B. Read, Q. C., in the unavoidable absence of Hon. Ed. Blake, Q. C., M.P.

23.—A grand "winter carnival" is held at Montreal, and continued throughout the week. It proves highly successful, and attracts many visitors, amongst them many Americans, who express themselves as highly pleased with the curling, sleighing, tobogganing, and other winter sports. Amongst the attractions are an ice palace on Dominion Square, which is illuminated by electricity, and a grand torch-light procession over the mountain, in which about 1,000 snowshoers participate. Mr. R. D. McGibbon, advocate, Montreal, is believed to have been the originator of this new and popular winter attraction.

24.—Mr. George Munro, the well-known publisher, of New York, a Nova Scotian by birth, endows three chairs

in Dalhousie College—Latin, Greek, and Mathematics—at 1,000 per annum each.

26.—H. R. H. the Prince of Wales confers the decoration of the Grand Cross of the Temple upon Mr. James A. Henderson, Q.C., D.C.L., Kingston, Ont., who is the first resident of Ontario to receive the honour.

30.—At a meeting of the members of the Ontario Legislature, composing the Opposition, held in Toronto, Mr. W. R. Meredith, Q.C., M.P.P., is presented with a solid silver service, as an acknowledgment of his eminent party services, and as an expression of the confidence the party continue to repose in him as their leader. A handsome gold watch and chain are, at the same time, given to Mr. Meredith for presentation to his wife.

#### FEBRUARY.

2.—At the Royal Military College, Kingston, Capt. Raban, R. E., is presented by Col. Hewitt, commandant of the College, with a medal for war service in India.

5.—At a dance at a place called Marshalltown, 5 miles from Digby, N.S., a quarrel and fight takes place between Jas. Worthylake, aged 22, and Denis Hutchinson, aged 30, with reference to a niece of the latter, who had had an illegitimate child, of which Worthylake was reputed to be the father. Hutchinson strikes at Worthylake, who draws a revolver and shoots Hutchinson in the breast. The men then clinch and fall, and in the struggle the revolver is again discharged, shooting Worthylake in the head, and killing him instantly. Hutchinson is arrested and committed for trial, but dies of his wound on 22nd February.

6.—The members of the City Club, Montreal, entertain their Secretary-

Treasurer, Mr. Andrew Robertson, at dinner. Sir Francis Hincks, Presdt. of the Club, occupies the chair. A large number of members are present, amongst whom are Hon. Memrs. Thibaudeau and Ogilvie, Mr. Thos. White, M.P., Mr. James Stewart, and others.

7.—At the Bishop's Palace, Montreal, Mr. E. Lef. De Bellefeuille is invested, by Bishop Fabre, with the commandership of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre.

—The drawing of the Grand Masonic Temple Lottery takes place in London, Ont. This is a lottery got up by the Masonic body in aid of the London Temple, 100,000 tickets, at \$2 each, being sold, and \$100,000 in prizes distributed. The capital prize of \$15,000 is drawn by No. 34,258, held by Mr. C. D. Porter, jr., of Ballyduff, Ont. The success of this lottery leads to several others being started; but the Toronto Society for the Suppression of Vice, through their treasurer, Mr. Jas. Thompson, begins a vigorous campaign against promoters of lotteries, purchasers and sellers of lottery tickets, and publishers of newspapers containing advertisements of lotteries. Mr. F. Fenton, county attorney, Toronto, prosecutes the cases before Police Magistrate Denison, and several parties are fined, which puts an effectual stop to the lottery business.

8.—The Royal Opera House, Toronto, James French, proprietor, is totally destroyed by a fire, which occurs about 5 a.m., and is supposed to be incendiary. Mr. French's loss is about \$70,000; insurance, \$10,000. The Ravel Pantomime Co., which is playing there, loses its "properties," valued at about \$7,000.

9.—At the annual meeting of the Liverpool, Eng., Chamber of Commerce, Sir A. T. Galt, High Commis-

sioner for Canada, addresses the meeting, pointing out the necessity for England continuing to receive food at the lowest possible prices, and the importance of developing the colonies, so that the food supply may be drawn, as far as possible, from her own possessions, and her surplus population retained as customers by their immigration to the colonies instead of to foreign countries.

— The first Free Library in Ontario is opened in Guelph. The Library Board is composed as follows:—Apptd. by City Council, ex-Ald. Bruce, builder; Mr. Jas. Goldie, miller; Mr. Jas. Cormack, merchant. By the Board of Education, Mr. Jas. Innes, M.P.; Mr. D. McCrae, woollen manufacturer; Mr. W. Tytler, Principal of the Guelph High School. By the Separate School Board, Mr. John Harris, baker, and Mr. M. O'Connor, farmer. At the meeting for organizing, Mr. D. McCrae is elected Presdt., and Mr. W. Tytler, Secy.

11.—A pastoral letter, from Bishop Duhamel, is read in all the Roman Catholic Churches throughout the Diocese of Ottawa. His Lordship deals with the subject of newspapers, and instructs the clergy and laity of his diocese to discourage all publications which oppose the behests of civil and ecclesiastical authority, which preach revolt against revealed religion, which indulge in attacks upon ecclesiastical persons or ceremonies.

13.—At Willow Grove, about twelve miles from St. John, N.B., a brutal murder is committed by a coloured man, named Wm. Hughes, aged 45, who nearly chops off the head of his wife, aged 21, of whom he is jealous. It appears that Mrs. Hughes left her husband on account of alleged ill-treatment, and went to reside with her

mother, Mrs. Henry Thompson, at Willow Grove. Hughes follows, and endeavours to persuade his wife to return with him, and on her refusing, he seizes an axe and chops her several times about the neck and head. At the inquest, it is shown that he told some friends of his that if his wife refused to live with him, he would kill her; and a verdict of "wilful murder" is returned against him. On the 13th March he is arraigned Judge Weldon, pleads guilty, and sentenced to be hanged on the 9th May, on which day the sentence is carried out in the jail yard in St. John.

14.—A broken rail, near Flint, Mich., throws the west-bound express train of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway off the track, and Mrs. Huldah Tee-man, aged 74, of St. Vincent, Ont., and Thos. Pearl, of Lindsay, Ont., are killed. Several others are injured.

15.—A collision occurs on the Great Western division of the Grand Trunk Railway, between Hamilton and Dundas, about 2 miles from the latter place, between the Pacific express, consisting of ten passenger coaches, an express car, and two engines, and an east-bound train, consisting of three passenger cars, a post office car, and an express car. All the engines and most of the cars are badly damaged, and Teddy Mason, of Hamilton, engineer of the Pacific express, and Thos. S. Douglas, of Guelph, are instantly killed. The injured are Jno. and Wm. Lacement, George Lacement, Mrs. Wm. Myers, Mrs. Wm. Kelpin, Wm. Rogers, and Saml. Weste.

— J. John Ross, head master of Victoria school, Hamilton, Ont., is fined \$10 for whipping a boy named Roe. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Education, the decision of Ald. Carruthers, who imposed the fine, is condemned, and

a determination arrived at that the case be appealed to Quarter Sessions, which is done.

17.—A levee is held by His Excellency the Governor-General, in the Senate Chamber, Ottawa, at which about 700 ladies and gentlemen are presented.

20.—Nominations take place throughout Ontario for election to the Legislative Assembly. At the East Hastings nomination, the floor of the building in which a meeting is being held gives way, and the following persons are injured:—Thos. Kelly, Thurlow, leg broken and internally injured; S. M. Palmer, Thurlow, leg broken; Mr. Lawrence, Thurlow, cut about head; W. C. Thompson, Thurlow, seriously hurt; W. H. Milburn, shoulder dislocated; John Hoskin, Thurlow, seriously hurt; Wm. Moon, N. Vermilyea, W. Copeland, N. G. Brintnell, Chas. Hudson, J. F. Caldwell, Jos. Brown, all of Thurlow, slightly hurt; and W. R. Northrup, S. B. Burdett, and Ald. A. Brignall, of Belleville, slightly injured.

—An eloquent address on "Sir John Macdonald and his times," is delivered before the Young Men's Liberal Conservative Assn., of Cobourg, Ont., by Lt.-Col. J. V. Graveley, Mayor of Cobourg.

23.—Mr. Jas. Trow, M.P., is presented with a handsome gold watch and chain, valued at \$200, in recognition of his services as Reeve of the Township of North Easthope, for 21 consecutive years.

24.—The magnificent Roman Catholic Church, at Rivière du Loup (*en bas*), P.Q., with Chapel adjoining, is entirely destroyed by fire. The interior of the Church was being finished and beautified, at a cost of \$20,000. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been an overheated stove in the part of the Church, used by the workmen. The edifice is valued at \$100,000. Insurance, \$36,500.

—At Port Hope, Ont., Mrs. Wm. Ray is burnt to death by the upsetting of a coal-oil lamp. She was sitting by a

table when one of her children brought in a lighted lamp, and in trying to place it on the table upset it, the oil falling into Mrs. Ray's lap, and being ignited by the burning wick.

27.—At Amherstburg, Ont., a vote is polled at the Prov'l. Legislative election by a man, named Hedgman, who is 106 years old, and has to be carried up a flight of stairs to vote.

28.—Prof. John Macoun is presented with an elegant tea set and addresses, on behalf of the Senate of Albert College, the Board of Education, and the citizens of Belleville, on the occasion of his departure from that city to take up his residence at Ottawa, where he has been apptd. to the staff of the Geological Survey.

#### MARCH.

1.—At the Walker House, Toronto, Mr. J. J. Withrow, the unsuccessful candidate for the Mayoralty, is entertained at dinner by about 100 of his friends and admirers. Ex-Mayor McMurrich presides. During the evening Mr. Mark Hall reads an address, and presents Mr. Withrow with a purse containing \$800 on the part of the citizens.

—Instructions are issued for the discontinuance of the sale of spirituous liquors and beer in the dining and lunch rooms on the line of the Intercolonial Railway.

2.—At the Court of Queen's Bench, Arthabaskaville, P. Q., before Judge Plamondon, Romain Chabot is found guilty of the murder of Zepherin Ayotte, at Arthabaskaville, P.Q., on 27th Dec. last (see A.R., 1882, p. 218). He is sentenced to be hanged on 11th May, but his sentence is subsequently commuted for imprisonment for life. His son, Joseph Chabot, who participated in the murder, is sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. Napoleon Blanchet and Jas. Orr, also implicated, are released on bail.

—Mayor McMicken, of Winnipeg, is entertained at dinner, at the St. James

Club, Montreal, by Mr. George Hague, manager of the Merchants' Bank. Several prominent citizens are present.

3.—The annual races of *Le Canadien* Snow shoe Club are held in Montreal. Amongst the prizes offered is a handsome silver cup, presented by Sir Hector Langevin.

6.—At the Winnipeg Assizes, before Chief Justice Wallbridge, Leveque, the Turtle Mountain murderer, who was condemned to death, but respited, and subsequently granted a new trial (see A. R., 1882, p. 203), pleads guilty to manslaughter, and is sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

7.—Intelligence is received in Montreal of the appt. to the Bishopric of Sierra Leone, of Rev. E. G. Ingram, a Canadian, educated at Bishop's College, Lennoxville, P. Q. His Lordship is only 32 years of age.

9.—At Liverpool, Eng., Capt. Gibson and the officers and crew of the ss. *Quebec*, of the Dominion line, are presented, on behalf of the owners and underwriters of the vessel, with 1,000 guineas, in recognition of their courage in bringing the vessel into port in a disabled state, after a long voyage from Portland, Me.

—The inaugural banquet of the Canadian Workingmen's Assn. of London, Ont., is held in the Masonic Temple, Mayor Meredith presiding, and is largely attended.

11.—Some amusement and annoyance is felt throughout Canada and other countries, at the utter failure of the great storm, prophesied by Professor Wiggins to occur between the 9th and 11th March, and which was to be the most disastrous storm ever known in the history of the world. No storm of any moment occurs anywhere during that time. Considerable loss, however, is suffered by the fishermen of Gloucester, Mass., and other places who abstain from going to their fishing grounds on account of Wiggins' predictions. Mr. Wiggins subsequently admits that his so-called calculations were wrong.

13.—At the Circuit Court, St. John, N.B., George G. Corey is sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment for obtaining money under false pretences. For some years he was engaged in swindling countrymen by selling them old Confederate States bills while they supposed they were receiving counterfeit bills.

15.—The Quebec journalists, who took part in the Press Excursion to Manitoba last year, give a dinner at the Garrison Club, Quebec, to Hon. A. A. C. Larivière, and Mr. T. A. Bernier, of St. Boniface, Man.

16.—It is announced in London, Ont., that Dr. Hellmuth, who for 20 years had filled the See of Huron, had, during his recent visit to England, accepted the offer of an appt. as Suffragan to the Bishop of Ripon, with the title of Bishop of Hull. At the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Huron, held on 27th March, His Lordship intimated his intention of resigning the Bishopric of Huron, at the meeting of the Synod, in June. A resolution is passed, expressing the high esteem which His Lordship has earned in the diocese, and a committee appointed to draft an address, which is subsequently presented. At the June Synod, His Lordship's resignation is formally accepted, and on 16th July he leaves London for England, accompanied by Mrs. Hellmuth.

21.—At the Ontario Assizes, Whitby, Ont., before Chief Justice Wilson, a verdict of embezzlement is rendered against Ralph D. Cole, who is not present, having made his escape. Cole, who is only 19 years of age, was employed in the Ontario Bank, at Whitby. On the night of the 27th Jan., a package of \$4,400 of bills of other banks was made up to be sent to Toronto by the morning train, and placed in the vault of the Bank, as the Express Co. refuse to receive such large sums overnight. Cole was given the keys of the safe, and instructed to take the package to the Express office. In the morning he reported that he had lost the keys, or that they had been

taken out of his pocket. He was, of course, suspected. After local efforts to open the safe had failed, it was sent to the makers, Messrs. J. & J. Taylor, Toronto, and there opened. The inner portion of the safe, in which there was over \$30,000 in gold and notes, was found intact, but the \$4,400 package was gone from the outer safe. Cole remained in the Bank, although under suspicion, and nothing was discovered until early in March, when the Manager of the Bank got a clue, which caused him to have the floors, &c., of the Bank examined, and a portion of the notes was found hidden under the washstand. Cole was then accused and finally confessed, returning part of the money, the Bank getting altogether about \$3,000. As above stated he subsequently escapes.

— In the rooms of the Speaker of the Senate, Ottawa, an address is presented to Hon. A. E. Botsford, by his colleagues of the Upper House, in commemoration of his having completed 50 years service as a legislator. The address is read by Sir Alex. Campbell.

22.—The Rev. W. P. Walker, of Binbrook, Ont., a Presbyterian minister, having written a letter to the Glasgow *Herald*, which contained some exaggerated statements respecting the severity of Ontario winters, the Presbytery of Hamilton passes a resolution, "promptly and emphatically declaring that many statements in the letter, while they contain a small element of truth, are so exaggerated and extreme that they cannot fail to convey a most erroneous, misleading, and false impression regarding our country generally, etc."

25.—His Grace Archbishop Taschereau, of Quebec, issues a mandement on the subject of Laval University, accompanying a decree of the Holy See, reaffirming the canonical erection of the University, forbidding any one, in press or otherwise, to say or do anything hostile to its interest, and declaring every one guilty of violating this prohibition to be bad Catholics.

26.—Madame Albani-Gye (Emma Lajeunesse) pays her first professional visit to Montreal since her attainment of fame as a cantatrice, and receives a perfect ovation. Mayor Beaudry and the Corporation meet her at St. John, and accompany her into the city. At the depot she is met by the St. Jean Baptiste Snow Shoe Club, and escorted to the Windsor Hotel, where a deputation from Chambly, P. Q., her birth place, present her with an address. She is also presented with an address by the Montreal City Council. Her engagement is a great success, the gross receipts for two concerts being \$17,000, and causes much enthusiasm, especially amongst her French-Canadian compatriots. On leaving the city, Madame Albani donates \$500 to the poor.

— Mr. A. Richardson, a Canadian journalist, for many years resident in California, and connected with the San Francisco *Bulletin*, is apptd. to the responsible position of General Agent to the Western Associated Press for the Pacific coast.

#### APRIL.

4.—Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Secretary of State, arrives in Montreal from California, where he has been obliged, by the state of his health, to pass the winter.

— Judge Dean, of Lindsay, Ont., a commr. apptd. to investigate and report upon certain charges made against Dr. Field, Police Magistrate for the town of Woodstock, Ont., makes a report entirely exonerating the magistrate from all blame as regards intentional wrongdoing.

5.—Mr. M. H. Gault, M.P., resigns the Presidentship of the Exchange Bank, Montreal, owing to ill-health; and is succeeded by Mr. Thos. Craig, late General Manager. Hon. A. W. Ogilvie becomes Chairman of the Board of Directors.

6.—Three bells, intended for the R.C. Ch. of St. Louis de Gonzague, P. Q., and weighing respectively 1,800, 1,400 and

1,000 pounds, are cast in the foundry of E. Chanteloup, Montreal, in the presence of Bishop Fabre..

9.—The 4th annual dinner of the Dominion News Co., to its employees, is given in the "Hub House," Toronto, Mr. C. R. Chisholm, of Montreal, Presdt. of the Company, occupying the chair, and Messrs. F. E. Phelan, of Montreal, and T. P. Phelan, of Toronto, the vice-chairs.

10.—A complimentary banquet is given at Newmarket, Ont., to Dr. Widdifield, M. P. P. for North York. Mr. T. J. Robertson presides, and over 300 persons are present, amongst whom are, Hon. O. Mowat, Premier of Ontario; Mr. Wm. Cane, Mayor of Newmarket and ex-Warden of York; Mr. Phelps, M. P. P. for West Simcoe; Dr. Widdifield, M. P. P. for North York; G. W. Badgerow, M. P. P. for East York; Ald. Peter Ryan, of Toronto; Mr. J. D. Edgar, and Mr. T. C. Irving, Toronto.

--The shareholders of the Quebec Masonic Hall Assn., and principal officers of all the local Masonic bodies, present R. W. Bro. Cornelius Judge, of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Co., with a magnificent gold watch, in acknowledgment of his long and valuable services as Treasurer of the Assn.

11.—The great snow fall of last winter causes unusually heavy freshets in various parts of the country, and a great deal of damage is done. The greatest flood is at London, Ont., where the sudden rise of the Thames river inundates a large tract of country, carries away several bridges, and causes heavy loss. At Goderich, Hart's large flouring mill and dam is carried away. At Burritt's Rapids, Rideau River, the bridge is swept away, and at Ottawa, the bridge over the Rideau, at St. Patrick Street, is badly damaged, and one life lost. Considerable damage is also done on the Yamaska River, and the St. Francis.

12.—A grand calico and fancy dress ball is held in the pavilion, Horticultural Gardens, Toronto, under the patronage

of Lieut.-Governor Robinson and Mrs. Robinson, and Mayor Boswell and Mrs. Boswell, in aid of the Orphans' Home. About 500 ladies and gentlemen are present, and the ball is a great success both socially and financially.

13.—On the occasion of his retiring from the management of the Merchants' Bank, Winnipeg; Mr. Duncan McArthur is presented, by a number of friends, with an address and a portrait of himself, and with a solid silver set, by the Directors of the Bank. Mr. McArthur opened the first branch Bank in Winnipeg, in 1871, when Winnipeg was a mere village.

19.—The Parliament Buildings, Quebec, with the exception of a portion of one wing, are entirely destroyed by fire. Loss about \$250,000. Insurance \$76,000. The valuable library, containing about 30,000 volumes, many of them rare works, is burnt, and nearly all the books destroyed. The Sergeant-at-arms (Dr. La Rocque), loses his furniture, covered by insurance. Mr. Lemay, Librarian, loses his private collection of about 1,400 books.

— At the Welland Assizes, before Mr. Justice Burton, Claud Lister pleads guilty to the charge of shooting Clarence Smith, with intent to kill, at Stamford, Ont., on 20th Nov. last [see A. R., 1882, p. 214], and is sentenced to 7 years in the Penitentiary.

20.—Edward Moysten, a saloon keeper at Kingston, Ont., while trying to kill a cat, accidentally shoots Robt. Cunningham, a farmer, aged 60, in the head, inflicting a wound from which he dies the following day. An inquest is held, and a verdict of accidental death returned.

— At a hotel, kept by John Aitkins, at Centreville, 8 miles from Peterboro', Ont., an American, named Frank Little, 40 years of age, a painter by trade, is so badly beaten by Aitkins and another man, named Robt. McClung, that he dies on the following day. A verdict in accordance with the facts is returned by the Coroner's Jury. The men are tried sepa-

rately, before Judge Clarke, on charges of manslaughter. Aitkins is found guilty of assault, and sentenced to 3 years in the Penitentiary. McClung is acquitted.

23.—At St. Stephen's Church, Toronto, Mr. Hugh J. Macdonald, son of the Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, is married to Gertrude, daughter of Mr. S. J. Vankoughnet, D.C.L. The ceremony is performed by His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, assisted by Rev. Provost Body and Rev. A. J. Broughall. The bridesmaids are Miss Maude and Miss Beatrice Vankoughnet, sisters of the bride, Miss Burton, and Miss Osler. Mr. J. Bruce Macdonald acts as groomsmen. The wedding breakfast takes place at the residence of Mr. Albert Nordheimer.

24.—In Convocation Hall, Queen's University, Kingston, Mr. Sandford Fleming is re-installed as Chancellor of the University for a second term of 3 years. In the evening the Chancellor holds a reception, at which brief addresses are delivered by Hon. Oliver Mowat and Dean Baldwin.

26.—The Treasurer of the State of Vermont visits Brantford, Ont., and receives securities to the value of \$213,239, which was bequeathed by the late A. Huntington to the State of Vermont for educational purposes.

29.—The wooden steamer *Grappler*, from Victoria, B.C., for Wrangel and other ports, with about 100 passengers and crew, is burnt in Seymour Narrows, near Bute Inlet, and over 70 lives lost. The cause of the fire is unknown. A large number of Chinamen are on board, and, by their wild and terrified conduct, intensify the disaster, and cause the loss of many lives which would otherwise have been saved. The number lost, as nearly as can be ascertained, was 21 whites, 2 Indians, and 48 Chinese. The *Grappler* was formerly an Imperial gunboat. She was 29 years old, and valued at \$10,000, and her cargo at \$8,000.

30.—By special decree of the French Republic, signed by M. Jules Ferry, Prime Minister, Mr. Edward Murphy

and Mr. Huguet Latour, both of Montreal, are made officers of the Academy of Public Instruction of France.

—Mr. A. H. Marsh, of the firm of Macdonald & Marsh, Barristers, Toronto, is arrested at the instance of Mr. L. U. C. Titus, a solicitor of Brighton, on a charge of sending a threatening letter. The case arose out of the trial of Miss Wright for shooting Ryan (see A. R., 1882, p. 210). Titus defended Miss Wright, and received some \$500 from her. After the trial, his bill was taxed, and Marsh, who is a nephew of Miss Wright, tried to collect the difference between the amount paid and the amount taxed. Titus, in the meanwhile, had become counsel for the father of Ryan, and threatened Miss Wright with a civil suit to recover \$20,000 damages for shooting young Ryan. In the correspondence between Marsh and Titus, the former charges the latter with unprofessional conduct, and threatens to have his name struck from the roll of solicitors, hence the arrest of Marsh. At the Cobourg Quarter Sessions, on 19th June, before Judge Clark, the Grand Jury returns "No bill" against Marsh, who then brings suit against Titus, and Mr. W. W. Webb, J.P., of Brighton, who issued the warrant for his arrest, for false imprisonment. The case is tried before Chief Justice Hagarty and a jury, at Cobourg, on 6th Oct., and a verdict of \$500 given against Titus. Webb is acquitted. Mr. B. B. Osler, Q.C., and Wm. Kerr, Q.C., appeared for the plaintiff; Hon. Sidney Smith, Q.C., for the defendant Webb, and Mr. Titus defended himself.

—At Elgin, Albert Co., N.B., Constable Dryden is shot dead by Constable Elisha S. Steeves, who makes good his escape. Dryden was trying to serve a warrant on Steeves for the recovery of a horse. Steeves, who had a gun with him, was in his barn, and threatened to fire if Dryden entered. The latter persisted in serving the warrant, when Steeves shot him dead. The local Govt. offers a reward of \$200 for Steeves' arrest.

## MAY.

3.—While the men in the Vale mine, New Glasgow, N.S., are coming up from their work, the rope attached to the rake breaks, and the boxes run down the slope, killing and injuring a number of men. The killed are, T. R. Gillis, Colin Campbell, A. Fraser, Wallace McGillivray, J. McEachern, Wm. Hannahan. Injured, A. McLeod, John Nicholson, Richard Taylor, A. Irving, and Malcolm Beaton.

— A Lacrosse team, composed of players from Montreal and Toronto, accompanied by 13 Iroquois Indians from Caughnawaga, sails from Portland for England, by the Dominion Line ss. *Sarnia*, for the purpose of giving exhibitions of our National game in the United Kingdom. The team consists of the following gentlemen: From Montreal, Dr. W. G. Beers, Captain; Duncan E. Bowie, Secretary; J. E. Fraser, W. O. Griffin, D. Nicholson, J. Craven, W. D. Aird, J. Cleghorn; from Toronto, Ross Mackenzie, Treasurer; W. K. McNaught, S. Struthers, W. C. Bonnell, Fred. W. Garvin, E. Smith, L. Dwight. The following accompany the team as hon. members: Dr. C. E. Hickey, M.P., Rev. D. V. Lucas, Dr. McCammon, Fred. Worts, — Sutherland, Arthur H. Beers, A. Joyce, H. Joyce, all of whom do active work in connection with the enterprise. The team play altogether 60 matches, at the following places: Dumfries, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Inverness, Dundee, Edinburgh, London, Reading, Cheltenham, Clifton, Pontypool, Canterbury, Cambridge, Oxford, Portsmouth, Leicester, Nottingham, Birmingham, Coventry, Walsall, Sheffield, Harrogate, Leeds, Dewsbury, Bradford, Wakefield, Liverpool, Chester, Newcastle, Middlesborough, Sunderland, Darlington, Houghton, York, Manchester, Rochdale, Scarborough, Belfast, Dublin, Derry. The team returns to Canada on 13th August, having travelled about 11,000 miles, in round numbers, and having been highly successful. In addition

to giving lacrosse exhibitions, the team acted in a great measure as Immigration Agents, on a scheme organized by Dr. Beers. With this view, about 300,000 copies of a unique immigration fly-sheet were sent ahead from Canada by Dr. Beers, and large quantities of immigration literature were distributed at the various places at which the team gave exhibitions. A special edition of the *Canadian Illustrated News*, 32 pages, with 33 engravings, prepared by Dr. Beers, was supplied the team by the Dominion Government, and 126 cases, each weighing 300 pounds, were distributed on the tour to the audiences gathered to witness the lacrosse contests; while parcels of 6, 20, 50, etc., were sent by request to 224 different applicants. About half-a-million copies were thus distributed, exclusively among the most desirable classes. At the York Agricultural Exhibition 20,000 copies were distributed. In connection with the immigration scheme, Dr. Beers, in an unofficial way, replied to over 400 letters, and engaged the services of over 70 persons, lectured on Canada, and delivered speeches at public banquets in the three kingdoms. About half-a-million other pamphlets of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Hudson Bay Company, and North-West Land Company were distributed. An immense amount of real hard, useful work was done, and great interest aroused among the very best class of farmers who were able to see and question the volunteer Canadian immigration agents. Dr. C. E. Hickey, M.P., did valuable service in speeches on Canada delivered throughout the tour, at the banquets, and by personal work. Rev. D. V. Lucas wrote a small book for the occasion, "*All about Canada*," and this was distributed by him at the free lectures given by him in Scotland and England.

4.—In the libel suit of *Lareau versus La Minerve* newspaper for libel, tried before Mr. Justice Torrance at Montreal, Lareau obtains a verdict of \$400 damages. Mr. Lareau was an unsuccessful

candidate in Rouville, and attributed his defeat to charges made by the *Minerve* that he was a Freemason.

6.—The corner stone of the new Catholic Ch. at Sharbot Lake, Ont., is laid by Bishop Cleary, of Kingston.

—In St. Andrew's Cathedral, Victoria, B.C., Bishop Brondel is presented by the congregation with an address and purse on the occasion of his translation to the See of Montana.

7.—In accordance with a proclamation by the Lieut.-Governor of Quebec, the day is appointed "Arbor Day" for the Western part of the Province, and the 16th for the Eastern part, the intention being that forest trees should be planted on that day. The day is not very generally observed, but some tree-planting is done at Montreal and Quebec by the Corporations, as well as by private individuals. At Quebec the day is made a holiday, and the ceremonies are opened by Lieut.-Governor Robitaille planting a tree in the grounds of the new departmental buildings, followed by the Hon. Mr. Joly, the soul and leader of the movement; Crown Lands Commissioner Lynch, who has ably helped it on from the start; Archbishop Taschereau; Bishop Williams; the Quebec Premier and his Cabinet; Rev. Dr. Cook, of St. Andrew's; Rev. Dr. Clark, of Chalmers'; the Speakers of both Houses; the Commandant of Garrison; the Mayor, and a large number of other notable personages, ecclesiastical, civil, and military, not omitting the press. In this way some sixty fine oaks were planted, when, headed by the band and a detachment of "A" Battery, and the fire brigade in uniform, a procession moved off to the Esplanade, where a hundred beautiful maples, elms, and silver birches were put in. Three of them were specially named after Lord Dufferin and the present Ministers of Militia and Public Works. A double row of trees was next planted on the road leading to the Citadel, after which the Corporation plantation took place on Dufferin Terrace. The magni-

cent elms presented by Hon. Mr. Joly being put down, besides many others in the names of the Queen, the Governor-General, and Princess Louise, amid enthusiastic cheers of the members and the officers of the City Council. A silver pick, with ebony handle, was presented to the Mayor, and a silver spade, similarly mounted, to Madame Langelier, as *souvenirs* of the occasion. The official ceremony closed with addresses from the Lieut.-Gov., Commissioner Lynch, Mr. Joly, Ald. Rheame, and the Mayor, congratulating the citizens upon the enthusiastic manner in which the day was being celebrated. A considerable plantation was also made during the day by the different schools, hospitals, and other public institutions, as well as by many private citizens.

9.—At a camp of Italian labourers working on the Ontario and Quebec Railway, about 7 miles from Norwood, Angelo Carminino and Dominico Ottaviano quarrel about the use of a stove, and decide to fight it out. Carminino arms himself with a sharp pointed stick, and Ottaviano takes a knife; and the latter is killed by a thrust of the stick. A verdict of murder is returned against Carminino by the Coroner's Jury, and he is held for trial, the witnesses, all Italians, being bound over to appear. At the Fall Assizes, at Peterboro', before Chief Justice Hagarty, the case is called, but postponed until next Assizes, none of the witnesses being forthcoming.

10.—Hon. T.W. Anglin is entertained at dinner at the Royal Hotel, St. John, N.B., by a number of his Liberal friends, on the occasion of his leaving St. John to accept an editorial position on the Toronto *Globe*.

12.—George Lambert, 50, a farmer, being in Holland Township, near Williamsford Station, Ont., is shot dead by his son Joseph, aged 20, who has been noticed to be of eccentric habits, but was not considered dangerous. Joseph Lambert is tried at the Grey Assizes, on 7th

Nov., before Judge Osler, and found "Not guilty" on the ground of insanity.

14.—H.E. the Gov.-Genl gives a State Ball at Rideau Hall, Ottawa, to which many prominent persons are invited.

17.—The Club National holds its second annual banquet at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, Mr. Achille Dorion, President, in the chair. Amongst the guests present are Hon. Messrs. Mackenzie, Laurier, Laflamme, and Mercier.

—In Sadler's Hall, London, Eng., Sir A. T. Galt, on behalf of the Nova Scotia Militia, presents Major-General Laurie with an address, a sword, and a handsome punch bowl, in recognition of his services as Deputy Adjutant-Genl of the Militia in that Province. A large number of ladies and gentlemen are present, amongst whom are the Lord Mayor, Sir John Rose, Sir C. Sterling, Sir C. and Lady Clifford, Sir R. Temple, Sir Edward Inglefield, Dr. Honeyman, Genl Ansell, Genl Lowry, Genl Rigby, Sir L. McClintock, and Mr. Fred. Young.

18.—The centennial celebration of the founding of St. John, N.B., takes place, and is a great success. The day is observed as a general holiday. At 9 o'clock the firemen's procession takes place, and is participated in by the firemen of St. John, Portland, Carleton, Fredericton, Halifax, Pictou, Truro and Charlottetown. In the afternoon there is a public meeting in the Institute, at which addresses are delivered by Lieut.-Gov. Wilmot, Genl Warner, U.S. Consul, J. W. Lawrence, and Judge Wedderburn. Mr. W. P. Dale recites the poem for which he received the prize offered by the St. John *Globe* for the best poem on the occasion. In the evening the city is illuminated, there is a torch-light procession of firemen, and a grand display of fireworks.

—At a barn "raising" on the farm of Evan Call, at Katevale, P.Q., some 15 or 20 men and boys are present. Two men, named Thos. Paradis and Saml. Little, who are intoxicated, commence throwing stones at the barn. A rush is

made at them, and some stones thrown by the crowd. Paradis receives a blow on the back of the head, which fells him, and he dies almost instantly. An inquest is held, and a verdict returned in accordance with the facts; but there is no evidence to show who dealt the fatal blow.

19.—Dr. Ralph Lesslie, son of Mr. Joseph Lesslie, late Postmaster of Toronto, visits his native city, after an absence of 7 years, during which time he has served as Surgeon in the Turco-Servian, Russo-Turkish, and Zulu wars. Dr. Lesslie was twice decorated by the Turkish Govt., and received the British medal for the Zulu war.

20.—The corner stone of the new chapel of the Grey Nuns, Ottawa, is laid by Bishop Duhamel, assisted by the Bishops of Pontiac, Montreal, and St. Albert.

—The 50th anniversary of the foundation of the St. Vincent de Paul Society is duly celebrated in St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto. A solemn mass is chanted by Very Rev. Father Laurent, V.G., assisted by Rev. Father Hand, deacon, and Rev. Mr. Burns, sub-deacon. His Grace Archbishop Lynch attends at the Throne, arrayed in full Pontifical costume. The sermon is preached by Rev. Father Hand. About 300 members of the Society are present.

21.—Very heavy gale on Lakes Huron and Michigan. A number of barges and other vessels are blown ashore at Owen Sound, Port Huron, and other places.

22.—A grand farewell ball in honour of General Sir Patrick Macdougall, Commander of H M. Forces, is given by the officers of the Garrison, in the Provincial Building, Halifax, and is very largely attended.

—Hon. D. Healy, of Rochester, N.Y., visits Kingston, and inspects the Penitentiary there, with a view of enquiring into the Canadian system of utilizing convict labour. He subsequently visits Toronto. Mr. Healey was born near

Norwood, Ont., but removed to New York State some 15 years ago, and is now a member of the State Legislature.

24.—The 64th anniversary of Her Majesty's birth is generally celebrated as a holiday throughout Canada. At Toronto the Academy of Arts Exhibition is opened, and large numbers visit the Normal School, where the exhibition is held. At Woodbine Park, same city, a race meeting is held, under the auspices of the Ontario Jockey Club, and "The Queen's Plate" is won by Mr. C. Boyle's "*Roddy Pringle*"—Mr. A. Gates' "*Williams*" second, and Mr. J. Forbes' "*Princess Louise*" third. At Brantford, a grand celebration is held, under the joint auspices of the South Brant Agricultural Association and Caledonian Society. At Collingwood, the most noticeable feature of the day is the formal opening of Messrs. Silcox & Andrews' dry-dock, which is named "The Queen's Dock," in honour of the day; addresses are delivered by Mayor Dudgeon, Thos. Long, ex-M.P.P., O. J. Phelps, M.P.P., George Moberly, and Henry A. Gray. At Montreal, a Military review is held, but the enjoyment of the day is greatly marred by rain. Most of the local corps participate in the review, which is witnessed by Genl Patterson and other American officers. At Brampton, Ont., there are games, hose-reel race, &c. At Ottawa, there is a cricket match between the Ottawa and Montreal Clubs, which is won by the former; the cricketers are entertained at lunch by the Governor-General, and H.R.H. Princess Louise holds an "At Home" from four to six o'clock. At Kingston, "B" Battery parades on the Market Square. At Hamilton, the St. George's Society holds a picnic in Dundurn Park, and the 13th Battalion Band a picnic in Fairleigh Park. At Halifax, a review of the troops takes place on the Common. At Ingersoll, Ont., a grand celebration takes place under the auspices of the Caledonian Society. At Quebec, the 8th Batt. is inspected on the Plains of Abraham;

and at various other places the day is loyally celebrated. At London, Ont., a grand review is held on Carling's farm, which is participated in by the Queen's Own and Tenth Royals of Toronto. In the course of the day the officers of the "Langevin Testimonial Fund," composed of Messrs. W. G. Perley, H. V. Noel, and C. H. Carriere, of Ottawa, present Sir Hector Langevin with a purse containing \$25,000, this being the amt. of the subscriptions to the fund to date. The testimonial, which has been subscribed for throughout the Dominion by persons of all creeds, classes, and politics, is intended as an acknowledgment on their part of Sir Hector's long and useful services as a public man. It is intended to raise the amount to \$50,000.

25.—At his residence, in Ottawa, Mr. F. R. E. Campeau, of the Dept. of Inland Revenue, is invested by Rev. Father Pallier, acting for Chevalier Latour, of Montreal, with the sacred and military order of the Holy Sepulchre. The distinction conferred comes from the Patriarch of Jerusalem, through His Holiness the Pope.

31.—In the match race, single sculls, 3 miles, between Edward Hanlan, of Toronto, and John A. Kennedy, of Portland, Maine, for \$2,500 a side, the Canadian wins easily, by twenty lengths, in 19m. 4sec., which is the fastest time on record for a 3 mile race with a turn.

#### JUNE.

1.—Sir Francis Hincks is entertained at a dinner at the City Club, Montreal, on the occasion of his assuming the Presidency of the Club. Mr. Thomas Cramp presides, and amongst those present are Messrs. Thos. White and D. Macmaster, M.P.'s, Edward Murphy, Geo. Hague, T. S. Brown, etc. About 100 persons are present.

3.—The clergymen of the Ch. of England, Hamilton, Ont., issue a pastoral address discountenancing Sunday funerals, on account of their encouraging desecration of the Lord's Day, and inter-

fering with Sunday-school work. They agree to refuse to read the funeral service on that day, except under urgent circumstances, such as may arise from hot weather, danger of infection, etc.

4.—A complimentary banquet is given at Orangeville, Ont., to Messrs. Thos. White, M.P. for Cardwell, and Dr. G. T. Orton, M.P. for Centre Wellington, in recognition of their Parliamentary services.

5.—A grand banquet is given by the Liberals of Toronto, in the Roswin House, in honour of Hon. T. W. Anglin, late Speaker of the House of Commons, on the occasion of his removal from St. John, N.B., to Toronto. About 250 are present. Hon. W. McMaster, Senator, presides, and amongst those present are Hon. Messrs. Blake, Mowat, Pardee, Fraser, Hardy, and Mr. J. D. Edgar.

6.—St. John, P.Q., is visited by the fiercest storm experienced for many years in that vicinity, and great damage is done by flooding and falling trees, a feature of the storm being a heavy fall of hailstones.

7.—What is probably the largest conveyance of real estate ever made in the Dominion to a private individual is made in the City of Quebec, the vendors being the executors of the estate of the late G. B. Hall, saw-mill and timber limit owner, and the purchaser Mr. L. A. Senecal. The estate embraces about 2,700 square miles of timber limits, the famous saw-mills at Montmorency Falls, the Radnor forges, near Three Rivers, and various other property. The purchase price is \$1,600,000, of which \$250,000 is paid in cash.

—The preliminary proceedings of the Commission appointed by the Archbishop of Quebec, in 1880, to prepare the case of the beatification and canonization of Monseigneur De Laval, first Bishop of Quebec, for submission to Rome are completed, and the record, covering nearly 1,000 pages, is ready to be forwarded to the Congregation of Rites. The Com-

mission had 93 sessions and examined 16 witnesses, including the most noted ecclesiastical dignitaries and lay authorities in the history of the Province, besides two persons who testified to having been miraculously cured through prayer to and intercession of Mgr. De Laval. An authentic account of three other miraculous cures attested by Bishop Moreau, of St. Hyacinthe, was also filed in record.

—The first Congress in connection with the Ch. of England in Canada is opened in Hamilton, Ont. The Lord Bishop of the Diocese presides, and Rev. Dr. Mockridge is elected Secy. The following amongst other papers are read and discussed:—"Clerical Education," by C. W. E. Body, M.A., Provost Trinity College, Toronto; "The Attitude Churchmen should occupy towards Popular Literature and Recreations," by Rev. G. C. Mackenzie, of Grace Ch., Brantford; "Lay Co-operation," by Mr. Adam Brown, and by Rev. A. H. Baldwin; "The Revised Version of the New Testament," by Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Kingston; "How to Meet Modern Doubts and Difficulties," by Rev. Dr. Kramer, of New York, and Rev. John Langtry, M.A., Toronto; "Woman's Work in the Church," by Rev. J. A. Broughall, M.A., Toronto; "Church Music," by J. E. P. Aldous, B.A., and T. Dawson Jesset, Organist of the Ch. of the Ascension, Toronto; "On the Spiritual Life," by Rev. F. Courtney, Rector of St. Paul's, Boston, Mass.

10.—The corner stone of the new St. George's Ch. (Anglican) at Sarnia, Ont., is laid by Bishop Hellmuth.

13.—The corner stone of St. Jude's Ch. (Anglican), Orangeville, Ont., is laid with Masonic honours by Mr. Daniel Spry, Grand Master of the Freemasons.

15.—A grand banquet is given in the Halifax Hotel, Halifax, N.S., in honour of Sir Chas. Tupper, prior to his departure for England to fill the office of High Commissioner for Canada. The chair is

occupied by Mr. J. F. Stairs, ex-M.P.P. for Halifax, and over a hundred guests are present, amongst whom are Sir A. T. Galt; Senators McFarlane, Almon, and McKay; Messrs. Richey, Daly, Woodworth, McDougald, and C. H. Tupper, M.P.'s; Messrs. Bell, Hockin, and Townshend, M.P.P.'s; and a large number of the leading business men of Halifax.

—In the Court of General Sessions for the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, held at Cobourg, the Grand Jury, in their presentment, express regret at the retirement of His Honour Judge Boswell from the senior Judgeship of the United Counties, and present their hearty congratulations to His Honour Judge Clark upon his elevation to the high and responsible position thus rendered vacant.

21.—The corner stone of the new Anglican Ch. at Farmersville, Ont., is laid with Masonic honours by D. D. G. M. Walkem, assisted by a number of the brethren from Kingston and vicinity.

22.—At the Pullman, Ill., regatta, Edward Hanlan scores another victory, winning the three-mile single scull race against fifteen oarsmen, amongst whom are Hosmer, Riley, and Lee.

23. The Canadian Team for Wimbledon sails from Quebec by Allan ss. *Sardinian*. Lieut.-Col. Ouimet, M.P., 65th Batt., who was to have commanded the team, being prevented by private business from doing so, the command is taken at very short notice by Lieut. Col. Otter, 2nd Q.O.R. Capt. Weston acts as Adjutant, and the team consists of Capt. Hartt, St. John Rifles; Trp. Langstroth, 8th Cav.; Lieut. Smith, 32nd Batt.; Lieut. Thompson, G.G.F.G.; Pte. Bell, 12th Batt.; S. Sgt. Ashall, Q.O.R.; Sgt. Doyle, 53rd Batt.; Gun'r Wayper, W.F. Bty.; Lieut. Chamberlin, 43rd Batt.; Qr. Mr. Corbin, 63rd Batt.; Lieut. Dillon, 7th Fus.; Corpl. Goudie, 8th Rifles; Capt. Shand, H. G. A.; S. Sgt. Ross, 13th Batt.; Pte. Clarke, 73rd Batt.; Sgt. Mitchell, 10th R.G.; C. Sgt. Munro, 33rd Batt.; Sgt. Kennedy, Q.O.

R., Sgt. Smith, 5th R. Scots; Lieut. Spike, 66th P.L.F. The match for the Kolopore Cup is fired on 18th July and is won by the English team, the score standing: Home team, 698; Canadian team, 679; Jersey, 638; Guernsey, 621; India, 514. The team is fairly successful in other matches, the total number of money prizes taken being 47, of the total value of £234.0.0. In addition Lieut. Thompson, G.G.F.G.; S. Sgt. Ashall, Q.O.R.; Capt. Hartt, St. John Rifles, and S. Sgt. Mitchell, 10th Royals, win badges in the Grand Aggregate, and Lieut. Thompson, G.G.F.G., wins a cup offered by the Canada Club.

25.—A grand assemblage of French Canadians in Western Ontario is held at Windsor, Ont., and delegates from Quebec, Montreal, and other places, are present. The celebration is commenced at 9 o'clock by mass in St. Adolphus' Church, which is artistically decorated. Rev. Joseph Gerard, of Belle River, officiates, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Aboulin, of Sandwich, and Emard, of Quebec. After mass, the procession, which is the largest ever seen in Windsor, proceeds through the principal streets. In the afternoon a public meeting is held, at which an eloquent and patriotic address is delivered by Sir Hector Langevin, who dwells on the past and present of the French-Canadian race, and points to the bright career which lies before them. Brief addresses are also made by Hon. A. P. Caron, Mr. T. C. Casgrain, of Quebec, and Senator Trudel. The following resolution is unanimously adopted:—"That, whereas the French is the language of our ancestors, and its preservation amongst us is one of the principal safeguards of our religion and national traditions, the greatest encouragement should be given it, particularly in our schools and from statesmen of our nationality." Fully 10,000 persons participate in the celebration, which is in every way a great success. In the evening a grand banquet takes place in the Crawford House.

26.—Mr. Noah Shakespeare, M.P. for Victoria, B.C., delivers a lecture on "The Extent and Resources of Canada, especially of Manitoba and British Columbia," in the Bank Street Wesleyan Chapel, Brierley Hill, Eng., of which place Mr. Shakespeare is a native. Mr. E. E. Cooper presides, and there is a large attendance. The proceeds of the lecture are devoted to the school improvement fund.

27.—Cadet Neyl, a graduate of the Royal Military College, Kingston, receives an appointment on the Mexican Railway from General Throckmorton, ex-Governor of Texas.

—Sir Charles Tupper arrives at Liverpool in the s.s. *Caspian*, to assume the office of High Commissioner for Canada. He is accompanied by Lady Tupper and his son, Mr. C. H. Tupper, M.P.

29.—In the City Hall, Hamilton, Ont., Mayor Magill, on behalf of the citizens, presents Hon. Frank Leland, U.S. Consul, with an address expressive of regret at the termination of his official services. The address is accompanied by the presentation of five magnificent pieces of silver plate, one being a massive epergne. Mr. Leland makes a feeling reply, expressive of his regret at leaving Hamilton.

—A fire breaks out about 10 o'clock in the hardware store of J. H. Ashdown, Winnipeg, Man., and shortly after, while the firemen are at work, and a large crowd present, several kegs of powder stored in the warehouse explode, doing great damage, and severely injuring a number of persons. George Searle, an insurance agent from Montreal, is so badly injured that he dies shortly after being taken from the ruins. Capt. McRobie, Chief of the Fire Brigade; Wm. McRobie, his son; W. Rutherford, fireman; Frank Carr, fireman; Jas. Youill, fire-alarm supt.; George Sinclair, saddler; S. Chamberlin; R. Nicholson, fireman; A. E. Cautfield, fireman; James Bowie, saddler; Archie Grant; Alex. Herbert, fireman; Mathew Johnstone; — Smith, grocer; W. Code, Assistant

Chief of Fire Brigade; John Watson, fireman; James Wilson, fireman; Thos. Dunn; Henry Wallace; and — Beattie, are injured, some of them very severely. Great indignation is felt against Ashdown for keeping so large a quantity of powder (said to be 500 lbs.) in his store, contrary to city by-law, and threats of prosecution for manslaughter are made, but the Coroner's Jury in the case of Searle brings in a verdict of accidental death, and no further action is taken. A large portion of the city is shaken by the explosion, and a great deal of glass broken.

30.—The new wing of the Toronto General Hospital—which is intended for convalescents—is formally opened by Mr. Justice Patterson, assisted by Messrs. Wm. Gooderham, Goldwin Smith, John Gillespie, Walter S. Lee, and others.

#### JULY.

2.—"Dominion Day" falling on Sunday, the 2nd is observed as a holiday, and generally enjoyed as such throughout the Dominion.

—The corner stone of the new Presbyterian Ch. at Moorefield, Ont., is laid by Rev. Dr. Cochrane, of Brantford.

—The bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society is presented by Mayor St. Jean, of Ottawa, to Master Joseph H. Wallace, son of Mr. Edward Wallace, for bravery displayed in saving from drowning two companions named Worsey and Shore.

3.—The iron steamer *Athabaska* is successfully launched at Glasgow, Scotd. She is the first of 3 steamers constructed for the Canadian Pacific Railway, and intended to ply between Algoma Mills and Port Arthur. She is 270 feet long, 30 feet beam, 2,000 tons burden, and her contract rate of speed 15 miles per hour.

—In Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, Amy Gordon, daughter of Sir A. T. Galt, G.C.M.G., is married to Mr. Robt. Grant, of Boston, Mass. The ceremony is performed by the Right Rev. Dr. Hellmuth, Bishop of Huron, assisted by the Rev. Dean Baldwin, of Montreal.

4.—Mr. Matthew M. Richey, ex-M.P., is sworn in, at Halifax, as Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia. The commission of appt. is read by Col. Clarke, Private Secy., the oath of office administered by Sir Wm. Young, late Chief Justice of the Province, and the roll submitted for signature by ex-Governor Archibald.

6.—At the State Ball given by order of Her Majesty the Queen, at Buckingham Palace, the following Canadians are present :—Sir Chas. Tupper, High Commissioner for Canada, and Lady Tupper ; Sir Leonard and Lady Tilley ; Hon. D. L., Mrs., and the Misses Macpherson ; and Hon. Edward Blake.

8.—The new Catholic Ch. at Westminster, Ont., is formally opened by Bishop Mahoney and Rev. Father Mulcahey, of Toronto.

9.—In the Council Chamber, Winnipeg, Mr. Wm. Dennis, journalist, on the occasion of his leaving the Winnipeg *Sun* to rejoin the Halifax *Herald*, is presented by a number of friends with an address and a gold watch, and Mrs. Dennis is presented with a tea service. The address is read by Ald. Nixon, and the presentation made by Mr. R. L. Richardson.

10.—Very heavy rains in the district above London, Ont., cause a sudden and unprecedented rise of the river Thames, and in a short time the suburbs of London West and Kensington are completely under water, and a large portion of London flooded. Immense damage is done. Houses, bridges, &c., are carried away in all directions, and so sudden is the rising of the waters that 14 persons fail to escape. The names of the drowned are Mrs. Hopkins, Kensington ; Mrs. Hutchinson, London West ; Mrs. Constance, London West ; 3 children of R. F. Lacey, London West ; 3 children of Geo. Stalford, London West ; a 7-year-old dau. of Mr. Orr ; an infant child of Mr. G. Melin ; a child of Mr. Holman. The waters subside very quickly, but leave a terrible accumulation of mud and filth, the removal of which causes great trouble.

Almost every house in the flooded district is more or less damaged, and hundreds have all their worldly possessions swept away. Subscriptions are taken up in most of the leading cities, a Relief Committee formed, and the Ontario Govt. contributes \$5,000.

11.—A banquet is given at the Empire Club, London, Eng., to the Earl of Dufferin, K.P., late Governor-Genl of Canada, at which the following Canadians are present :—Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner for Canada ; Sir John Ross ; Hon. A. Mackenzie ; Mr. Hy. Cawthra ; Mr. Sandford Fleming, C.M.G. ; Lieut.-Col. J. S. Dennis, C.M.G. ; Hon. D. A. Smith, ex-M.P. ; Mr. Andrew Robertson ; Mr. Henry Nathan, ex-M.P. ; Dr. G. A. Baynes. In the course of an eloquent speech, Lord Dufferin refers in the highest terms to the Dominion and its people.

—At the annual Commencement at Yale College, New Haven, Conn, Mr. G. M. Clarke, son of Hon. H. J. Clarke, Q.C., ex-Attorney-Genl of Manitoba, graduates with high honours as Counsellor-at-Law and Solicitor in Chancery, taking also the degree of LL.B. The Dean of the Faculty congratulates Mr. Clarke very highly on his abilities, and wishes him a brilliant career in his profession.

12.—M. Grevy, President of the French Republic, confers upon Mr. L. A. Senecal, of Montreal, the title of Commander of the Legion of Honour.

15.—Madame de Lormier, of L'Assomption, P. Q., widow of T. C. de Lormier, who was a prominent figure in the events of 1837-8, is presented with an address and a cheque for \$1,000 by a number of French Canadian gentlemen of Montreal. An excursion of about 200 is made from Montreal to L'Assomption, and after mass, which is celebrated by Rev. H. J. Gaudet, the presentation is made by a committee composed of Messrs. L. O. David, Louis Frechette, — Pelletier, T. D. de Montigny, and H. Beaugrand.

17.—Sir Hector Langevin, Minister of Public Works, inspects the new harbour works at Toronto, accompanied by Lieut.-Governor Robinson, Mayor Boswell, and members of the corporation.

—The Roman Catholic Ch. at Clarenceville, P. Q., is consecrated by Bishop Moreau, of St. Hyacinthe.

—Dr. McLean, Bishop of Saskatchewan, signalizes his return to his diocese from a visit to Eng., by instituting the Revd. John A. Mackay, as Archdeacon of Saskatchewan, the first Archdeaconry created in the diocese.

18.—The corner stone of the new Dominion public building, Hamilton, Ont., is laid by Sir Hector L. Langevin, K.C. M.G., C.B., Minister of Public Works, with great éclat. The building is to be a very handsome one, costing about \$300,000, and to contain Post Office, Custom House, &c. Sir Hector, who arrived in the city on the previous evening, is the guest of Mr. Jas. Turner during his stay. At 10:30 a.m., an address from the citizens is presented to Sir Hector, in the Court House, by the mayor, Mr. Chas. Magill. Sir Hector makes a suitable reply to the address, after which he holds a brief reception, and a number of prominent citizens are presented to him. A procession is then formed, and proceeds to the site of the new building, where Sir Hector is presented with plans of the building, and a beautifully-chased silver trowel, bearing the city arms, and inscribed as follows: "Presented to Sir Hector Langevin, K.C.M.G., C.B., Q.C., Minister of Public Works of the Dominion of Canada, on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the new Custom-house, Post-office, Inland Revenue building, Hamilton, 18th July, 1883." Sir Hector deposits in a receptacle cut in the masonry a glass jar, containing papers and coins, and the huge corner stone, weighing some two tons, is swung into place and duly laid. Sir Hector then delivers an eloquent address, after which the procession is reformed, and proceeds to the Crystal Palace, where luncheon is served.

—In a single scull race, at Ogdensburgh, N. Y., four miles with a turn, for \$1,000 a side, and \$2,000 added by the citizens of Ogdensburgh and Prescott, Ont., Edward Hanlan defeats Wallace Ross by a quarter of a mile, in 27 min. 57½ secs.

19.—The operators in the Great North Western Telegraph Co. of Canada strike work at noon in accordance with an agreement with the operators of the Western Union and other American lines, the demand being for better pay. The signal for the strike is "General Grant is dead." The strike lasts until 17th Aug., and a great deal of inconvenience is suffered by the public, but the men are finally compelled to give in and return to work.

20.—A thanksgiving service is held in connection with the formal opening of the Lakeside Home for little children on the island opposite Toronto, the opening proceedings, which are of a devotional character, being conducted by Rev. Dr. Castle and Revs. McLeod and Brookman. Addresses are delivered by Messrs. W. H. Howland, Clarke Gamble, Q.C., and J. Ross Robertson, proprietor of *The Evening Telegram*, who donated the building for the Home.

—At St. Thomas' Ch., Walkerton, Ont., Beatrice, youngest dau. of Judge Kingsmill, is married to Mr. Chester Glass, barrister, of Winnipeg. The ceremony is performed by Rev. Wm. Shortt, Rector of St. Thomas.

21.—A violent tornado does great damage in Exeter, Ont., unroofing the Commercial Hotel, the store of Mr. Isaac Carling and other buildings—damage about \$5,000.

—The Canadian Artillery team, under command of Lt. Col. A. H. Macdonald, 1st Bde Field Arty. Guelph, sails by ss. *Toronto*, of the Dominion Line, to participate in the annual competition at Shoeburyness, Eng. The team is composed of Major Short, "B" Baty., R.S. G., Adjutant; Sergt.-Major Nanton, R.M.C.; Sergt. Von Iffland, R.M.C.; Staff Sergt. Lyndon, "B" Baty.; Sergt.

Kerley, "B" Battery; Corpl. Hunter, "A" Baty.; Bomb. Gauthier, "B" Baty.; Gunner Chartié, "A" Baty.; Brig. Sergt. Major Young, 1st Bde. F.A.; Sergt.-Major Maltby, Newcastle F. B.; Qr. Mr. Sergt. Williams, London F. B.; Sergt. Duncan, Ottawa F. B.; Sergt. Wilmot, Kingston F. B.; Sergt. Huot, Quebec F.B.; Sergt. Méthot, Quebec G. B.; Sergt. Dawson, M. G. A.; Sergt. Scott, M.G.A.; Sergt. Ward, M.G.A.; Sergt. Gibson, M.G.A.; Sergt. Russell, Cobourg G.A.; Corporal Offer, P. E. I. Garrison Bde.; Corporal Drysdale, M.G. A. Previous to departure the team has about three weeks practice at the Citadel, Quebec, where they are inspected on 8th July by Hon. A. P. Caron, Minister of Militia. In the firing competitions the Canadian team did not succeed in taking a prize; but in the shifting competition they took first prize in the "Go as you please" shift for a cup offered by the Marquis of Lorne, and were seventh in the "Sleigh" shift, a position which would have been much improved had not a slight accident happened while the shift was being made. The division is inspected by Field Marshall Lord Strathnairn; and subsequently by Col. Fox-Strangways, Commandant of the Royal School of Gunnery, who in his report says: "A special repository prize, given by H. E. the Governor-General of Canada, was won by the Canadian detachment, and I is opportunity of saying that this detachment, which was in camp for three weeks, won the admiration of us all by their soldierlike bearing and spirit." The scores in the Repository competition were 4 min. 35½ sec. for the Canadian team, and 6 min. 38½ for the 3rd Kents, the next highest.

22.—A grand naval review takes place at Victoria, B.C., and is participated in by detachments from H. M. Ships *Mutine*, *Swiftsure*, and *Sappho*. The review takes place on Beacon Hill, the brigade being under command of Capt. Edwards, commander of H. M. S. *Mutine*, and numbering about 440. The reviewing officer

is Rear Admiral Lyons, and the various movements are well executed.

24.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Ladies College, Ottawa, Mr. Samuel Woods, M.A., Principal of Lake Forest, Ill., Academy, is unanimously chosen Principal in the stead of Rev. Dr. Kemp, resigned.

—Captain Webb, the celebrated swimmer, attempts to swim through the whirlpool in the Niagara River below the Falls and is drowned. His body is found 4 days later at Lewiston, N.Y.

—Mr. Benson Sills, a well-to-do farmer of Thurlow Township, near Belleville, Ont., is shot by Geo. Miller, one of his farm hands, with whom he has a dispute. At Interim Sessions, at Belleville, on 9th Augt., before Judge Lazier, Miller is found guilty of shooting with intent to kill, and sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment.

25.—At a banquet given by the British Volunteers in London, Eng., in honour of the American rifle team which had been competing at Wimbledon, Sir Henry Halford presiding, Lieut.-Col. Otter, Commander of the Canadian Wimbledon team, is present and responds to a toast on behalf of the Canadian team.

—The 60th anniversary of the battle of Lundy's Lane is celebrated by the Loyal Canadian Society, Major Duncan McFarland, Presdt., by an excursion to Queenston Heights.

27.—Sir Alex. and Miss Campbell and Mr. and Mrs. Collingwood Schreiber arrive at Victoria, B.C., by steamer *Sir James Douglas*.

31.—Jas. Bowie, 14, shoots and kills Randall McDonald, a farmer, at Tracadie, N.S., and makes good his escape. Bowie's father and McDonald had a dispute about some land, and young Bowie had frequently threatened to shoot McDonald. Finding the latter cutting hay off the disputed land, the young man carried out his threat. A verdict of wilful murder is returned against Bowie, and a reward of \$400 for his capture offered by the Local Govt.

## AUGUST.

1.—Forest fires in the neighbourhood of Yale, B.C., cause an explosion in the powder mill of Onderdonk & Co., railway contractors. 360 cases of giant and 10 cases of black powder explode, breaking every pane of glass in Yale, and doing great damage. No one is killed, but several are badly hurt.

—Maria McCabe, 18, an unmarried girl, is arrested in Hailmon, Ont., for the murder of a child, of which she had been delivered in the Hospital last fall, and which had been missing since March, but for which she accounted by saying she had put it out to nurse. The child is found in an unused cistern of a house in which the girl had lived. After her arrest, she confesses her guilt, saying that she was driven to it by the constant taunts of her companions about her illegitimate child. She is tried before Judge Morrison, on 17th Oct., found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged on 18th Dec.; but the sentence is, on 16th Nov., commuted for 14 years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

3.—The American Govt., in recognition of the bravery of the crew of the brigantine *Addie Benson*, of Bear River, N.S., in rescuing the crew of the disabled American ship *Screamer*, in mid-ocean, presents Capt. Mallett with a valuable gold medal; the steward, Mr. J. W. Doane, a handsome gold chronometer watch, and to each of the crew \$14.28.

—Mr. Donald Walker McInnes, 18, son of Senator Donald McInnes, of Hamilton, and Mr. Selby Allan, son of Senator G. W. Allan, of Toronto, are drowned in Kempenfeldt Bay, near Barrie, Ont., during a heavy storm. The young gentlemen were staying at "Strath Allan," the summer residence of Senator Allan, about 5 miles from Barrie, and attempted to cross to Big Bay Point in a small row boat while a heavy gale was blowing. Their boat was found bottom up next day.

5.—Sir Henry Tyler, Presdt. of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, arrives

in Montreal. He subsequently makes a trip of inspection over the road.

6.—While the steamship *Manitoba*, from Glasgow, is coming through the Straits of Belle Isle, Rev. Mr. Sweet, Presbyterian minister, cuts his throat, and jumps overboard. His body is recovered, and taken to Quebec, where it is interred.

—The Canadian Press Assn. leaves Toronto on its annual excursion, and visits Montreal, Quebec, the Saguenay, and other points of interest in the Province of Quebec. The Assn. is joined at Montreal by the Quebec Press Assn., and public receptions are given at Quebec, Fraserville (where they are addressed by Sir John A. Macdonald), Chicoutimi, Montreal, and other places. About 100 members participate in the excursion, which extends over a week.

7.—Jas. Marony, 24, is shot dead in Toronto by a companion, named Chas. Morgan, whom he was persuading to go home, the latter being intoxicated, and Marony sober. Morgan fires twice at Constable Cuddy, who arrests him, but without effect. The Coroner's Jury returns a verdict of "Wilful murder," and Morgan is tried on that charge, at the Toronto Assizes, on 26th Oct., before Judge Galt. Mr. Britton, Q.C., of Kingston, prosecutes for the Crown, and Dr. McMichael and Mr. Neville appear for the defence. The Jury render a verdict of "Guilty of murder, with a recommendation to mercy"; whereupon His Honour informs them that they cannot return such a verdict, and, after some further consultation, a verdict of "Manslaughter" is returned. Morgan is sentenced to 5 years in the Penitentiary. The lightness of the sentence causes some comment, and there is a good deal of correspondence about it in the Toronto papers.

8.—At the annual meeting of the Independent Order of Foresters, held at Toronto, Dr. Oronhyatekha, S.C.R., is presented with a valuable gold watch and an address, as a mark of his services to the order.

10.—At the village of Castleton, Ont., a German named Albert Voes is tarred and feathered by a number of his indignant fellow-countrymen on account of his too great intimacy with a married woman.

15.—A grand *Fête Nationale des Acadiens* is held at Buctouche, N.B., there being a very large attendance from the Province, and delegations from Quebec, P.E.I., N.S., and Ontario. Sir Hector Langevin delivers an eloquent address, and is followed by Judge Routhier, Hon. A. P. Caron, Hon. Joseph Arsenault, M.P.P., Mr. Joseph Tasse, M.P., and Mr. G. A. Girouard, M.P.

17.—Two mills and storehouses of the Acadia Powder Company, Waverley, N.S., are blown up. Henry McEwan, assistant fireman, is killed, and Rawley Smith and Charles Miller severely injured.

19.—Luke Phipps, 38, a bartender in Detroit, Mich., deliberately shoots his wife Effie Phipps, on the ferry boat *Hope* crossing from Detroit to Windsor, Ont. Jealousy is the cause of the crime. The coroner's jury returns a verdict of wilful murder; and he is brought up for trial at Windsor on 22nd Oct., but the case is remanded until the next Assizes. On 22nd Nov. Phipps escapes from Sandwich jail, but is subsequently captured in Chicago and extradited.

20.—Mr. Honoré Beaupré, Editor of *La Patrie*, Montreal, is tendered a complimentary dinner on the occasion of his being created an officer of the French Academy. Senator Thibadeau presides, and a large number of representatives of the French press are present.

21.—Hon. D. A. Smith, Vice-President of the Bank of Montreal, donates \$50,000 to McGill College, Montreal, for the purpose of endowing a chair of medicine in honour of the late Dean, Dr. G. W. Campbell. (See A. R. 1882, p. 234.)

—Gen. Sherman, U. S. A. visits Victoria, B. C., and is enthusiastically received. He pays a visit to Rear Admiral Lyons, on board the flag ship *Swiftsure*,

and leaves by U. S. Revenue cutter *Oliver Wolcott*, for Puget Sound.

22.—At the Indian village of *La Jeune Lorette*, 9 miles from Quebec, the new Grand Chief of the Huron tribe, Maurice Bastien, or *Aghnisieu* ("The Bear"), is formally invested with his insignia of office, and the traditional Indian customs on such occasions observed. This is the first time in 29 years, a new investiture has taken place, the late Grand Chief, Paul Picard, or *Tahoureuche* ("Break of Day"), having held office during that period. His Excellency the Governor-General and H. R. H. the Princess Louise are present during the ceremony. His Excellency is made an Honorary Grand Chief, under the name of *Kondcaront* ("The Rat").

—A severe thunder and rain storm visits Ontario, and great damage is done to buildings and crops. Several persons are struck by lightning, and many barns fired and buildings blown down. The lighthouse which was being built on Colchester Reef, Lake Erie, is carried away.

23.—A complimentary banquet is tendered at the St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal, to Mr. R. M. Wanzer, Knight of the Order of Francis Joseph, and founder of the Wanzer Sewing Machine Co. Mr. A. P. Wells occupies the chair, and amongst those present are Messrs White and Curran, M.P.s.

24.—A statement appears in the London, Ont., *Free Press*, that Mr. W. Thumber, of lot No. 4, con. 8, town line, West Nissouri, is the father of a phenomenal son. The boy is seven years old, over four feet high, and is larger around the chest and body than an ordinary man. At three years of age he could carry his mother, who is a medium sized woman, with ease. At four he lifted a man weighing 180 pounds. His present weight is 101 pounds, but in the spring he weighed 110. He has a good moustache, but suppresses his side whiskers. The father and mother are of ordinary size, and the boy in question is the only one of the family possessed of any striking peculiarity.

26.—A very heavy squall sweeps over the Banks of Newfoundland doing great damage to the American and French fishing fleets. About 2,000 dories are at the trawls when the squall strikes and about 200 are swept away from their vessels, involving a loss of over 70 lives.

27.—A grand demonstration of the Ancient Order of Foresters takes place at Dundurn Park, Hamilton, which is participated in by about 1,500 members of the order from Detroit, Toronto, Dundas, Galt, Guelph, Hillsboro', Paris, London, two courts; Ingersoll, Seaforth, Stratford, St. Mary's, Woodstock, St. Thomas, Bowmanville, Oshawa, Barrie, Woodbridge, Parkdale, Windsor, Brantford, Buffalo, Detroit, and other places. On arriving at the Park, an address of welcome is read by Mayor Magill, and responded to by High Chief Ranger Buckingham, and others.

29.—Hon. Alex. Mackenzie delivers an address before the Greenock (Scotland) Chamber of Commerce, in which he predicts that Canada will shortly adopt Free Trade, and asserts that the Canadians would give their last man and spend their last dollar to preserve the integrity of the British Empire.

—At the Shingwauk Home, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., the Fauquier memorial chapel is dedicated by the Bishop of Algoma, assisted by various clergymen. The chapel is erected in the grounds of of the home in loving memory of Bishop Fauquier, the first Missionary Bishop of Algoma, whose remains are interred in the cemetery attached to the mission. (See A. R. 1880-81, p. 407).

30.—Sir Hector Langevin, Minister of Public Works, lays the corner stone of the new Public Buildings at Port Hope, Ont. In the evening he is entertained at a public banquet.

30.—A grand ball is given in the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, in honour of Capt. Wallace and the officers of the U. S. frigate *Vandalia*, which has been lying for a week in Montreal harbour.

—At a Special Court held in the City Hall, Dublin, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor presents Mr. Thos. Hodgins, Q. C. of Toronto, with the freedom of the city. Mr. Hodgins is a native of Dublin.

—The schooner *J. W. Russell*, of Mahone Bay, N.S., is driven ashore 60 miles from Sambro light during a gale, and Capt. Allen Ernest and 8 others are drowned.

31.—In the parlour of the National Club, Toronto, Mr. G. Mercer Adam is presented with an address and a purse of \$300 on the occasion of his leaving Toronto to take up his residence in New York. Mr. C. Blackett Robinson, of the *Presbyterian*, makes the presentation on behalf of the subscribers.

#### SEPTEMBER.

2.—S. E. Coates, 24, a merchant of Bulwer Village, P. Q., dies under such suspicious circumstances that an inquest is held and the fact established that he died from poisoning by strychnine. Mrs. Coates is arrested and a verdict returned of "death by poisoning administered by Emma Coates." She is tried at Sherbrooke on 5th Oct. before Judge Brooks and after a trial of 6 days acquitted.

3.—At the Amsterdam (Holland) Exhibition, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company receives a diploma of honour, which is the highest award, for their exhibit of Canadian goods.

—The annual matches of the Dominion Rifle Assn. are opened at Ottawa and continue until the 7th, when the prizes are distributed in the Senate Chamber by H. R. H., the Princess Louise, Prince George of Wales being also present. Col. Gzowski, Pres. of the Assn., presents an address to the Marquis of Lorne, thanking His Excellency for the great interest he has evinced in the Assn. during his term of office, and expressing regret at the departure of himself and the Princess. At the business meeting of the Assn., on 5th, Col. Gzowski announces his intention of retiring from the Presidency at the next annu 1

meeting. The attendance of competitors at the matches was very large but the weather was unfavorable almost throughout the whole meeting. The cash prizes amounted to \$5,135, the largest sum ever offered, besides the usual cups and prizes in kind. In the list of cups offered for annual competition, there appeared for the first time a new and handsome prize, "The British Challenge Shield," which was presented, through the Marquis of Lorne, by the Auxiliary Forces of Great Britain to the Militia of the Dominion of Canada. In accordance with the conditions of the competition, the Shield was placed as a prize in the Military matches, and won by the 6th Fusilier Batt. of Montreal.

—The British barque *Britannia* from Jamaica for Montreal is wrecked on Sable Island, N. S., and 14 persons, including the captain, wife and 4 children, are lost. The vessel is valued at \$22,000, and the cargo at \$40,000.

5.—The schooner yacht *Explorer*, of Goderich, founders in Lake Huron while on her way from Goderich to Cove Island. The names of those lost are, Capt. Chas. Woods, John McDonald, Mr. Heale, and Walter Crane (son of Albert Crane, of Chicago), who was on a pleasure trip.

6.—The corner stone of the new Masonic Hall, Parkdale, Ont., is laid by Grand Master Daniel Spry, with the usual Masonic ceremonies.

—The Cromwell steamer *Carrima* from New York for St. John's, Nfld., goes ashore during a fog on Gull Island, St. Mary's Bay, and becomes a total wreck. The crew and passengers are saved but the mails and cargo are lost.

7.—A large meeting of the clergy and laity of the diocese of Niagara is held in the Cathedral at Hamilton, Ont., to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the entrance into the ministry of Dr. T. B. Fuller, Bishop of Niagara (who was ordained at St. Armand, P.Q., on the 8th Augt., 1833). The sermon is preached by Venerable Archdeacon Dixon, who gives an

interesting history of the progress of the Church in Western Canada during the last 50 years. After the service, the greater part of the congregation is entertained at the Bishop's residence.

9.—The steamer *Lily*, of the Winnipeg and Western Transportation Co., strikes a rock and sinks while on a trial trip in the South Saskatchewan river, about 600 miles west of Winnipeg.

10.—The joint exhibition of the Dominion Govt and the Canadian Pacific Railway, at the North Lancashire Agricultural Show, at Liverpool, is awarded a silver medal.

12.—Hon. L. R. Masson is married, at Quebec, to Cécile, dau. of J. H. R. Burroughs, Esq., Joint Prothonotary of Quebec.

—The Toronto Industrial Exhibition is formally opened by the Marquis of Lorne, who is accompanied by H. R. H. the Princess Louise and H. R. H. Prince George of Wales. The exhibition remains open 10 days, and is in every way the most successful held in Toronto. The amount received for admission to the grounds is \$32,930, representing 126,000 adults, exclusive of judges, exhibitors and attendants, and 11,753 children under 16 years of age. The amount received as entrance fees is \$2,371, being \$600 more than last year; space charges, \$1,440, being a little more than last year; amount received for special rights, \$1,047, being \$244 more than last year; received for refreshment booths, &c., \$5,324, being \$2,474 more than 1882. The amount paid out in prizes is \$23,137, being \$2,700 more than last year. The following are the receipts at the gate for each year since the exhibition was inaugurated in 1879: 1879, \$25,448.53; 1880, \$23,484.30; 1881, \$22,304.15; 1882, \$28,293.90; 1883, \$32,930.21.

13.—In the case of Lavin charged with having killed Robertson with a sand-bag, tried in Victoria, B. C., the jury brings in a verdict of "not guilty." Chief Justice, Sir M. B. Begbie is reported to have said:—"Gentlemen of the jury, mind,

that is your verdict, not mine. On your conscience will rest the stigma of returning such a disgraceful verdict, and one at variance with the evidence on which you have sworn to find the guilt or innocence of the prisoner. Many repetitions of such conduct as yours will make trial by jury a horrible farce and the city of Victoria, which you inhabit, a nest of immorality and crime, encouraged by the immunity from the law which criminals will receive from the announcement of such verdicts as yours. Go, I have nothing more to say to you." Mr. T. Davie here asked that the prisoner be discharged. His Lordship, addressing the prisoner, said:—"You are discharged; go and sand-bag some of those jurymen, they deserve it!"

15.—The R. C. Church of the Sacred Heart, Paris, Ont., which has been beautifully frescoed and decorated, is solemnly blessed and dedicated by Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto.

—Mrs. Caleb Stockwell, London, Ont., gives birth to 4 children, 2 boys and 2 girls. One boy and one girl die on 4th Oct., and one girl on 7th idem.

17.—At the L'Original Assizes before Judge Armour, Frederick Mann pleads "guilty" to the charge of murdering the Cooke family at Little Rideau on the morning of the 2nd Jan., and is sentenced to be hanged on 12th Oct., on which day the sentence is carried out in the jail yard at L'Original. This was one of the most brutal murders that ever occurred in the Ottawa Valley. R. W. Cook, his wife and five children lived on his farm and had with them a young Englishman, about 18 years of age, who had only been in this country a few months. On New Year's night some of the young people went to a dance at Lachute and Mann seems to have been somewhat offended that he was not invited. On the morning of the 2nd, Emma, the eldest daughter, about 30, went into the outer kitchen to get some flour, when Mann seized and attempted to outrage her and choked her to death. Her mother coming out to see

what was the matter was also seized and choked, the murderer using a rope to complete his work. Mann then took an axe and going into the barn where Mr. Cooke was at work literally chopped his head to pieces. He then proceeded upstairs to where two of Mr. Cooke's sons, George and Willie were asleep, and killed the former with the axe and severely wounded the latter. The two remaining sisters, Fannie and Maggie, hearing the noise ran into their brothers' room when Fannie was struck twice with the axe and badly wounded. The youngest girl, Maggie, aged about 20 was slightly wounded, but managed to get hold of the axe, and after a desperate struggle wrest it from the murderer, who then turned and fled. He was captured the same day, a verdict of wilful murder returned against him by the coroner's jury, and he was placed on trial on 30th April, but the trial was postponed until the Fall Assizes on account of Willie Cooke, one of the witnesses not being sufficiently recovered to appear in court. The plea of insanity was set up, but an examination of Mann failed to establish any trace of madness, and he was hanged. The Cookes were a most respectable family, and the tragic end of four of them caused great sorrow in their neighbourhood.

19.—In the Court of Appeals, Montreal, judgment is rendered in the *cause célèbre* of Fisk vs. Fisk, an action to recover \$220,000. It appears that the respondent to the appeal, Mrs. Fisk, was married in New York, in 1871, to H. J. Fisk, and gave into his custody, at that time, her fortune, amounting to \$220,000. In 1872, the pair came to Montreal to reside. In 1876, Mrs. F. went to Europe, and subsequently returned to New York, where, in 1880, she obtained a divorce from her husband. She then sued him in the Superior Court, Montreal, for her fortune, and obtained judgment. From that decision appeal was made to the Court of Appeals. The Chief Justice, in delivering judgment, held that under the law of the Province of Quebec a

divorce, obtained while the parties were domiciled in that Province, was not recognisable in the Courts of that Province; that, therefore, the parties were still married, and the wife could not bring suit against her husband without authorization to do so, which in this case had not been done. The judgment of the Court below was, therefore, reversed. Appeal from this decision was taken to the Supreme Court.

20.—Mr. George O. Doak, Q.C., is entertained at a complimentary dinner at Coaticook, P.Q., and presented with a silk gown, on the occasion of his being created a Q.C.

—At a largely-attended meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Assn of Bothwell, held at Dresden, Ont., Mr. James Stephens, of Dresden, who acted as Returning Officer in that constituency at the General Election of 1882, is presented with an address and a handsome gold watch and chain, valued at \$250.

21.—At a luncheon given on board the steamer *North Pacific*, at Victoria, B.C., by a number of American newspaper excursionists, Hon. Wm. Smith, Premier of British Columbia, in responding to the toast of "The Queen," says that the annexation of British Columbia to the United States is impossible, but that it was quite possible that part of the United States on the Pacific Coast would be annexed to British Columbia. In conclusion, he says—"It is a matter of deep conviction with me and of many others who have attentively considered the drift of affairs in the United States, that the country cannot continue undivided. Its elements of population are too varied, the interests of its different sections so diverse, that the day will come when it must go all to pieces, and when that day comes British Columbia will be glad to take into her arms that fragment of it which is her natural neighbour."

22.—Cornelius Alles, of Waterloo, Ont., is found at the corner of Clifford and Sibley Streets, Detroit, Mich., with a

bullet wound in his head from which he dies in a few minutes. The coroner's jury returns a verdict that he was shot by some party unknown.

—The 25th anniversary of Bishop Grandin, of St. Albert's, N. W. T., elevation to the episcopate is celebrated with great success. Addresses from various parts of the diocese, in the different Indian dialects, are presented, and his lordship is also the recipient of a handsome set of vestments of cloth of gold sent by his friends and relatives in France and costing over \$3,000.

24.—The 38th Provincial Exhibition of the Agriculture and Arts Assn. of Ontario opens at Guelph, and remains open 6 days. The fair is formally opened on the second day by his honour Lieut. Governor Robinson. The weather is unfavourable the first two days, but the attendance last four days is very large, and the exhibition, as a whole, is fairly successful.

25.—The Southern Counties Fair is opened at St. Thomas, Ont., and lasts 3 days.

26.—At the English Embassy at Paris, France, by the Rev. Canon Kirkpatrick, of Ely Cathedral and *Regius* Professor of Hebrew at Cambridge, Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick, Q. C., Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons, is married to Isabella, dau. of the Hon. D. L. Macpherson, Speaker of the Senate. The happy couple spend some time on the continent and sail for home on the 10th Nov.

28.—Lieut. Hastings R. Lees, of H.M.S. *Swiftsure*, flagship of Rear-Admiral Lyons, while driving along the road from Victoria to Esquimalt, B.C., after dark, is thrown into a ditch, and while trying to extricate his horse, receives a kick, which completely shatters his whole face. He lingers in great agony for 4 days, when he dies from his injuries.

29.—Hon. J. B. Plumb, Senator, is presented by Ottawa friends with a portrait of himself, as "a small but earnest tribute to his many and varied acquirements and

eminent public services as a Parliamentarian." The address accompanying the portrait is signed by the Hon. Jas. Skead, senator, and Messrs. Mackintosh, M. P., Tasse, M. P., Monk, M. P. P., and Baskerville, M. P. P.

#### OCTOBER.

1.—John and George Stevenson, half-breeds, brothers, are placed on trial before Lt.-Col. Richardson, Stipendiary Magistrate, and a jury, at Regina, N.W.T., charged with the murder of an old man, named John McCarthy, who lived on S. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. of sec. 32, township 18, range 14 west of 2nd principal meridian, about a mile from Troy, N.W.T., some time in June. The trial lasts 3 days, the evidence being wholly circumstantial, and a verdict of "Guilty" is returned. The evidence went to show that the old man was killed with an axe, and his body robbed and dragged to the bush, where it was found several days after, greatly decomposed. The prisoners lived near McCarthy, and some of the murdered man's clothes were found on them, and one of them, John, was shown to have spent \$3—all the money taken from McCarthy. The prisoners are sentenced to be hanged on 28th Nov., but are respite for further enquiry. Mr. Benson prosecuted for the Crown, and Mr. D. L. Scott appeared for the prisoners.

—Ven. Archdeacon McDonald, of Fort Macpherson, in the extreme northwest, visits Montreal on his way to London to get his translation of the Bible into the native language of the Loncheux Indians printed.

—The combined Dominion and Centennial Exhibition at St. John, N.B., is formally opened by Lieut.-Governor Wilmot, who is accompanied by Sir Leonard Tilley, members of the Local Government, officers of H.M.S. *Garnet* and U. S. Ship *Alliance* and others. The Exhibition is highly successful, a special feature being a splendid exhibit from Manitoba. The total receipts are about \$40,000.

—The twelfth Western Fair is opened at London, Ont., and remains open until the 5th, proving the most successful one ever held in that city. The entries number, over 8,500, being 2,000 in excess of last year. The attendance and receipts are the largest ever known.

2.—The Central Fair is opened at Hamilton, Ont., and remains open 4 days. On the second day Prince George of Wales, accompanied by Captain Durand, pays a visit. The fair is in every way an unqualified success, the entries and receipts being both very large while the attendance is greater than at any previous fair in Hamilton.

3.—The formal organization of the "Bank of London in Canada" takes place in London, Ont. Mr. Hy. Taylor, Chairman of the meeting, states that a charter for the Bank had been obtained at last session of Parliament; that the whole of the capital—\$1,000,000—had been subscribed, half of it at par, and the other half at 10 per cent. premium; that a 10 per cent. call on the stock had been paid, and that the Bank was ready to commence business. The following Directors are elected:—W. R. Meredith, Thos. Long, B. Cronyn, J. Labatt, Thos. Fawcett, Isaiah Danks, Thos. Kent, Hy. Taylor, N. Reid, J. Morrison, Jno. Leys, jr., and Hy. Northrop. At a subsequent meeting of the directors, Mr. Hy. Taylor is elected Presdt, and Mr. John Labatt, Vice-Presdt.

—Hon. A. P. Caron, on the occasion of his visiting the camp formed at Louiseville, P.Q., is tendered a public reception by the municipality and pre-ented with an address by the mayor. In the evening there is a torchlight procession.

4.—At a banquet given to the Associated Chambers of Commerce at Derby, Eng., Sir Chas. Tupper, in replying to the toast "The British Colonies," defends the fiscal policy of the Dominion, and points out the inviting field for labour that Canada presents to the emigrant.

—At the Cobourg Assizes, before Chief Justice Hagarty, James Caffrey is placed

on trial for the murder of Hugh McDowell at Cobourg on 13th Sept. Caffrey is a shoemaker and had a shop in the lower part of the house where McDowell lived. On the night in question he called McDowell down to his shop and they both drank a good deal of whiskey. A short time after McDowell's wife found him on the stairs with a terrible wound in his bowels, from which he died next day, but refused to say who wounded him. A bloody shoemaker's knife is found in Caffrey's shop and he is arrested. At the trial he is found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to 10 years in the penitentiary.

5.—Robt. Stather, chief clerk in the Audit office of the Finance Dept. of Canada, at Halifax, where he has been employed for fifteen years, is arrested on a charge of embezzlement. An examination of his books shows the amount of defalcation to be about \$24,000, the defalcations extending back as far as 1878. An investigation into the case is closed on 27 Nov., and Stather committed for trial in the Supreme Court.

9.—Bishop Cleary, of Kingston, Ont., leaves for Rome and takes with him \$8,289.55 in Peter's pence, the offering of the diocese of Kingston to His Holiness the Pope.

10.—The Annual Exhibition of the Brandon, Man., Agricultural Society is opened by Lieut.-Governor Aikins, who is presented with an address by the Mayor of Brandon. Hon. Alex. Morris, ex-Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba—who is visiting the Province for the first time since the expiry of his term of office in Dec., 1877—is also presented with an address. In the course of his reply, he compares the Manitoba of to-day with the Manitoba of 1872, when he entered office. At that time, Winnipeg had only a population of 300, and in a journey of 350 miles, through what is now one of the most thickly-settled portions of Manitoba he found only 3 houses.

—James McCabe, an escaped convict from Kingston Penitentiary, is shot dead

by Constable Wm. Rankin, Port Hope, Ont., who is trying to arrest him, when McCabe draws a pistol and threatens to shoot him, on which Rankin fires. The Coroner's jury bring in a verdict of justifiable homicide and commend Rankin for his action.

11.—At the Episcopal Convention at Philadelphia, Pa., a delegation from the Provincial Synod of Canada is introduced, and brief addresses delivered by Rt. Rev. John Medley, Bishop of Fredericton and Metropolitan of Canada, and Very Rev. Dean Baldwin, of Montreal.

—A Coroner's jury in Halifax, N.S., returns a verdict that the death of Mrs. Bridget O'Connor was caused by criminal abortion produced by Dr. Archibald Lawson of that city.

12.—The *Canada Gazette* contains notice of the formation of a Provisional Regt. of Garrison Artillery, to be known as the "British Columbia Provisional Regt. of Garrison Artillery," with Headquarters at Victoria. Captain C. T. Dupont, G.S., from Victoria Battery, is gazetted Major Commanding.

—At the Brunswick Street Methodist Ch., Halifax, N.S., Mr. M. H. Richey, jr., son of His Honour Lieut.-Gov. Richey, is married to Blanche, dau. of the late E. W. Sutcliffe, Esq.

—Hon D. L. Macpherson and Mrs. Macpherson return to Canada by Allan str. *Sardinian* after a tour in Europe.

17.—At the meeting of the Synod of Huron, Rev. Dr. Sullivan, Missionary Bishop of Algoma, is chosen to fill the vacancy in the Bishopric of Huron, caused by the resignation of Dr. Hellmuth. Dr. Sullivan declines the nomination on the ground that his duty to Algoma compels him to do so. The Synod at once proceeds to ballot for another candidate, and on the third vote Rev. Dr. Baldwin, Rector of Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, is chosen, and accepts. The new Bishop is a native of Toronto (see A. R., 1882, p. 210.) Bishop Baldwin is consecrated in Christ

Ch. Cathedral, Montreal, on 30th Nov. The Bishop of Ontario, acting for the Metropolitan, conducts the ceremony, assisted by the Bishops of Quebec, Montreal and Toronto.

18.—A grand banquet in honour of Sir Hector L. Langevin, Minister of Public Works, is given in the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, and is attended by over 500 guests, which is the largest assembly ever gathered together in that city to do honour to a public man in a similar manner. His Worship Mayor Beaudry presides, and the vice-chairmen are Messrs. Edw. Murphy, S. Rivard, J. C. Doherty, Andw. Robertson, Hon. L. O. Taillon, M.P.P., Sir A. T. Galt, Hugh McLennan, Hy. Bulmer, A. Desjardins, M.P., F. W. Henshaw, Jas. O'Brien, J. B. Rolland, Hon. L. Beaubien, and R. D. McGibbon, (President Junior Conservative Club). Amongst the principal guests present are, to the right of the Chairman—Sir Hector Langevin, Hon. A. W. McLelan, Hon. John Costigan, Hon. J. A. Mousseau, Hon. Thos. Ryan, Hon. F. X. A. Trudel, Hon. A. W. Ogilvie, Mr. C. O. Perrault, (Vice-Consul of France), Hon. T. J. Loranger, Mr. M. H. Gault, M.P., Hon. Dr. Ross, Mr. Thos. White, M.P., Dr. Desaulniers, M.P., Mr. P. B. Benoit, M.P., Mr. C. J. Coursol, M.P., Mr. George Hague, Mr. R. Trudel, M.P.P., Dr. Duhamel, M.P.P., Mr. Joseph Tasse, M.P., Mr. F. Vanasse, M.P., Hon. H. G. Malhiot, Mr. F. X. Cimon, M.P., Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron, M.P. To the left of the Chairman—Sir Alex. Campbell, Hon. Jno. Carling, Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Hon. Jas. Ferrier, Mr. S. Bethune, Q.C., Hon. J. S. C. Wurtele, Hon. Chief Justice Armstrong, Hon. Henry Starnes, Hon. Peter Mitchell, M.P., Hon. B. DeLa-bruere, Hon. G. Lavolette, J. J. Curran, M.P., L. A. Billy, M.P., E. Guilbault, M.P., Hon. Mr. Girard, L. H. Massue, M.P., H. McMillan, M.P., F. X. Methot, M.P., S. Labrosse, M.P., George Macrae, Q.C., Lt.-Col. Stevenson, Lt.-Col. Ouimet, M.P., R. de Beaujeau, M.P.,

Mr. Hurteau, M.P. In replying to the toast of the evening, Sir Hector makes a most forcible, statesmanlike, and effective speech, dwelling on the changes which had taken place in Montreal since he had resided there as a young man, showing its growth and development, and congratulating the city on the great progress it had made since Confederation, and on the enlargement of its commercial and manufacturing industries since the introduction of the National Policy. Eloquent addresses are also delivered by Sir Alex. Campbell, Sir A. T. Galt, Hon. Messrs. Chapleau, Mousseau, and others, all extolling the great public services of the guest of the evening.

19.—In the case of Dunn *vs.* the Bd. of Education of Windsor, Ont., Judge Ferguson gives judgment against Dunn. Plaintiff, who is coloured, had a daughter attending the coloured school in Windsor, where there are 3 public schools, the Central School, the Separate school, and a coloured school. Dunn applied to have his daughter admitted to the Central School. He was refused, on the ground that there was no room; and then obtained a writ of *mandamus*, raising the plea that his child had been refused on account of her colour. The Bd. of Education contends that there is no room in the school, and that view is sustained by the Court.

20.—A complimentary dinner is tendered at the St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal, to Mr. Auguste Vermond, member for Seine et Oise in the French Chamber of Deputies, at which Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Secy. of State, presides. About 100 guests are present.

—Rev. J. Knox Wright, Pastor of the King Street Presbyterian Ch., London, Ont., preaches his valedictory sermon prior to his departure for Trinidad, W.I., as a missionary.

—Mr. J. R. Gowan, late Judge of the County Court of Simcoe, Ont., who has lately been superannuated after 40 years service, sails for England. Previous to the Judge's departure from Barrie, he

is presented with an illuminated address by the Bar of West Simcoe and the Judicial officials of the County.

22.—At the St. James' Square Presbyterian Ch., Toronto, a farewell meeting is held to bid God-speed to the Pastor of the Ch., Rev. Dr. King, who has been unanimously apptd. by the General Assembly to the position of Principal of Manitoba College, and Professor of Theology therein. The chair is taken by Hon. Oliver Mowat, and there is a large representation present from the several Protestant religious bodies. After some remarks by the Chairman, a farewell address is read by Mr. Wm. Kerr, on behalf of the congregation; and Mr. Alex. Nairn, Chairman of the Board of Managers, presents Dr. King with a testimonial, on behalf of the congregation, in the shape of a purse containing \$1,000, a valuable and handsome gold watch, and that as soon as the artist's work was completed it was intended to show their respect and esteem for Mrs. King by presenting her with an oil painting of her husband. Dr. King is inducted into his new office on 31st October.

23.—Robt. Scott, 22, who is serving a term of 6 months in the Central Prison, Toronto, is shot through the head and instantly killed, while attempting to escape, Guard Harte firing the fatal shot. An inquest is held and a verdict of "justifiable homicide" returned, the jury finding that "Guard Harte was fully justified in the act and in no way exceeded his duty."

24.—At St. Patrick's Ch., Montreal, Ida, 3rd dau. of Hon. D. A. Macdonald, late Lieut.-Gov. of Ontario, is married to Mr. Thos. McCarthy, eldest son of the Hon. Senator McCarthy, of Syracuse, N.Y. The ceremony is performed by Rev. Father Dowd, assisted by Rev. Dr. O'Hara, of Syracuse.

—In the Superior Court, Montreal, before Judge Doherty and a jury, the libel suit of the Allan Steamship Co. against the Montreal *Witness*, for \$50,000, is commenced. Messrs. Strachan,

Bethune, Q.C., and L. N. Benjamin, appear for the plaintiffs; and Messrs. J. J. McLaren and R. C. Smith for the defence. The suit arises from a letter signed "Wayfarer," which appeared in the *Witness* on 30th Sept., 1882, written by Mr. David Currie, who was a passenger on the *Sardinian*, on her trip from Liverpool to Montreal, in which several serious complaints were made of the manner in which steerage passengers were treated on the voyage. The trial lasts 7 days, and results in an unanimous verdict in favour of the *Witness*.

25.—Hy. R. Greenwood and Hy. Hardinge are placed on trial, for the second time, at the Essex Assizes, before Judge Patterson, charged with the murder of Wm. Maher, of Detroit, near Sandwich, Ont., on 25th Jan. Maher had a son serving a term of 15 years in the Jackson, Mich., Penitentiary, and Greenwood and Hardinge, representing themselves as officers of the prison, offered to assist young Maher to escape, if the father would pay them. They then enticed Maher to cross the river to Canada, under pretence of meeting his son, and when near Sandwich, robbed and left him, having previously drugged him so heavily that he died without recovering consciousness. The men are first tried at Sandwich on 28th March, Mr. Warren Rock, Q.C., appearing for the Crown, and Mr. Solomon White for the prisoners, and the jury fails to agree. At the second trial, Mr. J. F. Lister, Q.C., M.P., appears for the Crown, and Mr. S. White, M.P.P., for the prisoners. A verdict of "Guilty of murder" is returned, and both men are sentenced to be hung on 12th Dec. On the night of 22nd Nov. Greenwood makes his escape from Sandwich Jail, accompanied by L. Phipps, who is awaiting trial on a charge of murdering his wife, and is not recaptured. Application for a commutation of sentence had been made, and, on 6th Dec., the sentence of both Greenwood and Hardinge is commuted for imprisonment for life, and Hardinge is, on 13th

Dec., removed from Sandwich to Kingston Penitentiary.

26.—At the Essex (Ont.) Assizes, Mr. Justice Patterson presiding, Henry McPhilney, a boiler-maker, residing at Chatham, is charged with manslaughter. McPhilney repaired the boiler of a portable engine for a Mr. Lyons, of Romney, whose son was killed by an explosion of the boiler shortly after the repairs were made. The prisoner is indicted on the ground of negligence in repairing. A verdict of "not guilty" is returned.

28.—The new Roman Catholic Ch. at Sharbot Lake, near Kingston, Ont., is dedicated by Mgr. Farrelly. The cost of the building is \$10,000.

—The new R. C. Ch. at Kinkona, Perth Co., Ont., is dedicated by Bishop Walsh.

30.—At the Ch. of St. John the Evangelist, Ottawa, by the Rev. H. Pollard, M.A., Rector. Eleanor Jaffray, dau. of the Hon. Sir W. J. Ritchie, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, is married to Mr. W. E. Hodgins, barrister, of Ottawa.

31.—Mr. John Macdonald, ex-M.P., reads an interesting paper on "The Experience of a Merchant," before the members of the Metropolitan Ch., Toronto, in the course of which he dwells strongly on the value of temperance as essential to success in business.

#### NOVEMBER.

1.—The United States Govt., through the British Minister at Washington, presents a gold medal and cheque for \$200 to be given to the Chief and tribe of Hesquiots Indians, Vancouver Island, for humane services rendered on the occasion of the wreck of the American barque *Mallerville*, in Oct., 1882.

—An inquest is opened at Flesherton, Ont., on the body of Rosannah Leppard, 24, wife of Cook Tait, a blind man, aged 50. The couple had only been married a few months, and previous to the wedding the woman's life was insured in favour of the man for \$4,000. An ex-

mination of the stomach shows death to have been caused by strichnine, which drug it was shown Cook Tait had in his possession. A verdict of "wilful murder" is returned by the jury, and Tait is taken to Owen Sound to await trial.

6.—In the *Abell vs. Abell* divorce case at Fredericton, N.B., Judge Wetmore grants a divorce *vinculo matrimonii*, the plaintiff retaining her dower. Adultery is the charge against the husband, who is a deaf mute, at the head of a deaf mute school in St. John.

7.—The 50th anniversary of the ordination of the Rev. Hugh McLeod, D.D., is celebrated at Sydney, C.B., where he has been since 1843. A large number of persons from different parts of the Province attend.

8.—At Fort Covington, N.Y., on the boundary between the U.S. and Can., the last spike in the Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway is driven by Mr. S. W. Foster, Managing Director of the Co.; and the first rails of the U.S. and Can. Railway—which unites the Canadian and American systems—laid by Hon. Senator Ferrier, Col. McEachern, C.M.G., and others. The Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway runs from Brosseau station, on the Grand Trunk Railway, to the boundary, through the Co. of Beauharnois, a distance of 80 miles.

—The new Protestant Orphans' Home, Toronto, is formally opened by Mayor Boswell. The building is of brick, four stories high, with an attic, and will accommodate 200 children. Cost, \$45,000.

—This having been apptd. by Proclamation a Day of General Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the bountiful harvest with which Canada has been blessed this year, is duly observed as such throughout the Dominion.

9.—At Osgoode Hall, Toronto, Vice-Chancellor Proudfoot annuls the marriage between a medical student, named Anderson, and a Roman Catholic girl, whom Anderson has seduced, and been forced—as he alleges—to marry, by a

priest holding a revolver to his head. The Vice-Chancellor annuls the marriage on the ground that both parties must consent of their own free will before a marriage contract is legal.

—Sir Chas. Tupper, High Commissioner, delivers a lecture in London, Eng., on "Martin Luther."

10.—The troop-ship *Himalaya*, with the Royal Munster Fusiliers, sails from Halifax for Eng.

—The 400th anniversary of the birth of Martin Luther is celebrated in Toronto and other cities throughout Canada.

11.—The Rev. Father Carbery, the newly-appointed Roman Catholic Bishop of Hamilton, Ont., is consecrated in Rome, Cardinal Howard officiating at the ceremony, assisted by Bishop Cleary, of Kingston, as Asst. Priest.

The new Bishop was born in the county of Cork, Irel., in 1821. He was professed in 1843, and pursued his theological studies in Italy. For many years he was stationed in Cork, and subsequently went to Limerick, where he became Prior, and remained till three years ago. His eloquent lectures always attracted large numbers to the Dominican Church, where he presided. For about five years he was the Provincial of Ireland, and in 1880 was appointed *Socius*, or Secy., to the General for the English-speaking Provinces of the Order, and has, consequently, been residing since then at Rome.

—The new Methodist Ch. at Sarnia, Ont., is dedicated. The morning sermon is preached by Rev. Mr. Parker, M.A., Chairman of the London Conference; in the afternoon, Rev. Mr. Campbell, of Goderich, delivers an address; and in the evening, Rev. Dr. Hunter, of Toronto, conducts the services. The new church is of white brick, with Ohio sandstone dressings, capable of seating 1,100 persons, and costing \$30,000.

—The new R. C. Ch. at Deseronto, Ont., is opened by Rev. J. McDonough, pastor, assisted by Rev. Father Gauthier, of Williamstown. The site for the church is donated by Messrs. Rathbun & Co.

12.—In the City Hall, Toronto, ex-Mayor McMurich is presented with a

beautiful oil painting of himself, executed by Mr. Dixon Patterson. The presentation is made by ex-Alderman Thompson, on behalf of a committee of friends of the ex-Mayor.

—During a heavy gale on Lake Erie, the lightship on Colchester reef founders, and the crew, consisting of 2 persons, lost.

—The brigantine *Zebenia*, of Parisboro', N.S., is totally wrecked near Spencer's Island, N.S., and P. Field and J. Downey, of Parisboro', and G. Lardells, of Pictou, are lost.

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for all Garrison Batteries at Quebec, in Sept., and that a representative team be sent to Shoeburyness in 1885.

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—A medal is struck in Chicago in honour of Wm. Albert Chas. Ryan, an insurgent General, who was shot, by order of the Govt., at Santiago de Cuba, 4th Nov., 1873. Ryan was b. in Toronto,

priest holding a revolver to his head. The Vice-Chancellor annuls the marriage on the ground that both parties must consent of their own free will before a marriage contract is legal.

—Sir Chas. Tupper, High Commissioner, delivers a lecture in London, Eng., on "Martin Luther."

10.—The troop-ship *Himalaya*, with the Royal Munster Fusiliers, sails from Halifax for Eng.

—The 400th anniversary of the birth of Martin Luther is celebrated in Toronto and other cities throughout Canada.

11.—The Rev. Father Carbery, the newly-appointed Roman Catholic Bishop of Hamilton, Ont., is consecrated in Rome, Cardinal Howard officiating at the ceremony, assisted by Bishop Cleary, of Kingston, as Asst. Priest.

The new Bishop was born in the county of Cork, Irel., in 1821. He was professed in 1843, and pursued his theological studies in Italy. For many years he was stationed in Cork, and subsequently went to Limerick, where he became Prior, and remained till three years ago. His eloquent lectures always attracted large numbers to the Dominican Church, where he presided. For about five years he was the Provincial of Ireland, and in 1880 was appointed *Socius*, or Secy., to the General for the English-speaking Provinces of the Order, and has, consequently, been residing since then at Rome.

—The new Methodist Ch. at Sarnia, Ont., is dedicated. The morning sermon is preached by Rev. Mr. Parker, M.A., Chairman of the London Conference; in the afternoon, Rev. Mr. Campbell, of Goderich, delivers an address; and in the evening, Rev. Dr. Hunter, of Toronto, conducts the services. The new church is of white brick, with Ohio sandstone dressings, capable of seating 1,100 persons, and costing \$30,000.

—The new R. C. Ch. at Deseronto, Ont., is opened by Rev. J. McDonough, pastor, assisted by Rev. Father Gauthier, of Williamstown. The site for the church is donated by Messrs. Rathbun & Co.

12.—In the City Hall, Toronto, ex-Mayor McMurrich is presented with a

beautiful oil painting of himself, executed by Mr. Dixon Patterson. The presentation is made by ex-Alderman Thompson, on behalf of a committee of friends of the ex-Mayor.

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is that Dr. Wilson is first granted 3 months' leave of absence, and subsequently severs his connection with the Cathedral.

—The new standard time adopted by a convention of the leading railway men in the United States and Canada, held in Chicago on 11th October, comes into effect, and is adopted by nearly all the cities and towns in Canada.

19.—Mr. John H. Stratford, of Brantford, Ont., offers to build a Public Hospital, at a cost of \$12,000, and deed it to the city. Mr. Stratford's offer is accepted at a meeting of the City Council.

20.—An investigation is held at Kingston, Ont., before Mr. Christie, Inspector of prisons, and Mr. Winchester, Inspector of sheriffs' offices, into the conduct of Mr. Ferguson, Sheriff of Frontenac, preferred by Mr. Corbett, Governor of the Gaol. The Sheriff is represented by Mr. Britton, Q. C., and the prosecutor by Mr. T. L. Snook. The charges are to the effect that the Sheriff's office has been closed for half of the legal office hours; that one of the Sheriff's sureties has become insolvent; that notice of this fact was not given, and that the defendant deserves the penalty for such neglect; that the Sheriff makes dishonest charges in his quarterly accounts; that moneys have been collected for services which have not been performed. The result of the investigation is that the charges are not substantiated, and the Sheriff is exonerated from blame.

—The barge, *Enterprise*, of Wallaceburg, founders at Port Austin, Lake Huron, and 7 lives are lost, amongst them Mr. D. Jones, of Windsor, Ont. Loss, \$9,000.

—The steamer *Eclipse*, from Algoma Mills for Port Sarnia, is lost, with a crew of 7, during a gale on Lake Huron. The bodies of Wm. Bush, of Sarnia, Jas. Moore, of Thessalon, and one unknown man are found.

21. The 50th anniversary of the entrance into the Ch. of Very Revd. M<sup>th</sup> St. Bernard, Superior General of the

Congregation of Notre Dame, is celebrated at Villa Maria Convent, near Montreal. Mgr. Fabre presides over the religious services in the Ch. attached to the convent; and addresses of congratulation are presented from the French and Irish Catholic parishes of the diocese of Montreal.

—The boiler of the tug *Erie Belle*, of Windsor, Ont., explodes while she is at work in Kincardine harbour, and Wm. Osgoode, and Frank Eikenhurst, engineers, and Wm. Sayles, firemen, and the cook, name unknown, are instantly killed. Cause of explosion unknown.

23.—The report of the Directors of the well-known Bell Farm, Manitoba—one of the largest farms in the world—is published. The total estimated expenditure is \$134,065.00; the probable income \$131,100.00. Mr. H. J. Eberts is Secy.-Treasurer.

25.—A Synagogue for the use of what are known as "Orthodox Jews" is dedicated in Hamilton, Ont., by Rev. Mr. Solomon.

—The new Anglican Ch. of St. George, Winnipeg, is opened by the Most Revd. the Metropolitan of Rupert's Land.

27.—Mr. U. E. Archambault, principal of the Commercial Academy, and of the Polytechnic School, Montreal, is presented with an address and a purse of \$1,200, on the occasion of his leaving for Europe for the benefit of his health.

28.—The Manitoba and Northwestern Railway is formally opened as far as Minnedosa, at which town a banquet is given.

29.—In Synod Hall, Montreal, Dean Baldwin, Bishop elect of Huron, is presented by Bishop Boud, on behalf of the clergy of the Diocese of Montreal, with an address, and a massive silver tea and coffee set, comprising a salver and seven pieces. An address from the congregation of Christ Ch. Cathedral is also presented by Col. Dyde, C.M.G.

—The 50th anniversary of the birth of the Rev. F. X. A. Labelle, Curé of St. Jerome, P.Q., is celebrated, with appro-

prate ceremonies, in that town, many friends from a distance being present to unite with the St. Jerome people in doing honour to this eminent divine.

—The members of the Port Hope Bar present a congratulatory address to Judge Benson, on the occasion of his taking his seat on the Bench, as Junior Judge of Northumberland and Durham, for the first time. The address concludes with these words :—

“To the public at large, your Honour's elevation to the Bench has given one more reason to be proud of our Canadian Judiciary, as in you they see all those high qualities of mind and heart which have deservedly made that Judiciary the pride and boast of our Dominion.”

30.—Sir Charles Tupper is presented to the Queen, at Windsor Castle, and “kisses hands” on his appointment as High Commissioner for Canada in London. In the absence of Lord Derby, Colonial Secretary, the presentation is made by the Marquis of Lorne. The presentation would have been made earlier but for the absence of Her Majesty from London at the time of Sir Charles' arrival, and his subsequent visit to the Continent.

#### DECEMBER.

1.—The Montreal *Evening Star* having offered 3 prizes of \$50, \$30, and \$20 respectively for the best programmes for the winter carnival proposed to be held in Montreal, in Feb., 1884, the Judges award 1st prize to J. Keith; 2nd to M. Freeman; 3rd to C. C. Clapham. There are 36 competitors.

3.—Mr. James Ross, ex-M.P., is presented by a number of his Reform friends with a handsome gold watch and chain and two addresses, on the occasion of his leaving Cumnock to take up his residence in Toronto.

—The new Government steamer *Princess Louise*, which has been built at Maccan, N.S., is wrecked on Point Prim, Digby Co., N.S., while being towed to Halifax by the Govt. steamer *Newfield*, and out of a crew of 8 only 2 are saved, the officer in charge, Lieut. D.M. Browne,

being amongst those lost. The *Princess Louise* was 364 tons register and cost about \$30,000. A heavy gale was blowing and the hawser by which the vessel was being towed parted and she drifted on the rocks. An inquiry into the cause of the disaster is opened in Halifax before Capt. A. P. Scott R.N., and the evidence of Captain Guildford of the *Newfield* and others taken. The finding of the court, after briefly recapitulating the circumstances as adduced in evidence, concluded as follows: “Thus the *Princess Louise* was wrecked and 8 valuable lives lost on this melancholy occasion. Seeing that the barometer had been falling since noon, and that Capt. Guildford had a valuable charge upon his hands, it was grave error in judgment not to attempt to carry the ship's crew into a place of safety before night-fall. When the *Princess Louise* left Cumberland Basin she ought to have been prepared for the voyage; her lower anchors should have been shackled in board, and all her sails bent to be used in case of necessity. It is now impossible to ascertain why these things were omitted. When the hawser parted it was impossible for the *Newfield* to afford any assistance to the *Princess Louise*, as it was as much as she could to save herself; but had the sails been bent in the new ship they could have proceeded on their voyage with the wind abaft the beam.”

4.—At St. Mary Abbot Ch., Kensington, London, Eng., by Bishop Hellmuth, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. Edward Carr Glyn, Cecil Staveley Pinhome, niece of Mr. A. Staveley Hill, Q.C., M.P., is married to Mr. J. K. Kerr, Q.C., of Toronto. Col. Williams, M.P., and Mr. George MacLeod, of Cambridge, formerly of St. John, N. B., act as groomsmen.

—At a meeting of the Council of the Dominion Artillery Assn., held in Ottawa, a resolution is adopted that in lieu of sending a team to compete at Shoeburyness in 1884, competitions for all Field Batteries be held at Toronto, and

for all Garrison Batteries at Quebec, in Sept., and that a representative team be sent to Shoeburyness in 1885.

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Ont., 28th March, 1843, and had served as an officer in the American Volunteers during the recent civil war.

16.—The new Episcopal Ch. of St. Jude's, at Oakville, Ont., is dedicated. The cost of the church is \$10,000.

—Sir Chas. and Lady Tupper arrive at Halifax from Liverpool, per Allan s.s. *Parisian*. Hon. A. G. Jones is a passenger by the same steamer,

17.—The stage running between Kingston and Napanee collides with a Grand Trunk train at the crossing of the highway with the track at Cataraqui, a small village 3 miles west of Kingston, killing Mrs. Armitage, 75, a widow, residing near Odessa, and Mrs. Joseph Gorrie, 35, of Westbrook, and seriously injuring Mrs. Hy. Wartman, of Glenvale, and Dan. Shea, driver of the stage.

18.—The members of the legal profession practising in Regina. N.W.T., present Col. Richardson, senior Stipendiary Magistrate, with an address expressive of their satisfaction with the able manner in which he has performed his arduous duties. The address is read by Mr. D. L. Scott.

19.—The freedom of the City of Glasgow, Scot., is presented to the Marquis of Lorne, who, in a brilliant speech, points out the advantages of Canada as a field for emigration, and draws a bright picture of the future greatness of this country.

20.—James Mulrooney, a bar-tender, shoots and kills, in a house of ill-fame in Quebec his mistress, Elise Fournier, and then commits suicide.

—A complimentary banquet is given at Port Elgin, Ont., to Mr. A. McNeill, M.P., at which a large number of his friends in North Bruce, of both sides of politics, are present.

—The new cantilever bridge over the Niagara river to connect the Michigan Central and New York Central railways is tested and formally opened. The bridge involves a new principle in engineering and is the first of its kind completed in the world, although several

others are in course of construction, one on the Canadian Pacific in British Columbia.

21.—The City and Dist. Savings Bank of Montreal makes its annual distribution of \$10,800 amongst the charitable societies of the city, that sum being the year's interest on the poor fund.

—Susan Gibbs, an old woman of 70, is found murdered in her house at Lambton Mills, about 7 miles from Toronto. The murder is evidently committed for purposes of robbery, as the old woman was known to have a good deal of money and every room in the house was ransacked. An inquest is opened by Coroner Beatty and Aaron Harris, 60, a neighbor of Mrs. Gibbs, arrested on suspicion. Coroner Beatty dies suddenly on 26th, before the inquest is finished; and a new inquest is opened before Coroner Johnson which was not concluded at the close of the year.

—Mr. Peter Lazier, 58, a respectable citizen of Belleville, Ont., is shot dead by burglars in the house of Mr. Gilbert Jones, a farmer residing one mile west of Bloomfield. Mr. Lazier was on a business tour through the country and was paying a visit to his friend Mr. Jones. About ten o'clock Lazier retired to his room, and shortly after Mrs. Jones, who had not yet retired, heard a rap on the door, and on opening it was confronted by two masked men, one of whom was armed with a revolver and the other with a shot gun. She screamed for help and Mr. Lazier, coming to her assistance, grappled with the man who has the revolver and is at once shot through the heart. Robbery was the cause of the crime, as Mr. Jones was known to have collected some \$800 that day for hops. Three young men, Joseph Tompsett, David Lowder and George Lowder, are arrested on suspicion and a preliminary examination opened at Picton on 28th Decr., before Police Magistrate Curry and Messrs. A. H. Taylor, J.P. of Conseccon, and J. H. Allan, J.P., ex-mayor of Picton. Some evidence is taken with

reference to tracks in the snow found leading from Mr. Jones' residence to the houses of Tompsett and the Lowders, and the examination adjourned to 4th Jan.

—A complimentary banquet is given to Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education in Ontario Government, and Mr. D. M. Cameron, M.P., at Glencoe, Ont., at which a large number of the Reformers of West Middlesex are present.

24.—The Grand Trunk Railway Co. commence the operation of the Montreal and Sorel Railway between Montreal and Sorel.

27.—A complimentary dinner is given in Winnipeg to Hon. Joseph Royal, M.P., at which about 100 of the leading citizens of Winnipeg and other parts of Manitoba are present. The chair is occupied by Mayor McMicken, who presents the guest of the evening, on behalf of a few of his many friends in Manitoba, with a handsome testimonial, consisting of 4 superb bronze mantelpiece vases and a magnificent bronze clock, the whole costing about \$500.

28.—Hon. Edward Blake, Q.C., M.P., delivers an address at Wallaceburg, Ont., under the auspices of the Young Men's Liberal Reform Assn., on the political topics of the day. The Town Hall is densely packed, over 1,000 persons being present. During the evening Mr. G. A. McCann, Presdt. of the Reform Assn., reads an address of welcome to the hon. gentleman.

—Mr. Grant Silcox, a merchant in Middlemiss, Ont., is murdered in his store by two robbers, who obtain some \$200. Silcox and his son were alone in the house about midnight, when there was a knock at the door, and Silcox, thinking it was a customer, told the boy to open the door. On doing so he was seized by one man while the other pointed a revolver at Silcox and demanded his money. Silcox at first refused, but when threatened with death, said his money was in the till, and the robbers secured about \$200 and some notes. Silcox attempted to save his property, when one of the robbers seized a weight off the

counter and dealt him a blow on the head from which he dies next day. The boy recognizes one of the robbers as a young man named Wrighton, a resident of the village who had been concerned in some previous robberies, and he and a companion named Graham are arrested and held for trial.

30.—At the annual festival of the Scottish Corporation in London, the Marquis of Lorne presiding, Sir Chas. Tupper, Sir A. T. Galt, and Hon. D. A. Smith are present. In replying to the toast of "Our Visitors," Sir Chas. Tupper pays a warm tribute to the ability with which Lord Lorne filled the Governor-Generalship of Canada during his lordship's term of office.

31.—Mr. Edmund Wragge, late General Manager of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway, is presented with a handsome set of solid silver by the employee of the road. The presentation is made by Mr. Jas. Wilson.

—At a meeting of the Middlesex Law Assn., held in London, Ont., to enquire into certain charges preferred by Mr. E. T. Essey, Barrister, against Mr. E. J. Parke, the Police Magistrate, it is resolved that the members of this Assn. desire to express their approval of the manner in which Mr. Parke has conducted himself on the Bench since his appointment as Police Magistrate.

—At a largely-attended meeting of the St. John, N.B., Board of Trade, Mr. Arthur Everitt, on behalf of the Bd., presents Sheriff Jas. A. Harding, Presdt. of the Bd., with an address and a handsome silver tea service, consisting of a tray, suitably engraved, and 6 pieces.

—Mr. Wm. Beatty, a native of Montreal, and for many years foreman of the Toledo *Bee* newspaper, is elected a member of the Ohio State Legislature. Mr. Beattie had for 6 years previously been a member of the Toledo City Council, and was for 3 years President of that body.

—Mr. P. Landry, M.P., of Quebec, is created a Chevalier of St. Gregory the Great by His Holiness the Pope.

ADDENDA.

Jan.—Rev. F. X. Bossé, Prefect Apostolic of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is created by the Pope a supernumerary private Chamberlain to His Holiness.

June — Hon. C. J. Coursol, Q.C., M.P., is presented by the electors of Montreal East with a handsome silver-mounted rifle, specially manufactured in London for the occasion. The presentation is made, on behalf of the subscribers, by the Hon. L. O. Taillon, Q.C. M.P.P.

RECORD OF ACCIDENTAL DEATHS, SUICIDES, &c.—  
1883.

Date.	Name.	Place of Accident.	Cause of Death.
Jan.	1 Louise Hametin.....	Montreal.....	Explosion of a stove.
..	3 Mr. and Mrs. Arnold.....	near Frome, Ont.....	Railway accident.
..	" J. Overholt, 11.....	Dunnville ".....	Crushed by falling ice.
..	" J. Belleveau.....	near Rogersville, N. B.....	Railway accident.
..	6 John Dunn.....	Montreal.....	Choked to death while eating a piece of tough beef.
..	7 Charles Smith.....	Toronto.....	Drowned while skating.
..	" Daniel Robbins.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	Railway accident.
..	" E. Banbru, 11.....	Laprairie, P. Q.....	do
..	" J. Edward Monck.....	Detroit, Mich.....	Formerly residents of Chatham, Ont., commit suicide by taking morphine.
..	Mrs. Helen Monck.....		
..	" Samuel Miles.....	Toronto.....	Drowned while skating.
..	9 Eugenie Boivin.....	Montreal.....	Frozen to death.
..	11 W. Hanna, 17.....	Belleville, Ont.....	Brakeman, fell between cars.
..	" Thos. Maloney.....	Devil's Head, N. B.....	Suicide by hanging.
..	13 Mrs. J. Cunningham.....	Montreal.....	Killed by runaway horse.
..	" Mrs. W. Coupar.....	do.....	Fell down stairs.
..	" Arch. Forbes, Conductor.....	do.....	Fell from G.T.R. train.
..	14 Patrick Nulty.....	Rawdon, P. Q.....	Falling of roof of barn.
..	17 James Donaghy.....	Robertsville Mine, Ont.....	Mining Accident.
..	" Alfred Mead, 24.....	Orillia, Ont.....	Caught by machinery in motion.
..	" Alfred Savage.....	Montreal.....	Railway accident.
..	20 E. Townsend.....	Buffalo, N.Y.....	Suicide while insane.
..	21 Wm. Campbell.....	St. Thomas, Ont.....	Brakeman, Ry. accid't.
..	22 D. Mitchell.....	Paris, Ont.....	Caught in mill mach'y.
..	" J. Derochers.....	Levis, P. Q.....	Engineer, Ry. accident.
..	23 Johnson Newell, 11.....	Watford, Ont.....	Accidentally killed by his brother while chopping wood.
..	25 George Gosnel.....	Highgate, Ont.....	Killed by a falling tree.
..	" Austin Cowley.....	Salem, Ont.....	Mill accident.
..	" James McIntyre.....	Lindsay, Ont.....	do
..	27 Wm. Seybold, 34.....	Montreal.....	Suicides while insane.
..	29 James McDonald.....	Valleyfield, P. Q.....	Mill accident.
..	31 John Sutherland.....	Winnipeg.....	Effects exposure while lost 6 days in woods.
Feb.	1 John McMillan.....	Fort Walsh, N.W.T.....	Frozen while on their way from Maple Creek to a dance at F. Walsh
..	" J. R. Holt.....	do.....	
..	3 J. B. Turcot.....	Montreal.....	Railway accident.
..	" J. Paulin.....	Three Rivers, P. Q.....	Frozen to death.
..	" Mrs. Spence.....	Rockwood, Man.....	do
..	4 John May.....	Amherstburg, Ont.....	Drowned.
..	6 ——— Clark.....	Kenyon, Ont.....	Fireman, Ry. accident.
..	8 J. Sexsmith.....	Regina, N.W.T.....	Smothered by gas in well
..	11 J. Gould, 65.....	Paris, Ont.....	Railway accident.
..	12 J. Baker.....	Upton, Ont.....	do
..	" J. Jeffries.....	Young's Cove, N.B.....	Frozen.

Date.	Name.	Place of Accident.	Cause of Death.
.. 12	J. Hillson.....	Sackville, N.B.....	Railway accident.
.. 14	Chas. E. Freeman, 27....	Hamilton.....	Drowned.
Feb. 15	J. Dunham.....	do.....	Railway accident.
.. 15	Teddy Mason.....	Hamilton.....	Collision on Grand Tr'k
.. 15	Charles Douglass.....	do.....	Railway.
.. 15	Mrs. Hilda Teeman, 74..	near Flint, Mich.....	Accident on Chicago
.. 15	Thomas Pearl.....	do.....	and Grand Tr'k Ry.
.. 17	William Boughner.....	Galt, Ont.....	Factory accident.
.. 17	Max. Mattanen.....	Thunder Bay.....	Frozen.
.. 17	Gata Garsei.....		
.. 17	Lusteri Gelloriasgi.....		
.. 17	James McConnell.....		
.. 17	— Patten.....	Tp. Kaldar, Ont.....	Caving of a bank.
.. 17	— Wilson.....	Maccan, N.S.....	Smothered by a rush of "black damp" in a coal mine.
.. 17	— Burrowes.....	do.....	
.. 17	— Burrowes.....	do.....	
.. 17	— Burrowes.....	do.....	
.. 20	Karl Wheeland.....	Scot'and, Ont.....	Kicked by a horse.
.. 20	Albert Willche.....	Montreal.....	Suicides by hanging.
.. 20	Donald McLellan.....	Little Harbour, P.E.I.,	Frozen.
.. 23	J. McCabe.....	Brandon, Man.....	Railway accident.
.. 23	J. E. Mason.....	Montreal.....	Suicide with a razor.
.. 24	Charles Pelland.....	Hochelega, P.Q.....	Railway accident.
.. 24	Mrs Thomas Tozer.....	Ottawa.....	Burnt.
.. 24	Thomas Bond 12.....	Upper Rawdon, N.S.....	While playing with a towel-roller gets en- tangled in it somehow and breaks his neck.
.. 24	Mrs. Wm. Ray.....	Port Hope, Ont.....	Burnt by upsetting coal oil lamp.
.. 25	Wm. King.....	Marmora, Ont.....	Powder explosion.
.. 27	Frank Dulong.....	Yarmouth, N. S.....	Railway accident.
.. 28	Mrs. Wm. McNally.....	Canterbury, N.S.....	Sleigh struck by an en- gine while crossing railway track.
.. 28	Mrs. J. Brown.....		
Mar. 1	Albert Grant.....	Carleton Place, Ont.....	Railway accident.
.. 1	Benjamin Winfred.....	Brockville, Ont.....	Factory accident.
.. 1	Albert Grant.....	Carleton Place, Ont.....	Railway accident.
.. 1	P. Steinhoff.....	Otterville.....	Suicide.
.. 1	James Sexon.....	do.....	Burnt.
.. 5	Chas. Goven, 16.....	Norwich, Ont.....	Mill accident
.. 5	John Hay, 52.....	Galt.....	Suicide by drowning.
.. 5	Annie Cramer.....	St. Andrews, Man.....	Burnt.
.. 6	J. Lazier.....	St. Thomas, Ont.....	Railway accident.
.. 7	James Devereux.....	McKillop, ".....	Kicked by a horse.
.. 7	— Murphy.....	La Fortune, P.Q.....	Boiler explosion in a paper mill.
.. 7	— Mason.....	do.....	
.. 12	William Henderson, 14..	Toronto.....	Railway accident.
.. 13	Collin McMartin, 22....	Merrickville, Ont.....	Bursting of a circular saw.
.. 13	William Conway.....	St. John, N.B.....	Burnt in fire on schr. "Nellie."
.. 14	Adam Johnson, Jr.....	Mildmay, Ont.....	Mill accident.
.. 14	Thomas Dodman.....	Thamesville, Ont.....	Sleighing accident.
.. 14	Thos W. Downey.....	Lower Brighton, N.B.	Frozen.
.. 15	Alexander Allen.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	Asphyxiated by coal gas
.. 15	John Allen.....		
.. 15	Mrs. A. Allen.....		
.. 16	Mrs. James Arthur, Jr..	Hillier, Ont.....	Frozen.
.. 16	Patrick McPartland.....	Portland, Ont.....	do
.. 16	John Dunbar.....	Seikirk, Man.....	do
.. 16	Mrs. Darcey.....	Westbrook, Ont.....	Burnt.

Date.	Name.	Place of Accident.	Cause of Death,
.. 17	3 children of Narcisse	} St. Magloire, P.Q. {	Burnt.
.. "	Forgue, aged 6 yrs., 4 yrs., and 8 months.....		
.. 19	J. B. Savard.....	Quebec .....	Asphyxiated by foul air in a cellar.
.. "	Simon Johnston.....	L'Original, Ont. ....	Mill accident.
.. 21	Honore Labre.....	Casselman, " .....	Leg accidentally cut by step brother, Alex- ander Villeneuve.
.. "	Frank Jones.....	Gaspereaux, N.B.....	Brakesman, Ry. acc'dt.
.. 24	Isaac Kenny.....	Halifax .....	Drowned.
.. "	Peter Hall.....	Pictou, Ont. ....	Mill accident.
.. 26	Mrs. Davis, 86.....	Kingston, Ont. ....	Burnt.
.. "	— Parker, 12.....	Hamilton .....	Accidentally shot by a companion named Jerry Hennessey.
.. 27	James Leway.....	near Kingston.....	Killed by a falling tree.
.. "	J. Thompson .....	do .....	do
April 2	N. H. Buchanan.....	Brockville.....	Suicide by drowning.
.. "	J. Carter .....	London, Ont. ....	Drowned.
.. "	Wm. Hopkins .....	Belleville, Ont. ....	Brakesman, Ry. acc'dt.
.. "	J. B. Langevin.....	Quebec .....	Sleighing accident.
.. 3	Daniel Scram.....	Wellandport, Ont.....	Suicide.
.. 4	J. Dame, 4.....	Belleville, " .....	Drowned in a well.
.. "	Willie Hustand, 7.....	Port Rowan, " .....	Killed by a log rolling on him
.. "	William McCann.....	Toronto.....	Railway accident.
.. "	Alfred Grey.....	Brockville, Ont. ....	Cuts his throat with a razor.
.. 6	Mrs. Murray .....	London, " .....	Frozen.
.. "	John Steeves, 20.....	Lower Covedale, N.B.	Suicide by hanging.
.. "	Frank Corley .....	Tisdale, Man. ....	Sawmill accident.
.. "	Philip Brown.....	Cow Bay, N.S.....	Suicide by drowning.
.. "	Mrs. Peter Wilson.....	Bradshaw, Ont. ....	Accidental drowning.
.. "	— Robinson.....	Niverville, Man. ....	Engineer, Ry. collision.
.. 8	Matthew Allen.....	Kingston, Ont. ....	Suicides while insane.
.. "	Mrs. A. R. Hawse.....	Victoria, B.C.....	Burnt to death.
.. 12	Wm. Osterhout.....	Belleville, Ont. ....	Railway accident.
.. 13	Miss M. Armstrong, 19.....	Guelph, " .....	Drowned in a cellar.
.. "	Benj. Anderson.....	Rothsay, " .....	Killed by a falling tree.
.. 16	Mrs. Laura Allen.....	Belleville, " .....	Suicide by shooting.
.. "	Mitchell Caffrey, 17.....	Thorold, " .....	Accidentally shot by Edward McIntosh.
.. 20	Geo. C. Rogers.....	Peterboro " .....	Drowned.
.. "	Robert Soady.....	Forest " .....	Railway accident.
.. 21	John Andersen.....	Montreal.....	Smothered in a refinery.
.. "	J. Dion.....	Quebec .....	Suicide by hanging.
.. 22	Owen Jones.....	Kingsbury, P.Q.....	Drowned.
.. 25	Charles Rigney.....	Hagersville, Ont. ....	B'ggagem'n, Ry. acc'dt.
.. 25	Florence Myles, 28.....	Peterboro', Ont.....	Suicide by poison.
.. "	Stewart Heaton.....	Trenton, Ont.....	Sawmill accident.
.. "	Mrs. Cornwall.....	Byron, Ont. ....	Suicide by hanging.
.. "	J. Simard, 5.....	Montreal.....	Scalded to death.
.. 27	Thomas Evans.....	Hamilton.....	Fell from telegraph pole
.. 30	James A. Calder.....	Stellarton, N.S.....	Breakman, Ry. acc'dt.
.. "	Mrs. G. A. Drummond.....	Burlington, Ont.....	Railway accident.
May 2	James Wright.....	Stratford, Ont. ....	Suicide by shooting.
.. 3	John McCarthy.....	do .....	Railway accident.
.. 4	James Mansfield.....	Paisley, Ont. ....	Killed by a falling tree.
.. "	Frank Kirwan.....	Montreal.....	Brakeman, Ry. acc'dt.
.. "	John C. Anderson.....	Hamilton, Ont. ....	Suicides with a knife.
.. 5	Patrick Teevins.....	Lindsay, Ont.....	Drowned.

Date.	Name.	Place of Accident.	Cause of Death.
.. 10	Daniel McIntyre .....	Woodstock, Ont. ....	Factory accident.
..	" Elmore Bruneau .....	Oxford, P. Q. ....	Mining accident.
..	" Samuel Lennox .....	Harriston, Ont. ....	Burned in his dwelling.
..	" Chas. McAllister .....	Uptergrove, Ont. ....	Railway accident.
.. 11	David Ruddell .....	Georgetown, Ont. ....	do
..	" John Traeler .....	Louisville, Ont. ....	Drowned.
.. 14	T. C. Cote, 14 .....	Quebec .....	Asphyxiated in a well.
..	" Mrs. M. McLeod and son .....	Bracebridge, Ont. ....	Burnt in dwelling.
..	" Katie Turner, 12 .....	Julia Bay, Manitoulin Island .....	Accidentally shot by James Smith, 15.
..	" James Grant .....	Metcalfe Village, Ont. ....	Mill accident.
.. 15	Ira Smith .....	near Hamilton .....	Suicide by hanging.
.. 17	W. Curran .....	Hagersville, Ont. ....	Brakeman, Ry. accid't.
..	" Isaac Winegard .....	Chesterville, Ont. ....	Suicide by shooting.
.. 19	James H. Hoover .....	Aylmer, Ont. ....	Explosion of a soda water machine.
..	" Wm. Gilmour .....	Uphill, Ont. ....	Struck by lightning.
.. 22	Charles King .....	Montreal .....	Drowned.
..	" Wm. Grady .....	St. Helen's, Ont. ....	Suicide by hanging.
..	" Mrs. Wm. Faulds .....	St. Catharines, Ont. ....	Cuts her throat with a knife.
..	" Capt. Mitchell .....	Michipicoten Id., Ont. ....	Falls down shaft of a mine.
..	" Robert Sykes .....	Kingston, Ont. ....	Drowned.
..	" Joseph Vanwart .....	Woodstock, Ont. ....	Railway accident.
.. 23	Wm. Lavalley .....	Hamilton, Ont. ....	do
..	" J. Duffy .....	Kingston, Ont. ....	Drowned in a well.
..	" James Ward, 6 .....	London, Ont. ....	Drowned.
.. 24	Mrs. D. G. Robertson .....	Georgetown, Ont. ....	Railway accident.
..	" Alex. Anderson .....	Chesley, Ont. ....	Drowned.
.. 28	Philip Bourgeois, 7 .....	Beleville, Ont. ....	do
..	" J. McKenzie .....	Isaac's Harbour, N.S. ....	Mine accident.
.. 31	— Blaine .....	Glencoe, Ont. ....	Railway accident.
..	" Henry Stratford .....	Lake St. Clair .....	Drowned.
..	" Nelson Garrison .....	Pictou, N.S. ....	do
June 2	Richard Stewart .....	Gosfield, Ont. ....	Boiler explosion.
..	" J. Shaw .....	Amabel, Ont. ....	Mill accident.
.. 4	Thos. Henderson, 3 .....	Galt, Ont. ....	Drowned.
.. 7	John Lahey .....	Hamilton, Ont. ....	Railway accident.
..	" Jesse Bowron .....	near London, Ont. ....	Suicide by hanging.
..	" E. Pickard, 6 .....	Bronte, Ont. ....	Drowned.
..	" — Cowick, 60 .....	Bell's Corners, Ont. ....	Railway accident.
..	" Silvester Cronan .....	Chatham, Ont. ....	do
.. 8	John Davis .....	do .....	Found drowned.
..	" John Kempf .....	Berlin, Ont. ....	Drowned.
..	" Antoine Hoyer .....	East Templeton, P. Q. ....	Mine accident.
..	" Robert Parker .....	New Hamburg, Ont. ....	Drowned.
.. 11	Geo. Gordon .....	near Listowell, Ont. ....	Bitten by a hog.
..	" Saml. Silverwood .....	Huntsville, Ont. ....	Drowned.
..	" Robert Kelly, 9 .....	Pikeville, Ont. ....	do
..	" Willie Saunders .....	London, Ont. ....	Crushed by a pile of boards.
..	" Chas. Thornton .....	Georgetown, Ont. ....	Railway accident.
.. 13	Alex. Belanger .....	Quebec .....	Drowned.
..	" D. Belding, boy .....	Asagancee, N.B. ....	Eaten by a bear.
.. 14	Sydney Hall, 19 .....	Galt, Ont. ....	Drowned.
..	" Charles Backus, 34 .....	Winnipeg, Man. ....	Smother'd by potato bag.
..	" Arnold Wilkins .....	Montreal .....	Suicide by shooting.
.. 16	Maud Black .....	Coquitlam River, B.C. ....	Drowned.
.. 18	— White .....	Hastings, Ont. ....	do
.. 20	Mrs. Riley Clark .....	Warkworth, Ont. ....	Accidental poisoning.

Date.	Name.	Place of Accident.	Cause of Death.
.. 20	Mrs. Kessler.....	Campbellford, Ont....	Fall from a buggy.
.. "	Henry Neville.....	Kingston, Ont.....	Struck by a breaking hawser.
.. "	John Avery, 18 .....	Lake Erie .....	Drowned.
.. 21	Joseph Marois, 24 .....	Quebec .....	Railway accident.
.. "	James Duffy.....	Toronto .....	Drowned.
.. 27	Mather Martindale.....	Near Windsor, Ont. .	Railway accident.
.. 28	Frank Wilson .....	Hamilton, Ont. ....	Suicide by drowning.
.. 29	Alphonse Defrayne .....	Lyn, Ont. ....	Railway accident.
.. "	George Seale .....	Winnipeg, Man.....	Gunpowder explosion.
July 2	R. J. Stanley .....	Toronto .....	Drowned.
.. "	J. Leppard .....	do .....	do
.. "	James M. Kerr .....	do .....	do
.. 3	Wm. Elmsley .....	Belleville .....	do
.. 5	W. Thompson .....	Toronto .....	do
.. 6	Patrick Connors .....	Peterboro', Ont. ....	Railway accident.
.. "	Michael Wheeley .....	Bearbrook, Ont. ....	Drowned.
.. "	— Beaudreau.....	Hull, P.Q. ....	do
.. "	Maggie McLeod .....	Near Appleton, Ont..	Railway accident.
.. "	Antoine Lepage .....	Montreal .....	do
.. 7	— Cochrane .....	Near Beamsville, Ont.	Fireman } Railway Engineer } accident.
.. "	— Devaney .....	do do .....	Railway accident.
.. 10	Willie Secord, 7 .....	Walkerville, Ont. ....	Drowned.
.. 11	Mrs. Smith .....	Marmora, Ont.....	do
.. "	Mrs. Cordick .....	do .....	do
.. 12	John Carson .....	Kingston, Ont. ....	Railway accident.
.. "	— Stewart, 37 .....	Wingham, Ont. ....	do
.. 13	Peter Rainville .....	Parham Station, Ont. .	Thrown from a buggy.
.. 14	Wm. Joseph Tyler.....	Brooklyn, Ont.....	Suicide by poison.
.. 15	Jas. Buchanan .....	Brantford, Ont. ....	Drowned.
.. 16	Miss Hattie Arkell.....	Port Stanley, Ont. .	do
.. "	Miss Bessie Morley .....	do .....	do
.. "	Moses Gill, 17 .....	Kemptville, Ont. ....	Mill accident.
.. "	John Perter .....	Port Stanley, Ont. ....	Railway accident.
.. "	Felix McKenna .....	Marysville, N.B. ....	Drowned.
.. 17	Chas. Horne, 12 .....	Windsor, Ont. ....	do
.. 18	— Hanlan .....	Deux Rivières, Ont. .	Railway accident.
.. 20	C. Clifford.....	Kingston, Ont. ....	Suicide by cutting his throat.
.. 22	W. C. Campbell .....	Montreal .....	Drowned.
.. 23	R. B. Mowat .....	N. W. Ter .....	Struck by lightning.
.. 25	Samuel Ayers, 4 .....	Toronto .....	Drowned in a cistern.
.. 26	— Murphy .....	Near Melbourne, Man.	Engineer, } Railway Fireman, } accident.
.. "	— Campbell .....	do do .....	Drowned.
.. 27	Laura Mendon .....	Toronto .....	Suicide by hanging.
.. 28	Peter Dunn .....	St. Thomas, Ont.....	Suicide by drowning.
.. "	W. F. Bickbene .....	Montreal .....	Drowned.
.. 31	Robert Dennis.....	Chatham, Ont. ....	do
.. "	— Delorme .....	Hamilton, Ont. ....	do
Aug. 1	John Marceau .....	Wanbaushene, Ont....	do
.. 2	Hanford Sharp .....	St. John, N.B.....	Fireman, R'y accident.
.. "	Alex. McFlashan .....	St. Thomas, Ont.....	Railway accident.
.. 3	D. McInnes .....	Barrie, Ont. ....	Drowned.
.. "	S. Allan .....	do .....	do
.. 6	Thos. Heathley.....	Guelph, Ont.....	Crushed by a caving bank.
.. "	Ira Nelles .....	St. Claire Junct., Ont..	Stick of timber falls on him.
.. "	Joseph Saul .....	Picton, Ont.....	Drowned.
.. 7	R. C. Worth .....	Toronto .....	do
.. "	Geo. H. Borlase .....	Sherbrooke, P.Q. ....	Suicide by drowning.

Date.	Name.	Place of Accident.	Cause of Death.
8	Emile Paradis, 20	Yamaska, P.Q.	Drowned.
9	Eugene Paradis, 18	do	do
9	R. Caldwell	St. Williams, Ont.	Boiler explosion.
10	Levi Howick	do	do
10	— Murray	Montreal	Railway accident.
13	Jacob Webber	Harriston, Ont.	Waggon accident.
13	D. McGregor	Kincardine, Ont.	Cuts his throat.
15	John Reynolds	Dundas, Ont.	Brakeman, R'y accident.
17	W. H. Cummins	Lorette, P.Q.	Drowned.
17	Thos. Richardson	Harrisburg, Ont.	Railway accident.
17	Mary E. Cousins, 17	Chatham, Ont.	Suicide by poison.
17	Mrs. Jane Freer	Burlington, Ont.	Railway accident.
18	Henry Ferguson	Ethel, Ont.	Drowned.
18	Frank Baldwin	Romney, Ont.	do
18	Joseph Derby	Hanover, Ont.	Waggon accident.
21	John Wood, 30	Simcoe, Ont.	Suicide by hanging.
22	Robert Little	Shelburne, Ont.	Struck by lightning.
22	Emile Ouellette	Montreal	Drowned.
22	Clara Holmes, 15	Port Carling, Ont.	Drowned.
22	— Henshaw	Near Ottawa	Struck by lightning.
22	— Lighton	Near Primrose, Ont.	do do
22	Bella Thompson, 16	Near Maxwell, Ont.	do do
22	James Early	Etabicoke, Ont.	do do
23	J. Dean, 12	Waterford, Ont.	Drowned.
23	May V. Thomas	Whitby, Ont.	Railway accident.
23	Jas. McMonagle, 8	Brantford, Ont.	Drowned.
25	Jos. Cameron	Winnipeg, Man.	do
26	Miss Mary Clark	Kingston, Ont.	do
26	D. McLachlin, 14	Middlemiss, Ont.	do
26	Mrs. Gallagher	Clinton, Ont.	do
27	W. J. A. Johnston	Midland, Ont.	Factory accident.
27	George Britton	Gananoque, Ont.	Struck by a derrick.
30	Ruth Varmer, 25	Belleville, Ont.	Waggon accident.
30	Alex. Smith, 4	Belleville, Ont.	Falls from a horse.
30	George Smith	Niagara, Ont.	Railway accident.
Sept. 1	John Lurch	Windsor, Ont.	do
3	R. B. Keighley	London, Ont.	Suicide, cuts his throat.
4	Richard Kelly	St. Thomas, Ont.	Railway accident.
7	M. Villeveuve, 3	Quebec	Scalded with boiling tea
7	— Sylvia	Kingston, Ont.	Drowned.
7	— McCourt	Kingston, Ont.	do
7	John Cahill	Port Dalhousie, Ont.	do
10	Alex. Venables	Chatham, Ont.	do
14	W. Waite	St. Thomas, Ont.	House falls on him.
15	A. Carmichael	Bowmanville, Ont.	Crushed by lumber.
16	Mrs. Baldrow	London, Ont.	Railway accident.
17	— Meach	Chelsea, P.Q.	Drowned.
17	— Meach	Chelsea, P.Q.	do
18	Felix McCourt	Kingston, Ont.	do
19	J. D. McKenzie, 54	Galt, Ont.	Smothered in a bran hopper.
22	Thomas Paddon	Kingsmill, Ont.	Railway accident.
25	— Davidson	Dumfries, Ont.	do
28	M. Ryan	Kingston, Ont.	Drowned.
30	M. Kennedy, 10	Kingston, Ont.	Thrown from a waggon.
30	Unknown	Port Colborne, Ont.	Drowned.
Oct. 1	James Webster	Hamilton, Ont.	Suicide by shooting.
1	Unknown	Stevensville, Ont.	Railway accident.
5	— Darvill	Glencoe, Ont.	do
9	John Johnson	Toronto	do
10	Corp. Hunter, 'A' Bat'y.	Quebec	Killed while shifting ordnance.

Date.	Name.	Place of Accident.	Cause of Death.
..	11 Geo. Cumberlidge.....	London, Ont.....	Railway accident.
..	" Chas. Spigley.....	Barrie, Ont.....	do
..	13 Ed. Harris.....	Windsor, Ont.....	Drowned.
..	15 N. Gideon.....	St. Lambert, P.Q.....	Railway accident.
..	" P. Horrigan.....	Port Hope, Ont.....	Suicide by drowning.
..	16 John Nicol.....	St. Thomas, Ont.....	Drowned.
..	" — Woods.....	St. Thomas, Ont.....	do
..	18 — O'Connor.....	Drayton, Ont.....	Railway accident.
..	19 Unknown tramp.....	Kingston, Ont.....	Burnt in a barn.
..	" Madame Lafontaine.....	St. Jerome, P.Q.....	Kicked by a colt.
..	20 Herman Putman.....	Inwood, Ont.....	Railway accident.
..	21 John Riddle.....	Stoney Creek, Ont.....	Suicide with a razor.
..	24 John McCann.....	Homer, Ont.....	Suicide with a shot gun.
..	25 W. Leavitz.....	St. Thomas, Ont.....	Cramps a walking stick down his throat while insane.
..	26 David Knight.....	Yarmouth Centre, Ont.....	Wagon accident.
..	" — Anderson.....	Ridgetown, Ont.....	Drowned.
..	29 Frank Simpson, 8.....	Cornwall, Ont.....	Wagon accident.
..	" Thos. Howe.....	Windsor, Ont.....	Railway accident.
..	30 W. McIntosh.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	Choked by piece of beef
..	" D. Frank, 3.....	St. Thomas, Ont.....	Drowned in a barrel of water.
Nov.	1 W. McCollum, 55.....	Kingston, Ont.....	Drowned.
..	2 John Smith.....	Tilsburg, Ont.....	Stumping machine falls on him.
..	" Wm. Lowry.....	Midland, Ont.....	Mill accident.
..	" John Barnes.....	Dutton, Ont.....	Railway accident.
..	3 Thos. Harkley.....	Midland, Ont.....	Drowned.
..	" Arthur Tomlinson.....	near Peterboro'.....	Accidentally shot by D. Philips.
..	6 Nulter Gray, 39.....	Peterboro'.....	Railway accident.
..	7 Thos. Lougheed.....	Clarksburg, Ont.....	Killed by falling build'g
..	8 Wm. Fagan.....	St. George, Ont.....	Suicide with a razor.
..	11 John Knapman.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	Fall from a building.
..	" Alex. Macdonald.....	Guelph, Ont.....	Drowned.
..	" J. C. Brown.....	Kingville, Ont.....	Accidently sh'ts him'sf.
..	12 James Cronan.....	St. John, N. B.....	Railway accident.
..	" Amedes Caron.....	Quebec.....	Drowned.
..	14 — Tetrault, wife, 2 ch'd'n	Mitchell's Bay.....	do
..	" H. Murray.....	Murray's Corner, N.S.....	Scalded to death.
..	" — Brilliant.....	Quebec.....	Railway accident.
..	" Thos. Hall.....	Tweed, Ont.....	Exposure.
..	15 John Marshall.....	Vittoria, Ont.....	Wagon accident.
..	" Dr. McIlhargy.....	Lucan, Ont.....	Overdose morphine.
..	17 Jas. McGaw.....	Near Hamilton, Ont.....	Falling tree.
..	19 James Moore, 14.....	Madoc, Ont.....	Accidentally shot.
..	" Wm. Johnson.....	Onondaga, Ont.....	Frozen.
..	20 — Clapham.....	Kingston, Ont.....	Railway Accident.
..	21 Thos. Christopher.....	Holland Landing, Ont.....	do
..	24 John Kelly.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	do
..	26 John Allan.....	Drumbo, Ont.....	Crushed by a barn door.
..	27 Andrew Moffat, 83.....	Near Waubuno, Ont.....	Kicked by a horse.
..	29 J. H. Rumohr.....	Edgar Station, Ont.....	Falling tree.
Dec.	1 Con. Regan.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	Railway accident.
..	" W. H. Freer.....	do.....	do
..	" Mr. Jno. Kleiser.....	Berlin, Ont.....	Suicide by hanging.
..	" Geo. Scott.....	Guelph, Ont.....	Wagon accident.
..	" Alex. Spaulding.....	Near Watford, Ont.....	do
..	5 Arthur Beirns.....	Hawtree, Ont.....	Railway accident.
..	" T. W. Bradbur.....	Deseronto, Ont.....	Drowned while skating

Date.	Name.	Place of Accident.	Cause of Death.
.. 6	Henry Banderett.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	Suicide by poison.
.. "	Jean Louis Duval, 70.....	Montreal.....	Killed by a bull.
.. "	Isaac Wilson.....	Near Park Hill, Ont.....	Waggon accident.
.. 7	Henry Warford.....	} St. John, Nfd.....	Drowned by capsizing of a skiff while crossing north-west arm of Notre Dame Bay to Little Bay.
.. "	Sara Warford.....		
.. "	Mathias Warford.....		
.. "	George Warford.....		
.. "	Amelia Warford.....		
.. 10	Trevelyan Ridout.....	Toronto.....	Suicide by shooting.
.. 11	John Costello.....	do.....	Railway accident.
.. "	Abner Lloyd.....	White Rose, Ont.....	Accident'ly sh'ts hims'f.
.. "	Joseph Mitchell.....	Bedford Mills, Ont.....	Accidentally shot by Jas. Antoine.
.. 12	Sarah Tempest, 5.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	Accidentally given carbolic acid instead of cough mixture.
.. 16	E. R. O'Connor.....	Halifax, N.S.....	Burnt.
.. 17	— Garrott.....	Ingersoll, Ont.....	Frozen.
.. "	Malcolm Duffey.....	Collingwood, Ont.....	Waggon accident.
.. "	— Robbins.....	Markham, Ont.....	Suicide by shooting.
.. 24	Alex. Wardrope, 19.....	Guelph, Ont.....	Accidentally shot.
.. 26	Isaac Powley.....	Cataraqui, Ont.....	Railway accident.
.. 28	John Kennedy.....	Rawdon, Ont.....	Suicide by poison.
.. "	Geo. Wheeler.....	Canifton, Ont.....	Suicide by drowning.
.. 29	Unknown Indian.....	Watford, Ont.....	Railway accident.
.. "	Mary Walsh.....	Kilroy, Ont.....	Frozen.
.. "	— Martel.....	Beauport Asylum, P.Q.	Killed by a fellow lunatic named Gouin.
.. 31	Robert Lee.....	Kingston, Ont.....	Drowned.
.. "	Francois Morrisette.....	Quebec.....	Frozen.
.. "	Patrick Garrity.....	Toronto.....	Railway accident.

## FIRES—1883.

Date.	Name.	Place.	Property Destroyed.	Loss.*	Insurance.*
Jany.	2 W. G. & J. C. Hay	Listowel, Ont.	Gas works	6,000	2,500
..	3 Barber & Co.	Merriton, Ont.	Knitting factory	18,000	Partial.
..	4 L. Duhamel	Ottawa	Slaughter house, &c.	8,000	500
..	" Montreal Rolling Mills	Montreal	Mills damaged	30,000	10,000
..	" Wheeler Bros.	Stouffville, Ont.	Flour mill	7,000	5,000
..	13 Thompson Bros.	Ottawa	Planing mill	20,000	12,500
..	" Midland R.R. Co.	Uxbridge, Ont.	Round house and four engines	50,000	Partial.
..	16 J. & J. Taylor	Toronto	Safe factory	40,000	25,000
..	18 Owen Demers and others	Cote St. Antoine, P.Q.	Grocery, &c.	10,000	Partial.
..	23 Presbyterian Church	Durham, N.S.	Cigar factory	25,000	14,300
..	" J. Kelly	London, Ont.	Woollen mill	8,000	8,000
..	28 " Peters	Hastings, Ont.	Cotton factory	60,000	Fully.
..	" Foulds	do	Iron foundry	70,000	16,000
Febv.	1 City Coffee and Spice Mills	Montreal	Boot and shoe factory	7,000	None.
..	3 Rogers & King	do	Storehouse and 35,000 bus. malt	28,000	19,500
..	4 Keefer Bros.	Toronto	Freight sheds and contents	20,000	15,000
..	8 Thos. Davies & Co.	Hemmingford, P.Q.	Royal Opera House	70,000	None
..	" Grand Trunk R.R.	Toronto	Intercolonial Railway offices	30,000	12,000
..	10 Dominion Government	Moncton, N.B.	Furniture store, etc.	202,000	166,000
..	18 Noble & Follis and others	Emerson, Man.	Stores, etc.	100,000	36,000
..	20 D. Masson & Co. and others	Montreal	Round House	15,000	Fully.
..	24 Roman Catholic church	Riviere du Loup, P.Q.	Card room of Wedding Mill	10,000	Fully.
..	25 Canada Southern R.R. Co.	Amherstburg, Ont.	Picture-frame factory	9,500	6,500
..	28 Ontario Cotton Mills	Hamilton	Tinsmith	2,000	2,000
Mar.	1 Cobban & Co.	Toronto	Two dwellings, fourteen stores and warehouses	20,000	500
..	" J. D. Wethers and others	Otterville, Ont.	Grocers	20,000	14,000
..	9 Taylor's Carriage Works	Gananoque, Ont.	Building	10,000	8,000
..	14 L. W. Drew and others	Liverpool, N.S.			
..	17 Gingras & Langlois	Quebec			
..	" Hon. Jos. Deblouis	do			

## FIRES—1883.

Date.	Name.	Place.	Property Destroyed.	Loss.*	Insurance.*
Mar.	" Messrs. Capels .....	St. John, P. Q.	Tile factory .....	20,000	Partial.
23	Reformed Episcopal Church. ....	Hamilton	Sewing machine factory .....	100,000	90,000
24	Williams Sewing Mach. Co. ....	Montreal	Cotton factory damaged .....	3,000	Fully.
26	Stormont Cotton Co. ....	Cornwall, Ont.	Deaf and Dumb Asylum .....	5,000	1,500
"	" .....	Hawthorn Hill, N. B.	Storehouse damaged .....	5,000	Fully.
April 6	Adam Hope & Co. ....	Hamilton	Brass foundry .....	5,000	4,000
"	" W. W. Park .....	Toronto	Stock .....	3,500	1,500
"	" Waterloo Yeast Co. ....	do	Foundry .....	10,000	7,000
14	" Shantz .....	Preston, Ont.	Machine shop and other stores .....	50,000	30,000
15	John White and others. ....	Owen Sound, Ont.	General store, grocery, &c. ....	75,000	30,000
16	P. J. Miller and others. ....	Pembroke, Ont.	Stores, etc. ....	25,000	None.
17	Hanlan's Stave Mill. ....	Essex Centre, Ont.	Parliament Buildings. ....	33,200	23,750
"	" John Barclay and others. ....	Oakville, Ont.	Stores, etc. ....	250,000	76,000
19	Quebec Government. ....	Quebec	Stores, etc. ....	89,000	79,000
22	Chas. Alexander and others. ....	Montreal	Queen's Theatre .....	3,000	2,000
23	J. J. Welch .....	Toronto	Stores, etc. ....	6,000	None.
"	" T. C. Mutherson. ....	Mitchel, Ont.	Sash and door factory .....	5,000	Fully.
"	" J. Peterman .....	Collingwood, Ont.	Abattoir Hotel .....	5,000	Partial.
25	" .....	St. Henri, P. Q.	Bakery .....	5,000	Partial.
26	James Rodgers .....	Waterdown, Ont.	Store .....	20,000	Partial.
"	" Eager .....	do	Stores, etc. ....	8,000	1,000
"	" Mr. Keene and others. ....	Digby, N. S.	Furniture factory .....	17,000	8,000
May 2	Tomie McMartin. ....	Ridgeway, Ont.	Stables .....	14,000	None.
12	Toronto Street RR. Co. ....	Toronto	Immigrant sheds .....	74,000	None.
13	Dominion Govt. ....	Qu'Appelle, N. W. T.	Railway station, etc. ....	107,800	33,950
"	" Canadian Pacific Ry. and others. ....	do	Stores, etc. ....	10,000	Partial.
14	M. E. Land and others. ....	Leamington, Ont.	Sash factory .....	5,000	1,500
"	" Thos. McNea .....	Markdale, Ont.	House and furniture .....	9,000	.....
15	Mrs. Pattee .....	Hawkesbury, Ont.	Building .....	12,000	.....
19	W. McMichael .....	Waterford, Ont.	Dwellings, etc. ....	.....	.....
"	" John Reed and others. ....	St. Brigid, P. Q.	.....	.....	.....

21	R. W. Cowan	Montreal	Hat store, damaged	7,000	Fully.
"	"Grand Trunk Railway	Lisgar, P. Q.	Woodshed, 2,000 cords wood, etc.	10,000	"
"	"Methodist Church	Stanstead, P. Q.		15,000	14,000
"	"James Austin and others	Ingersoll, Ont.	Buildings, etc.	11,500	7,000
"	"26 Market Company and others	Uxbridge, Ont.	Buildings, stores	37,700	14,800
"	"Timmings & Gorman	Mattawa, Ont.	adStores & contents	6,000	2,000
May	"Willing & Williamson	Toronto	Bookseller, damage	5,000	Fully.
"	"George Johnson	Peterlaw, Ont.	Saw Mill	4,000	None.
June	"7 Schurman Hotel, etc.	Point du Chene, N. B.	Hotel, dwelling and store		
"	"14 Coaticooke Knitting Co.	Coaticooke, P. Q.	Factory	98,750	25,000
"	"A. McWilliams and others	Stirling, Ont.	Stores, etc. and stock	5,000	2,300
"	"15 American House	St. John, N. B.	Hotel	5,000	None
"	"23 Grand Trunk R.R. Co.	Richmond, Que.	Station	25,000	12,000
July	"6 Imperial Oil Co.	London, Ont.	Damage	23,500	8,500
"	"15 John Bradbury and others	Stayner, Ont.	Buildings, etc.	15,000	9,800
"	"20 W. E. Welding	Brantford, Ont.	Stoneware factory	13,000	8,600
"	"25 J. W. Hughes and others	Schomberg, Ont.	Store and dwelling	6,500	Partial
"	"31 J. E. Booth	Orangeville, Ont.	Stable and trotting horses	4,000	3,000
Aug.	"6 Latviere & Son	St. Hyacinthe, P. Q.	Carriage factory	9,000	4,000
"	"J. Laporte	do	Furniture store	100,000	75,000
"	"8 Gilmour & Co.	Hull, P. Q.	Sawmill	1,500	800
"	"S. Welton	Springfield, Ont.	Store and dwelling	10,000	8,400
"	"A. J. Hattes & Co.	Paris, Ont.	Button factory	100,000	
"	"10 British Can. Lumber Co.	Midland, Ont.	Mill and contents	5,360	2,100
"	"W. Osborne and others	Stratford, Ont.	Dwelling, etc.	60,350	8,250
"	"11 F. A. Campbell and others	Shelburne, Ont.	Stores, etc.	4,900	3,800
"	"12 H. Manley and others	Meaford, Ont.	Stores, etc.	8,000	16,400
"	"Masonic Hall, &c.	Chatham, Ont.	Dwellings, etc.	9,600	3,700
"	"16 Coulson House, &c.	Owen Sound	Hotel damaged	75,000	30,000
"	"Wright & Peyton and others	Peterboro' Ont.	Pump factory, etc.		
"	"17 Turner & Co., and others	Hamilton	Str. <i>Glenfinlas</i>	40,000	70,000
"	"20 Rainy Lake Lumber Co.	Rat Portage	Sawmill, etc.	12,000	8,000
"	"Grand Trunk Railway	Point Edward, Ont.	Ferry boat <i>Beatrice</i>	15,000	8,000
"	"27 Lyman Sons & Co.	Montreal	Drug factory		None.
"	"28 J. W. Morrison and others	Aylmer, Ont.	Carriage shops		
"	"31 W. F. Vanstone	Brussels, Ont.	Flour and saw mill		
Sept.	"4 McBurney & McCall	St. Williams, Ont.	Factory	15,000	

\* Amount of Losses and Insurance taken from Newspapers.

## FIRES—1883.

Date.	Name.	Place.	Property Destroyed.	Loss*	Insurance.*
Sept.	7 Kerr & Cook	Meaford, Ont.	Flour and grist mill.	12,000	7,000
..	8 — Goodfellow	Aylmer, Ont.	do	9,000	4,000
..	.. "Wm. Mallett.	Dundas, Ont.	Hotel damaged.	5,000	3,000
..	.. "Canadian Screw Co.	do	Storehouse damaged.	25,000	9,000
..	18 A. Pocock	Woodstock, Ont.	Planing mill.	10,000	10,000
..	19 H. Rennicks and others.	Toronto	Stores, etc.	12,400	10,750
..	.. "Hopkins & Montgomery and others.	Peterboro', Ont.	Livery stable, etc.	7,000	Fully.
..	24 T. J. Claxton	Montreal.	Dry goods, damaged.	15,000	Fully.
..	27 Benson Bros.	New Liverpool, P.Q.	Lumber piles	5,000	Fully.
Oct.	1 Laidlaw & Co.	New Westminster, B.C.	Fish canning factory	75,000	50,000
..	4 Kent Mills	Chatham, Ont.	..	50,000	30,000
..	6 W. Clendenning	Montreal.	Residence damaged.	6,000	Fully.
..	.. "F. & J. Briggs	Stayner, Ont.	Woollen mills.	6,000	None.
..	8 Shortreed Bros.	Craighurst, Ont.	Lumber yard.	6,000	None.
..	9 — Mooney	Montreal	Nail factory, damage	10,000	Fully.
..	19 Jas. O'Neil and others.	St. George, N.B.	General store, etc.	15,000	1,300
..	22 J. McDougall	Montreal	Grain and flour warehouse.	40,000	Fully.
..	24 J. D. Trenaman	Greenmore, Ont.	Foundry	4,000	800
..	.. "A. Mitchell.	Mitchell, Ont.	Slave factory	7,000	2,000
..	25 W. Marshall	Near Hamilton.	Barns and contents	4,000	2,500
..	30 Hon. H. J. Daggett.	Oswego, N.Y.	Str. City of Toronto, burnt at Port Dalhousie, Ont.	30,000	Partial.
..	5 — Walker	Walkerville, Ont.	Cattle sheds, hay, coal and 400 fat cattle.	50,000	Fully.
..	6 H. Dennis and others	Brussels, Ont.	Shops, etc.	19,700	11,850
..	.. "F. R. Balls.	Hawtrex, Ont.	Sawmill	15,000	.....
..	13 Railway Supply Mfg. Co.	Toronto	Store.	10,000	Fully.
..	.. "D. Brook	Brantford, Ont.	Building	5,000	4,000
..	19 Mrs. D. Larin	Montreal	Ladies underclothing	8,000	.....
..	20 Ontario Government	Toronto	Workshop of Central Prison.	20,000	Fully.
..	.. "C. T. Brandon & Co.	do	Wooden manufactory, Central Prison.	20,000	Fully.

..	24 David Spence .....	Guelph .....	Flour mill .....	60,000	42,000
..	"A. McNeil .....	Napanee .....	Campbell House .....		17,750
..	"Elliot & Co. ....	Toronto .....	Warehouse damaged .....		83,500
..	25 J. Ruddy and others .....	Port Perry, Ont. ....	Port Perry Hotel, etc. ....	90,600	45,700
..	"A. Herschey and others .....	Ridgeway, Ont. ....	Machine shops, etc. ....	7,300	None
..	28 Doody .....	Cobourg, Ont. ....	Dwelling .....	4,000	2,500
..	"Mr. Morse and others .....	Rat Portage .....	Barber shop, etc. ....	15,000	None
..	29 James Muir and others .....	Deeronto, Ont. ....	Chemical Works .....	12,000	6,000
..	5 Paris, Ont. ....	Paris, Ont. ....	Dry goods, etc. ....	28,100	18,500
..	7 Geo. Howe & Co. ....	Brussels, Ont. ....	Carding Mill .....	8,000	4,000
Dec.	"J. D. Edgar .....	Ruach's Point, L. Simcoe .....	Summer residence .....		
..	8 J. & J. Craig .....	Montreal .....	Furniture factory .....	60,000	30,000
..	16 M. B. Almon and others .....	Halifax, N.S. ....	Stores, etc. ....	80,000	50,000
..	"Baker & Co and others .....	Rat Portage .....	General store, etc. ....	84,200	
..	20 Strachan & Co. ....	Montreal .....	Soap factory .....	10,000	Fully.
..	23 Montreal Printing Co. ....	do .....	Printing office .....	60,000	Fully.
..	24 I. & J. St. Pierre .....	Riviere du Loup, P.Q. ....	General store .....	5,000	2,000
..	28 A. G. VauEgmond .....	Seaforth, Ont. ....	Woollen mills .....	30,000	5,000
..	30 Mayor Cornstock .....	do .....	St. Lawrence Hall building .....	15,000	8,000
..	"Amos Robinson .....	Brockville .....	do furniture, etc. ....	7,500	2,500

\* Amount of Losses and Insurance taken from the newspapers.

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.

### LITERATURE.

In the literary product of the year in Canada what we notice first is the increase of genuine national feeling. This spirit pervades a large part of the most important work of the year, and is big with promise of an era of true literary activity which shall have its roots in a fuller and more ambitious national life than Canadians have yet attained to and shall reach out fearlessly to every age and clime for material to nourish its growth. Intellectual and national development are going hand in hand, nor need we ever expect the former to far outstrip the latter. In this connection we may quote the words of an uncompromising nationalist\* :—"While on this subject let us say that as well may we hope for 'roses in December, ice in June' as look for a literature without a nationality. But in the awakening of that national life for which we yearn, we may count on a creative period in our literature; the time when our young nation will put on the intellectual blossoms of romance and song." The cry for a literature that shall be distinctively and exclusively Canadian in its characteristics has been so pertinaciously raised, however, that we may as well bear in mind the possible peril of falling into a narrow provincialism, both of subject and treatment. A similar demand on the part of American critics called forth interminable epics and romances celebrating the sometimes imaginary virtues and not always agreeable peculiarities of the Red Indian. These certainly smacked of the soil, to the critics' heart's desire, and were as a rule received quite rapturously. For the most part they have by this time been relegated to the vast but half-forgotten catalogue of the injuries which the unfortunate Indian has been compelled to endure at the hands of his white oppressor. In America the cry has died away, self-convicted of its own inutility. National individuality in our literature can not be procured by merely turning our pens to Canadian subject-matter; it must be the outcome of a potential national existence, and springing from such a source it will make itself visible in the productions of our writers though they range time and space for subjects. One of our literary workers lately spoke to the following effect :—"Let me say a word concerning that perpetual injunction to our verse-writers to choose Canadian themes only. Now it must be remembered that the whole heritage of English song is ours, and that it is not ours to found a new literature. The Americans have not done so, nor will they. They have simply joined in raising the splendid structure of English Literature, to the building of which may come workmen from every region of the earth where speaks the English tongue. The domain of English letters knows no boundary lines of Canadian Dominion, of American Commonwealth, nor yet of British Empire. All the greatest subject-matter is free to the world's writers. Of

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\* Mr. J. E. Collins.

course the tone of a work, the quality of the handling, must be influenced by the surroundings and local sympathies of the workman, in so far as he is a truly creative and original workman, not a mere copyist. To the assimilativeness and flexibility of genius it is as impossible that its works should lack the special flavour of race and clime, as that honey from Hymettus should fail to smell of the thyme-slopes. By all means let our singers preserve to the sweetness which they gather a fragrance distinctive of its origin. It is true we have much poetical wealth unappropriated in our broad and magnificent landscapes, in our seasons that alternate so swiftly between gorgeousness and gloom, in the stirring episodes scattered abundantly through parts of our early history ; but let us not therefore think we are prohibited from drawing a portion of our material from lands where now the very dust is man."

*History and Biography.*—In the important field of history and biography the year has produced valuable work. •Mr. J. E. Collins' *Life and Times of the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald* is in effect what Mr. J. C. Dent's work is in name, a history of Canada during the "Last Forty Years." The same may we think be said of the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie's *Life and Speeches of the Hon. George Brown*. This work is of much value on account of the prominence and authority of its author and the interest of its subject. It contains a wealth of material for the future historian, and furnishes abundant food for reflection to the student of the present. The work of Mr. Dent is a comprehensive, orderly, and fairly impartial survey of the events of the last four decades of Canadian history. The literary workmanship is never slovenly, and whoever consults this work for information will feel grateful to the author for his clearness of statement and fulness of detail. But the book is not likely to be as widely read as it deserves to be, for the reason that its style, though easy and well-balanced, is on too uniform a level, has too little *verve*, too little imaginative warmth or stimulating pungency, to maintain a long hold upon the reader. Neither is there anything of that penetrative insight which brings to light new truths, or discovers new relations between old and known facts. The volume by Mr. Collins, on the other hand, when once taken up will be read through for its own sake. In spite of some slight unevenness and occasional marks of haste, this is a work which is likely to take a prominent position in Canadian literature. It was thus spoken of in the columns of the *St. John Telegraph*:—"The dullest matter would become readable under the spell of Mr. Collins' vivid and picturesque rendering. Here the attention is held from the first sentence. A strong and sympathetic imagination has so grasped and mastered the whole subject, that the narrative proceeds with the unobstructed swiftness of good fiction, while dry but needful details are so skilfully woven in as apparently to heighten the interest. This work will have an audience far beyond the borders of Canada, as one of the most brilliant biographies of the day." Mr. Collins is now, we believe, preparing for press a history of the administration in Canada of the Marquis of Lorne.

Among our French compatriots we note the issue of a new and worthy edition of Garneau's great history of Canada, accompanied by a biographical essay from the pen of the Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau. It would be superfluous to speak here of Garneau's splendid work ; and of his biographer it would be

hard to speak with more emphatic commendation than we do in saying that he proves himself fully adequate to his task.

Somewhat in contrast with such a work as this is the biography of Sir Charles Tupper, by Mr. Charles Thibault, a gentleman enjoying a wide reputation as a political speaker and writer. This work was published in the French language and an English translation subsequently appeared from the pen of Mr. Foran. Mr. Thibault is an enthusiastic admirer of his subject whose remarkable career he sketches to the best of his ability.

The French (Canadian) colony at Fall River, Massachusetts, was fortunate in its historian. Mr. Dubuque's account of the origin and progress of the little colony is a well-considered piece of work, doing justice to a class of Canadians, which has suffered much misrepresentation. In M. Xavier Marmier's latest work, *A la Maison*, we would refer particularly to an interesting study of *La Littérature Canadienne*.

A history of French Canada, wider in scope than that of Garneau, and somewhat different in method, is that by M. Benjamin Sulte, now issuing from the press in parts, of which we believe seven have appeared. This work covers the ground from the middle of the 17th century to the present day, and is corrected by the latest researches. It is also a general study of the French Canadian people, and represents an enormous amount of original investigation on the part of the painstaking author. Some of M. Sulte's statements and deductions, particularly with regard to the early work of the Religious Orders in Canada, have been subjected to sharp attack by certain extremists. But the historian's mastery of his subject has enabled him to meet his critics with triumphant success in a *Réponse aux Critiques* lately printed, which is in itself a valuable contribution to historical literature.

From the North-West comes a *brochure* by the Reverend M. Dugast, of the Diocese of Saint Boniface. It is entitled: *La première Canadienne du Nord-Ouest*, and narrates the life of Marie Anne Gaboury, who, emigrating in 1807, was the first of her countrywomen to dare the North-West wilderness.

Another small biography is M. Stanislaus Drapeau's sketch of the life of Sir Narcisse F. Belleau, first Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec. This little work is readable and well-executed.

An autobiography of great importance and wide-reaching interest is Dr. Ryerson's *Story of My Life*, brought out under the editorship of Dr. J. G. Hodgins, Deputy Minister of Education of Ontario. Dr. Ryerson's career was one which brought him vitally in contact with the most important events of late years, and what strong influence his earnest and aggressive nature was able to exert upon the course of these events is well known. Dr. Hodgins, not unnaturally, has performed his part, in bringing this work before the world, with the enthusiasm almost of a disciple. His continual effort is to avoid self-obtrusion, and to present the most unobstructed possible view of his subject.

A very masterly biography is the *Life of Sir William Logan*, by Prof. B. J. Harrington, of McGill University. This work is entirely different from the others that have been passing under our review, in that it is wholly unconscious of the turmoil of politics and the muddle of party issues. It is concerned only with science and with the life of the greatest of Canadian scientists, the father of Canadian geological research. Prof. Harrington's work calls for cordial

praise, displaying fine literary and constructive ability, and close sympathy with his subject.

The ninth edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica* now in course of issue, contains some important work from Canadian pens, notably the article on Montreal, by Dr. Daniel Wilson.

The centennial year of the landing of the Loyalists and the founding of St. John, N.B., has produced in that city a little volume full of the raw materials for history. The work is entitled, *Footprints, or Incidents in the Early History of New Brunswick*, and is by Mr. J. W. Lawrence, president of the N. B. Historical Society. In the same connection must be mentioned the first instalments of an important work by Mr. George E. Fenety, of Fredericton, which is being issued under the auspices of the same society. The volume is entitled, *Parliamentary Reminiscences*, and will continue the history of New Brunswick from the point where Mr. Fenety's previous work, (*Political Notes*, Fredericton, 1867) left it, up to the date of Confederation.

To turn from a province to a county, *The History of the County of Brant, Ontario*, claims a word of notice. This work represents an enormous amount of patient investigation, and is creditable alike to writer and publishers. The chapter devoted to intellectual progress is specially deserving of praise. The author is understood to be Dr. C. P. Mulvany, of Toronto. In contrast with this, both for subject and scope, is a *Topical History of England*, by Mr. James Hughes, Inspector of Schools for the City of Toronto. This is an unpretentious little compilation, which must prove a valuable aid to teachers as well as pupils.

An important and in some respect unique addition to our biographical literature is Dr. R. Maurice Bucke's, *Study and Life of Walt Whitman*. This work is full of interest, being we believe the only source from which can be obtained accurate and full information concerning the Poet of Democracy. It abounds in apt and well considered criticism, though written from the standpoint of an ardent partizan, an enthusiast; and is still further enriched by a gathering together of the many eulogies which Whitman has called forth from the finest spirits of the age.

We must not omit mentioning that the translation into English of Pierre Boucher's *Histoire du Canada* (1664), upon which the late Mr. E. L. Montizambert was engaged at the time of his death, made its appearance during the year.

One of the works in this department, announced for 1884, is a *History of Liberalism in Canada*, by Dr. C. P. Mulvany.

*Poetry and the Drama*.—In poetry the year has not been fertile, though in this it does not greatly differ from other years. An adequate quantity of tolerable verse has, as usual, been written, but there is little before us to call for special comment. The only really remarkable poetical achievements are M. L. H. Fréchette's play of *The Thunderbolt*, and his poem *Notre Histoire*, which appeared in an issue of *Soirées Canadiennes*. *The Thunderbolt* is a strong and original creation, full of movement, spirit, and surprises. That it did not meet with the success expected for it upon the New York stage is said by those who saw the representation to have been owing to causes entirely outside of the play itself, which is admirably adapted for the boards.

Next in importance to the writing of a drama by M. Fréchette we must regard the issue of a complete edition of the poems of Octave Crémazie, whose lyric genius, of great power and intensity, may now meet with the recognition it deserves among us. Crémazie's was, perhaps, in many respects, the finest poetical genius which Canada has yet brought forth.

The new volume by the Marquis of Lorne, *Memories of Canada and Scotland*, will have a strong interest for Canadian readers apart from such purely literary excellence as it possesses. Filled as this verse is with the wholesome manliness, the genial warmth, and the earnest love for Canada which characterized Lord Lorne, Canadians are not likely to be censorious in their judgments upon it. It cannot be claimed that this is in any way remarkable or strongly original poetry; but it displays technical skill and respect for the art of verse, sincerity of feeling, love of nature and sympathy with her varying moods, and a pleasant lack of the tendency to verbal gymnastics so prominent in the weaker members of the modern school of song.

The English Poetical Works of Mr. Evan MacColl, of Kingston, were issued at the very last of the year: This is a garnering of sheaves. The limitation of the title by the word "English" refers to Mr. MacColl's work in another field more exclusively his own, that of Gaelic verse. Mr. MacColl has been named the Highland Moore; but the simplicity of purpose, the absence of artificial sentiment, with some carelessness as to points of technique, make the comparison in some respects go lame.

*The New Song, and Other Poems*, by Mrs. W. H. Clarke, of Toronto, is a real addition to our young literature. This little volume is a first effort, and as such must be regarded as pregnant with promise. These poems have genuine inspiration. There is command of rhythmical expression, an occasional mastery of very sweet and subtle cadences, imaginative insight, and here and there an avoidance of marked interpretive power.

Almost the only other production of any importance is the *Song of Welcome*, written by "Seranus" (Mrs. J. W. F. Harrison, of Ottawa), in honour of the coming of Lord Lansdowne. As is usually the case with these *vers d'occasion*, the poem hardly does justice to its author's powers. Nevertheless, it contains passages of that intense, forcible, and fervent lyric quality which is characteristic of Mrs. Harrison's best work.

Besides these, must be mentioned *Zenobia*, a poem in rhymed heroics, by the Rev. Æ. McD. Dawson; *The Mission of Love, and Other Poems*, by Caris Sima; *Marina*, an Operatic Romance, by the late Mr. William McDonnell, of Lindsay, Ont., the music of which calls for a word of hearty commendation; *Lorenzo, and Other Poems*, by J. E. Pollock, B.A., of Keswick, Ont.; *Recreations*, by Rev. E. A. Stafford; *Caprices Poétiques et Chansons Satiriques*, by Rémi Tremblay, of Montreal; *Miscellaneous Poems*, a volume of translations from the French and Italian, by A. A. Nobile, B.A.; *North Mountain, near Grand Pré*, by "Mileta"—(Miss Jennings); and a brochure of four poems, printed for private circulation, by Mr. James Penny. Mr. F. G. Marchand, M.P.P., well known as a dramatic author, produced a vaudeville during the year, which was published in pamphlet form.

*Religious*.—A number of books, pamphlets, essays, and articles upon religious topics is to be added to the literary output of the year. Dr. James Beaty, Jr.,

Q. C., M. P., publishes a substantial pamphlet entitled *Paying the Pastor Unscriptural and Papistical*, a work, which as its title indicates, takes ground against the Scriptural declaration that those who "preach the Gospel must live by the Gospel." The other more important publications are *The Characteristics of Scottish Religious Life and their Causes*, a series of sermons preached on behalf of the St. Andrew's Society, Toronto, by Rev. John M. King, M. A., D. D. ; *The Missionary Problem*, by Mr. James Croil, of Montreal, a handy book of a little over two hundred pages ; *The Handbook of the Presbyterian Church in Canada*, a work prepared by Rev. A. F. Kemp, LL. D., Rev. F. W. Farries, and Mr. J. B. Halkett ; *The Journal of the United General Conference of the Methodist Church* ; the *Biblical Thesaurus*, by Doctor Hellmuth, late Bishop of Huron, now assistant Bishop of Ripon, Eng., and one of the most erudite Hebraists of the day, is in course of publication ; a *Memoir of the Life and Episcopate of Edward Field, Bishop of Newfoundland, from 1844 to 1876*, by Rev. H. W. Tucker, M. A. ; a tenth instalment of the *Biblical Expositor and Peoples' Commentary*, by Professor Hirschfelder ; *Agnosticism*, a lecture delivered in St. George's Hall, Kingston, by Dr. Lewis, Bishop of Ontario, and published in pamphlet form ; *Liberty of Conscience*, by Albert H. Newman of Toronto ; *Religious Instruction in the Public Schools*, by the Rev. John Laing, of Dundas ; *Soul Winning*, a series of lectures delivered under the auspices of the Theological Union of Victoria University by the Rev. H. F. Bland, ex-President of the Montreal Conference ; *Canadian Methodism ; its Epochs and Characteristics*, by Rev. Dr. Egerton Ryerson ; *The Duty of the Legislature to the Colleges of the Province*, three addresses delivered at the opening of the Theological Department of Queen's College, and afterwards printed in pamphlet by Dr. G. M. Grant, Principal of Queen's University ; *Broken Reeds*, a pamphlet refuting the arguments of the Plymouth Brethren in endeavouring to draw to their allegiance the members of other Christian denominations, by Rev. Dr. Dewart ; *Selections from Sermons*, by Rev. J. G. D. Mackenzie, M. A., Trinity College, Toronto, and *Provost Whitaker's Sermons*.

*Scientific*.—Among the scientific works of the year those relating to the preservation and propagation of trees occupy the highest place ; and it is gratifying to notice that the writers of such books are giving voice to the desires of some of our governments. The government of Ontario has established a Forestry Department in its Civil Service ; and commissioned Mr. R. W. Phipps to prepare a report on the condition of the forests in Ontario, and offer suggestions as to the best means requisite for the protection of the same from forest fires ; from indiscriminate and profitless destruction, and likewise to point out the best methods for the propagation of trees. This report contained a vast fund of valuable information culled from the best sources and recast in an attractive and practical fashion. *The Geographical Distribution of the Forest Trees of Canada*, by Dr. Robert Bell, F. G. S., assistant director of the Geological Survey of Canada, is an admirably prepared pamphlet containing a carefully constructed map showing the distribution of trees ; and this map is supplemented by some 21 pages of exceedingly valuable reading matter. Mr. William Little, of Montreal, a son of Mr. James Little, a sketch of whom will be found among the obituaries, has not permitted his interest in our native trees to abate. During the year he contributed to *Forestry* a number of admirable papers which he

has reprinted in pamphlet form. In one of these papers he bears testimony to the interest in the science of forestry which has for some years past been displayed by the Government of Quebec. Sanitary science during the year has had many worthy and zealous advocates. The Province of Ontario has appointed a Board of Health which each week publishes a bulletin showing the distribution of diseases. Efforts have been made towards the establishment of a Dominion Sanitary Health Association with the head office at Ottawa, and Government has had the matter under consideration. Prominent in this laudable project is Dr. Playter, of Ottawa, who in his periodical, the *Sanitary Journal*, has been untiring in his exertions for the promotion of the public health. In the *Contemporary Review* for December, Dr. Goldwin Smith, in his usual clever, searching and incisive style, contributes a paper "*Evolutionary Ethics and Christianity*," which appears in the form of a review of Mr. Leslie Stephen's "*Science of Ethics*." The Council of Arts and Manufactures of Quebec induced Professor Walter Smith, Principal of the School of Fine Arts, Boston, to deliver a series of addresses in Montreal and Quebec on the subject of Technical Education and Industrial Drawing in Public Schools. *Insects Injurious to Fruits*, by Wm. Saunders, editor of the *Canadian Entomologist*, is a clever and valuable work. The insects are illustrated by 440 figures. The Natural History Society, of Toronto, issued a check-list of the insects of Canada. The work is very comprehensive and shows much ability and painstaking. The compilers were W. Brodie, L. D. S., and J. E. White, M. B. In pamphlet form has appeared a paper on *Ocean and Air Currents* read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science by Dr. J. Beaufort Hurlbert, of Ottawa. Mr. L. Z. Joncas, one of the Commissioners to the International Fisheries Exhibition, republishes in pamphlet form his able and exhaustive paper, read before that Exhibition, on the fisheries of British North America. *Vennor's Almanack* for 1884 is a publication full of useful astronomical and meteorological information. *Applied Mechanics*, by Professor Bovey, of McGill University, is a work that covers nearly 200 pages, with 91 diagrams. The student of applied mechanics will find this a book that repays perusal. Mr. Francis Green's *Manual of Agriculture* is a comprehensive book treating of the principles and practice of mixed husbandry as adapted to Canadian soils and climate. *Les Oiseaux du Canada* by M. Dionne is a useful and valuable instalment to our literature on Canadian birds. Dr. Robt. Bell announces the early publication of an important and much needed work, *The Mineral Resources of Canada; an Account of the Economic Geology of the Dominion, and of the progress of Mining during the last 20 Years*. Other works in this department are referred to in the article on Science.

*Fiction*.—In this branch of literature, with a few exceptions, Canada has not so far distinguished herself, nor have the fruits of the year under review been any conspicuous addition to the stock. *John the Flunkey* is a novel designed to impress our young people generally what that "reform" is which "is necessary for the future greatness and happiness of the country." It is written by George Rashleigh, Ottawa, and cannot do anybody who reads it any harm; but to say this is about as far as the kindly critic will find himself able to go. Mrs. McDougall, of Pembroke, Ont., otherwise known as "Nora," who contributed so many crisp and sparkling papers to the *Montreal Witness*, descrip-

tive of her tour through Ireland, has wrought some of the scenes coming under her observation during her travels, and chiefly illustrative of the Irish peasant's life, into a readable volume entitled *The Days of a Life*. The scene of the story is laid in Donegal, but the incidents are drawn from the country at large, the struggle of the peasant among the dreary bogs, the unceasing effort to "pay the rint," the methods of good and bad landlords—though Nora finds the former class almost as scarce as snakes in the Emerald Isle—and the whole list of inevitable and imposed grievances which go to swell the misery of the tenant and to drive him eventually to the commission of outrage and murder. "Nora," it need not be said, finds no excuse for dynamite, or the "hamstringing" of cattle, but she looks in upon the peasant's existence with loving eyes; his cabbage patch not less than the bog and the dun hill about his dwelling are dear to her heart, and she seeks to lay bare the causes of the prevailing hardships, and to show how the condition of the peasant could be made better. Her work is full of the sunshine, and the fresh mountain-air of her travels; and taken altogether is a creditable addition to the fiction of the country. Mr. James de Mille's posthumous novel, *A Castle in Spain*, has run, during the year, through *Harper's Monthly*. Of this book it has been said: "The seemingly desperate situations, with the problem of escape from which, suddenly and ludicrously solved, and the quick transitions from pathos to merriment, remind one of Gilbert, while the narrative runs with an easy flow of language and exuberance of spirits not surpassed by that writer at his best." Professor de Mille, who died in 1880, was, as our readers will remember, a native of New Brunswick. "Vera" (Miss Barry) has come into the field with a Canadian society-novel, entitled *Honor Edgeworth or Ottawa's Past and Present Tense*, to which reference was made in the last A. R. We understand a new volume from the same fair hands may shortly be looked for. Miss F. G. Gwilt, of Montreal, wrote for the Christmas season an interesting and fairly artistic prize story called *The Christmas Babies*; Mrs. Lydia Leavitt has published a volume of sketches entitled *Bohemian Society*, in which the author puts her views of men and manners "in the mouths of a number of imaginary characters who are supposed to have assembled together for mutual improvement." Among the lesser contributions to fiction may also be mentioned *Canadian Days*, which appeared in *Harper's Young People*, from the pen of Mr. Ed. L. Stevenson. A romance by Mlle. Laure Conan entitled *Angeline de Montbrun* receives the commendation of a number of the French-Canadian newspapers.

*Political Economy, Geographical Works, Finance, Commercial Statistics, &c.*—In an article in the *Contemporay Review*, the Marquis of Lorne discusses the question of Canadian Home Rule. Lord Lorne declares that should a provincial feeling be developed stronger than a feeling of loyalty to the General Government, the American Civil war may be repeated in Canada. Equality of strength among the various members of the Confederation would be the best guarantee against this. The conclusion drawn is that the experience of the American States shows that while purely local matters may be left to the control of local assemblies, it is all important that no province should be organized in such strength as to be able to formulate a policy leading to conflict with the rest of the country. Mr. Alexander Begg issued a pamphlet describing the resources of Manitoba and the North-West, and that the information which the work contained might be more

effectual in its appeal to intending emigrants in Scotland, the author had a translation into gaelic made of his book. The *Speech of the Honorable J. A. Chapleau delivered at St. Laurent, P. Q.*, issued in pamphlet form, is an important contribution to the history of political parties in the Province of Quebec. The *British Columbia Directory* for 1882-83 is a volume of nearly 500 pages, published by R. J. Williams of Victoria: from the copiousness of its information this work must prove very valuable. Dr. P. Bender, formerly of Quebec, wrote a striking paper in the *North American Review*, pointing out the desirability and likelihood of the eventual absorption of the Dominion by the United States. The doctor in pressing his views affirmed and without sufficient warrant, that the independence feeling in Canada was only another name for a desire for annexation. *Le Journal de Quebec* publishes a reply showing where Dr. Bender's statements run counter to the facts. Mr. W. Darley Bentley, Brazilian Consul, published a pamphlet, which is the reprint of an article by Mr. Charles Waring that appeared in the *Fortnightly Review*. Mr. Bentley endorses the paper, and shows that Canadian trade with Brazil has increased from eight dollars to over a million and a quarter in three years, and therefore is worth an effort to secure. Messrs. Pratt & Tracy, publishers, Stratford, Ont., issued the *Municipal Councillor's Handbook*, a volume likely to prove full of value and interest to Municipal Councillors, Clerks, and Treasurers, and Mr. A. C. Anderson has published *The Climate and Resources of British Columbia*, a volume full of interesting information for those who care to know anything of the resources and natural features of the Pacific Province. *The Eastern Township Gazetteer* is the name of a valuable work issued by E. R. Smith, of St. John's, P.Q. *Etude de l'acte D'Union Federale* is the title of a series of valuable papers published in *Le Journal de Quebec*, by the Hon. T. J. J. Loranger, late of the Superior Court of that Province. *A General Index of the Journals of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario* is the name of a very useful pamphlet, prepared by Mr. A. H. Sydere, under the direction of Hon. S. C. Wood, late Provincial Treasurer. *Canada and Her Resources* is the name of a pamphlet by Mr. Charles N. Armstrong, Managing Director of the Montreal and Sorel Railway, showing by tables and general statements the various resources of the country, their volume, and the rate of increase. The information is put in a terse and clear form, making this pamphlet one most useful for reference. The *Budget Speeches* of the Hon. Sir S. L. Tilley, Minister of Finance, and the Hon. Mr. Wurtele, Treasurer of the Province of Quebec, are, as might be expected, full of valuable facts and figures. Hon. J. B. Plumb has had issued in pamphlet form, a lengthy speech delivered by him in the Senate on the occasion of the discussion on the Dominion Lands Bill. The address is entitled "The Great Canadian North-West," and is replete with information collected from various sources. Mr. Plumb also issued in pamphlet form his speech on *The Public Loan Bill*, delivered in the Senate, on March 8th, 1883. Mr. J. D. Edgar's pamphlet, *The Commercial Independence of Canada*, consists of an address, delivered on the 26th of January, to the Reform Association of Centre Toronto, on "The Rights of Canada to make her own Commercial Treaties." This is a thoughtful, comprehensive, and carefully wrought out dissertation on an important subject; and it takes much ground in common with the Hon. Edward Blake on the same question. *The Dominion Finance and The National Policy*, is the title of a pamphlet issued by Mr. Thomas White, M.P. for Cardwell. The contents include a speech delivered during the debate on the Budget, in the House of Commons, on March 30th. As in all Mr. White's public utterances, there is to be found in this pamphlet, a vast array of accurately presented and desirable information. The speech of Hon. M. Mousseau, at St. Laurent,

September 6th, on public questions, issued in pamphlet form, is also an important utterance. *Au Nord*, is the name of a pamphlet, published under the auspices of the Colonization Societies of the dioceses of Montreal and Ottawa, and intended as a "*brochure accompagnée d'une Carte Géographique Des Cantons à Coloniser Dans les Vallées de la Rivière Rouge et du Lièvre, etc. et dans partie des Vallées de la Mattawin et de la Gatineau.*" The German Consul at Montreal, Mr. William C. Munderloh, published a book, the *North-West Territory of Canada*, the object being to put the German Government in possession of reliable information respecting our Canadian North West. Mr. Munderloh addressed a number of questions to Mr. Wm. J. Patterson, Secretary of the Board of Trade for Montreal, and the answers received constitute the contents of the book.

*Law.*—A number of legal publications appeared during the year in pamphlet or article form; and chief among these may be mentioned a work on the defects of the present land laws with proposed remedies by the Canada Land Law Amendment Association; *A Practical Treatise on the Law of Absconding Debtors as Administered in the Province of Ontario*, by Judge Sinclair, of Wentworth; *The Consolidated Municipal Act, 1883*, with Index, by George Bell, barrister of Toronto; *How to Draw a Simple Will*, by Mr. D. A. O'Sullivan, who has already published *Practical Conveyancing and Government in Canada*; *Notes of Practice Cases*, by Messrs. A. H. F. Lefroy and R. S. Cassels, barristers; and a clearly-cut, well-connected and concise paper on constitutional questions in the North-West contributed to the *Law Times*, by Mr. C. McCaul, barrister of Toronto.

*Travel.*—Several important books of travel appeared during the year. Not the least notable of these was *Newfoundland: its History, present condition, and prospects*, by Joseph Hatton and the Rev. Moses Harvey. The book contains 450 pages and 26 engravings, and presents an exceedingly well-written and interesting account of the social, industrial, and political progress of the colony from the time of its settlement down to the present. It contains much matter besides the historical, such as descriptions of the interior of the island, the game to be found there; the methods of catching and curing cod, and a number of interesting details respecting the peculiar social condition of the people living around the coast. *A Young Emigrant in Manitoba*, was a little book written by a Young Emigrant giving an account of the two first years of his life, with a short introduction by his parents. The work bears testimony to the possibilities open to the immigrant in the Canadian North-West. *Travels in British Columbia and Alaska*, by Newton H. Chittenden, is a book the advance sheets of which give promise of a very interesting volume. *My First Voyage from America to England*, by W. C. W. B., of Ottawa, is a record of impressions and incidents of a first visit to the "Old Country." The fourth edition of *Towards the Sunrise*, by Rev. Hugh Johnston made its appearance during the year. The volume consists of the impressions of the talented author during his travels in Europe and the East. Mrs. McDougall ("Nora,") has also given to the public in a 300 page volume, a revised and condensed edition of those lively, graphic and cleverly-wrought letters of hers from Ireland to the *Montreal Witness*. *Shanty, Forest and River Life in the Backwoods of Canada*, by the author of *Three Months Among the Moose*, (Rev. Joshua Fraser, M.A.,) gives a number of faithful sketches, written with a warmth of fancy of the various scenes observed during the authors sojourn in the wilds. The chapter in this volume on Forest Fires is of immense value. A second edition of Mr. Chester Glass' very readable book, *The World: Round It and over It*, has been called for during the year. Among other works of travel of the year may be mentioned the report on Canadian agriculture and other industrial capabilities, by

Professor Tanner of England; Mr. Sidney Pocock's brochure: *Across the Prairie Lands*; and *A Trip to the Dominion of Canada*, by Hugh Fraser of Inverness-shire, Scotland, published for distribution in Europe by the Department of Agriculture. Not the least valuable and interesting record of travel during the year are the series of papers, *The C. P. R. by the Kicking Horse Pass and the Selkirks*, contributed to the *Toronto Week* by the Rev. Dr. Grant, principal of Queen's university. These papers are cleverly worked out, pregnant with valuable suggestions, vivid and picturesque in their style.

*Miscellaneous.*—During the year was waged what is known in Ontario as the "Battle of the Books," arising out of the publication of three sets of Readers for the Ontario Public Schools, by three rival firms. One set was known as Gage's *Canadian Readers*, another as the *Royal Readers*, and the third as the *Royal Canadian Readers*. Each publishing house was assiduous in pressing upon the Provincial Government the merit of its own series, but the Department of Education washed its hands of the responsibility of choosing, and handed the books over to a body known as the Central Committee, composed of Educationists, to be pronounced upon. This body chose two sets, those published by James Campbell & Son, and known as the *Royal Canadian Readers*, and the set published by W. J. Gage & Co., and known as the *Canadian Readers*. Upon the choice being made each one of the two successful, but rival publishing houses, sent its agents through Ontario, canvassing School Boards, Teachers, and Inspectors for support in obtaining the introduction of its own series of readers; while the unsuccessful firm continued to complain that it had been made the victim of favoritism: that its set was by far the most superior of the three; and it called in the name of the public and of the Educational interests of Ontario, upon the Board of Education to revoke the decision of the Central Committee, which body it declared was composed of incapables and blind partizans. The Hon. Adam Crooks was then Minister of Education, but the malady which has since overwhelmed him had then such a hold upon him that he felt himself unable to deal with the question. Later, Mr. Crooks retired from office, and was succeeded by Mr. G. W. Ross, who declared that he would cleanse the Augean stables of the Education Department. He therefore at once revoked the choice of the Central Committee, and it transpired that a fourth series made up of the three existing ones would be preferred; but, at the close of the year, nothing definite was announced upon the subject. Mr. H. I. Strange, B.A., Head Master of Goderich High-school, prepared a book *Exercises in False Syntax and other Forms of Bad English*. An active literary spirit was made manifest during the year in Toronto, in the vote by the ratepayers of a sum for the establishment of a Free Public Library. Mr. Alderman Hallam, to whom Toronto is mainly indebted for her new Public Library, issued *Notes by the Way on Free Public Libraries and Books, with a Plea for the Establishment of Rate Supported Libraries in the Province of Ontario*. Mr. James Bain was appointed Librarian of the new Library, and proceeded to England, where he purchased a large selection of books. Other Canadian towns and cities have followed the lead of the "Queen City," in the establishment of free public libraries. *Free Masonry in the Province of Quebec*, was the name of a pamphlet, by Jean De Erbee, that appeared in Quebec. Much consternation was created in Roman Catholic circles by the statement made in it, that there were in the Province of Quebec, not fewer than three thousand active Free Masons among the French Canadian people. *The Alliance Year Book*, published by the Dominion Prohibitory Alliance, contained a vast quantity of information interesting to temperance workers. *First Aid to the Wounded*, is the name of a neat little pocket book, prepared

by Dr. J. W. Lesslie, Assistant-Surgeon of the Queen's Own, Toronto. The work was intended for the Ambulance Corps of the regiment. We must not forget Part II. of the *Soirees Canadiennes*, an excellently printed collection of literary material, gathered from the works of leading French Canadian writers, edited by, and compiled under the direction of M. Louis H. Taché, which made its appearance in serial form. This would also be the proper place to refer to an able paper on *The North-West Territories of Canada*, read before the Royal Colonial Institute of England, by Dr. McLean, Bishop of Saskatchewan, to be found in the *Transactions* of that body for 1882-83; and to two addresses of eloquence and power on *The Relations of the Colonists to the Empire*, delivered by Sir A. T. Galt, in Edinburgh and Greenock, which are given as an appendix to the same volume. *Picturesque Canada*—that ambitious work undertaken by the Art Publishing Company of Toronto, and carried out thus far with such triumphant success, has been referred to at length in a former A. R. Of the latter parts, which are before us, it is sufficient to say that they fully maintain the character of the work for artistic perfection and fine literary quality. The distance by which this work surpasses the Canadian art productions is so great as to render comparison ridiculous. The numbers dealing with the Muskoka region are written, we understand, by Mr. G. Mercer Adam, and contains some of his most graceful work; Western and Central Ontario, and the Eastern Townships are described by Mr. J. Howard Hunter, whose prose is of marked beauty. It is full of poetic feeling, and at the same time nervous, spirited, and polished to a very high degree.

*Journalistic.*—During the year several changes took place in the Press of Canada, and there occurred many things in connection with Journalism which deserves record. The *Montreal Herald*, which added to its staff Mr. James Hanney, author of the *History of Acadia*, appeared as a one cent paper; a change made in order that the paper might be able to keep pace with the steadily growing demand for cheap newspaper literature. *Le Temps* suspended publication owing, it is said, to the apathy of the Liberal party in Montreal. It was established in July, and ceased publication in October. Mr. Alexander Lawson, proprietor of the Yarmouth, N. S. *Herald*, established the fact that the first newspaper published in these Provinces was the *Halifax Gazette*, March 23rd, 1752, a discovery bearing out a statement made in the DOMINION ANNUAL REGISTER AND REVIEW FOR 1882, and disproving the contention by Mr. Bourinot in his pamphlet, *The Intellectual Development of Canada*, that the *Quebec Gazette*, 1764, was the first.\* The *Toronto News*, during the year, took a vigorous stand upon "a broad Democratic Platform." Among other things it advocates national independence, the election of a chief magistrate for Canada, by, and from amongst Canadians; an elective Senate; the complete reformation of church and state; all paper money to be issued by the national government, instead of by the banks; and the election of Provincial Governors, &c., by the people. During the year Mr. G. Mercer Adam, who had for some years been editor of the *Canadian Monthly*, severed his connection with the *Canada Educational Monthly*, and was succeeded by Mr. George H. Robinson, M. A. The first number of *The Week*, a journal of politics, literature and criticism, established by Dr. Goldwin Smith, appeared in Toronto on the 6th of

\* Mr. Thos. White, M.P., in a lecture recently delivered before the Y. M. C. A., Montreal, on the Newspaper Press of Canada, which was a most able and interesting contribution to our knowledge of newspaper history in British America, referred to the *Halifax Gazette* as having enjoyed but an ephemeral existence. The *Gazette*, as we have been informed, "lived" for one or two years, long enough, certainly, to maintain its title over all others, to having been the first newspaper established in what is now the Dominion of Canada.

December, under the editorship of Mr. Charles G. D. Roberts, the well known poet. This journal numbered upon its staff many leading Canadian writers. *Grip's Comic Almanac* for 1884, appeared, maintaining its usual characteristics. *Two Discourses in Review and Criticism* by the Rev. A. J. Bray, called forth some unfriendly and some appreciative criticism. In December, the first number of the *North-West Territories Gazette*, official organ, was issued from the office of the *Regina Leader*, of which Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin is the editor. Since December *La Minerve*, Montreal, has appeared each Saturday as an eight-page paper, four of the pages being devoted to literature. Mr. J. A. Halliday, editor of the *Watchman*, organ of the Sons of Temperance in Nova Scotia, retired, owing to "indifferent support," and tardiness in subscription payments. Mr. Fletcher leaves the *Woodstock, N. B. Press*, on account of failing health. *L'Electeur*, Quebec, appeared in December, in enlarged and improved form, containing articles over the signatures of Messrs. H. G. Joly, J. Auger, F. Langelier, Charles Langelier, F. A. Dion, Ernest Pacaud, and Ulric Barthe. *The Illustrated Canadian News*, after a long and severe struggle, maintained with much courage, retired from the field. The Christmas editions of a number of journals and papers were unexceptionally attractive. For special mention may be chosen the *Toronto Mail*, which published *A Plea for the Festivities*, by Rev. Principal Grant; *A Jolly Lark*, a Story for Boys, by Madame Achille Fr  chette, Ottawa; *A Hermit's Christmas*, a poem, by Mrs. Wm. Lawson, Halifax; *Pat's Christmas*, a story, by Mrs. Clarke, Elora; *Kingsley's Water Babies*, a Study, by Rev. Wm. Clark, Trinity College; *Eighteenth Century Bric-a-Brac*, poems, by Hon. J. B. Plumb and Martin J. Griffin; *Unregistered Ships*, a poem, by Hon. J. B. Plumb; *Concerning Emphasis*, a Study, by Rev. Principal Nelles, Cobourg; *Good Mother Cara and Her Glass Slippers*, by President Wilson, Toronto University; *The Wreck of the Hungarian*, and a *Sonnet to Lord Lorne*, by Wm. Kirby, Niagara; *A Gossip on Matrimony*, by Jas. M. Oxley, Ottawa; *A Relic of a Fatal New Year's Eve*, by Geo. Stewart, jr., Quebec; *Gastronomic Verses*, by Martin J. Griffin; *Christmas Echoes*, by John Lesperance, Montreal; *Pere Le Jeune*, a true Story of the Seventeenth Century, by "Fidelis"; *A Frenchman in England*. As it was in the Beginning, a Christmas Sketch, by "Seranus"; and *Christmas Eve*, a poem, by "Rose-Dalia." The *Winnipeg Sun* published sixteen pages of Christmas reading on pink coloured paper; the *Halifax Herald* likewise furnished a feast to its readers, as did the *St. John Globe*, and *Toronto Globe*. A serious void was made in the ranks of journalists, by the death of Dr. Wm. Elder, editor of the *St. John Telegraph*, and one of the ablest and most worthy newspaper writers in the Dominion. (See Obituary.) The editorship of the *Telegraph* was assumed by Mr. George K. Lugin. Mr. John Livingston retired from the *St. John Sun* to take the editorship of the *Montreal Herald*, and was succeeded by Mr. Robert A. Payne. The *Hamilton Tribune*, a daily paper devoted to the interests of temperance, though likewise a general newspaper, was established under the managing editorship of Mr. J. T. Hawke, late news editor of the *Toronto Globe*. Mr. Wm. Houston, M.A., an able writer late of the *Globe*, was appointed Librarian of the Ontario Provincial Library. Mr. John Cameron continued as managing editor of the *Globe*, in the place of Mr. J. Gordon Brown; and Hon. T. W. Anglin, ex-M.P., likewise joined the *Globe's* staff. An Anglican periodical, *The Canadian Missionary*, was established at Arnprior, Ont., and we may add that newspapers were established at Prince Albert, Edmonton, Calgary, and at other places in the North-West.

*The Lecture Season.*—We have referred elsewhere, in several places, to some of the lectures delivered in Canada during the lecture season of 1883-4. Many of these deliverances were of exceptional merit. The St. John (N.B.) Mechanics' Institute course was opened by Dr. Goldwin Smith with a lecture of rare power on "Political Satire;" the Hon. T. W. Anglin appeared before a Toronto audience, taking the subject of "Parliamentary Institutions," and met with a cordial reception; Mr. W. D. Le Sueur's opening lecture before the Ottawa Literary and Scientific Society on "Conditions of Intellectual Progress" well sustained that gentleman's high reputation for earnestness, eloquence, and scholarship. There was an interesting course in *La Patrie* Hall, Montreal, in which Messrs. Joly, Mercier, David, Frechette, Buies, and others, took part. The usual course of papers before the Canadian Institute, Toronto, was enlivened by an address from Mr. D. A. O'Sullivan on "Our Federal Union." The Rev. Principal Grant's lecture on "Legislative Aid to Higher Education" before the Theological Faculty of Queen's University was a worthy contribution on a subject of much public interest. The "Somerville" course, before the Montreal Natural History Society, commencing with a history of the founder, the late Rev. Jas. Somerville, by the Rev. Robt. Campbell, were all most valuable. Then there was the Sunday afternoon lectures in David Morrice Hall, Montreal. Of these the Rev. Principal Caven's deliverance on the "Moral Influence Theory of the Atonement," the Rev. Dr. Stevenson's on "Agnosticism," the Rev. Dr. MacVicar's on "Science and Prayer," and the Rev. J. Edgar Hill's on "Our Future State," were all important and instructive addresses. That by Mr. Hill, owing to the somewhat advanced views of the learned lecturer, occasioned some comment in the newspapers. The Rev. Prof. Campbell's lecture, at the same place, on "The Noble Order of St. Eve," was also an able effort. But the most entertaining and instructive of all the lectures of the season was the Y. M. C. A. course in Montreal on Canadian Industries and Commerce, which included the Rev. Dr. Wilkes' "Sixty Years in Montreal;" Mr. Hugh McLennan's "History of the Waterways and Transportation of Canada;" Mr. Thos. White, M.P.'s "Newspaper Interest; its Rise and Growth;" Mr. W. J. Patterson's "Footprints of Commercial and Mechanical Industries;" Mr. J. T. Donald's "Mining Interests of the Dominion;" Mr. Geo. Hague's "Banking Interests of Canada;" Mr. J. K. Ward's "Lumber Interests of the Dominion;" and Mr. Frank Paul's "Silk Industry of Canada." Each and every one of these contained information and statistics with reference to the particular subject dealt with, of the highest value to the country at large, and the whole series, if printed in a volume, properly indexed, would form a most valuable compendium respecting the history and progress of Canada.

## SCIENCE.

The progress of Science in Canada during 1883 was not marked by any extraordinary discovery or event. In reviewing the scientific work of the year within the Dominion, we shall endeavour to apportion our limited space to each subject according to its apparent importance.

*Geology.*—The greater part of the geological work of the year has been that of the government survey, but some contributions have been made by others. Captain H. P. Dawson, R. A., who was in charge of the station of the Circumpolar Commission, on Great Slave Lake, at the request of Dr. R. Bell, made notes on the geology of the surrounding country, and collected specimens of the rocks, all of which he placed in Dr. Bell's hands. The facts thus obtained prove extremely valuable, and throw much light on the geology of this distant part of the Dominion, concerning which very little had hitherto been known.

A deputation of the Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba visited the western plains and the Rocky Mountains, and made many interesting observations concerning the geology and mineral resources of the sections traversed by the Canadian Pacific Railway. These have been published by the press of Winnipeg, which has also printed some interesting papers by Mr. Pantou, of the same society, on the geology of Manitoba.

Twelve years ago some of the bones of a mammoth (*Euelephas primigenius*) were found on the farm of Mr. George Grumble, about five miles east of the town of Woodstock, Oxford, Ontario, last autumn, Mr. C. A. Hirschfelder, of Toronto, purchased these bones and the right to explore the field in which they had been found. The surface soil was found to consist of a light sand, under which was a layer of decayed vegetable matter and dark mould. This was followed by a soft yellowish clay, and below it, at four feet from the surface, was a hard blue clay. A number of additional bones of the same elephant were found resting on the blue clay, forming with those which had been previously discovered, about half of the entire skeleton. The remains of a number of other mammoths, and also of mastodons have been found, in former years, in various parts of Ontario, one of the most noted of these discoveries being that of the tusks and bones of a mammoth exhumed in making the cut for the Desjardins Canal, through Burlington Heights, about thirty years ago.

The following papers on geological and allied subjects were read before the Royal Society of Canada, at the meetings held in Ottawa in May, 1882, and May, 1883, and they have been printed in the first volume of the *Transactions* of the Society, published about the close of the year 1883. In May, 1882, "On the Quebec Group in Geology," by Dr. A. R. C. Selwyn. "On the Cretaceous and Tertiary Floras of British Columbia and the North-West Territories," by Principal Dawson. "On a general section from the Laurentian axis to the Rocky Mountains," by Dr. G. M. Dawson. "On the Glaciation of Newfoundland," by Alex. Murray. "On the Lower Cretaceous Rocks of British Columbia," by J. F. Whiteaves. "Illustrations of the Fauna of the St. John Group," by G. F. Matthew. "On some supposed annealed tracks from the Gaspé sandstones," by J. F. Whiteaves. "On the classification of Crinoids," by Prof. E. J. Chapman. In May, 1883, "On the Geology of Lake Superior," by A. R. C. Selwyn. "On the folding of the carboniferous strata in the Maritime Provinces of Canada," by E. Gilpin, jr. "On the Triassics of the Rocky Mountains and British Columbia," by Dr. G. M. Dawson. "On a Method of distinguishing Lacustrine from Marine Deposits," by G. F. Matthew. "Causes of the Fertility of the Land in the Canadian North-West," by Dr. Robert Bell. "Note sur la Geologie du Lac St. Jean," par L'Abbé J. A. K. Laflamme. "The Geological History of Serpentine, including notes on Precambrian Rocks," by Dr. T. Sterry Hunt. "Illustrations of the Fauna of the St. John Group (supplement)," by G. F. Matthew. Abstracts of the following papers read at the above meetings are also published in this volume: "On the Physical and Geological History of the St. John River," by Prof. L. N. Bailey. "On some Ferruginous Concretions," by Dr. D. Honeyman. "On Erosion from Coast Ice and Floating Ice in the Baie des Chaleurs," by R. Chalmers. "On a Specimen of the Inferior Maxilla of *Phoca Greenlandica*," by Dr. J. A. Grant.

Mr. T. P. Hall, B.A., has been conducting a series of investigations on the compounds of titanium and allied metals in the laboratory of the School of Practical Science in Toronto. *The American Journal of Science*, Vol. XXVI., September, 1883, contains a highly interesting article by Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, of Montreal, on "The Decay of Rocks, geologically considered." *The Canadian Naturalist* (No. 8, Vol. X.,

July, 1883), contains "Notes on Canadian Earthquakes," by Prof. C. G. Rockwood and "Notice of Graptolites of the Quebec Group," by Dr. J. W. Dawson. A paper on "Nova Scotia Geology," read by Dr. Honeyman, before the Institute of Natural Science, Halifax, in May, is published in its *Transactions*.

*Geological and Natural History Survey.*—The work of the in-door staff consisted, in the chemical department, of analysis, by Mr. Hoffmann, of lignites and coals from the North-West Territories, iron and copper ores, assays of gold and silver ores, analyses of natural waters and examination of a variety of minerals brought in for the purpose of obtaining information regarding them. Mr. Frank D. Adams assisted in a portion of the above work, and also made numerous lithological examinations, principally by means of thin slices for the microscope. In the department of palæontology, Mr. Whiteaves prepared a treatise on the fossils of the Guelph Formation, consisting of about fifty pages of text, illustrated by eight lithographed plates and some wood-cuts. The Guelph formation is well developed in the western peninsula of Ontario. It forms part of the Silurian system, resting upon the Niagara, and being overlaid by the Onondaga formation. This name was first proposed for it by Dr. R. Bell in 1861.

During the summer, Mr. A. H. Foord, the assistant palæontologist, published a treatise entitled, *Contributions to the Micro-palæontology of the Cambro-silurian Rocks of Canada*, consisting of 22 pages of text, illustrated by 7 pages of lithographed plates. Messrs. Barlow, Cochrane, Weston, Ami, Willimott, Broadbent, Brumell and others have been variously occupied in the office and museum. Some progress has been made towards the preparation of the catalogue of the survey library.

As in previous numbers of the A. R., the field-work of the survey will be described in the order of the different districts in which it was carried on, from east to west.

In Nova Scotia, Mr. H. Fletcher was assisted throughout part of the season by Messrs. John McMillan, Rudolphe Faribault, and M. H. McLeod, and during a part of it by Messrs. J. A. Robert, Wm. T. McLeod and D. McKinnon. At the commencement of the season a few days were spent in further examination of the coal mines of Chimney Corner, Broad Cove, and Port Hood, with a view of ascertaining additional facts as to the structure of this western coal-field. The rest of the season was devoted to a minute topographical and geological survey of the district lying between Country Harbour River and Cape Canso. In spite of the great natural difficulties presented by this region, Mr. Fletcher and his assistants succeeded, by perseverance and hard work, in making such surveys as have enabled them to construct an accurate map of the region. While making their measurements, they were obliged to wade in the water much of their time, in order to avoid the thick brushwood and second-growth timber.

Prince Edward Island was visited by Mr. Ellis, to investigate the reported discovery of gold at Cape Wolf. He found the rock (a red marly sandstone) to contain a small quantity of gold (.044 oz. to the ton), and to be of the same character all along the coast, from Cape North to Cape Traverse.

In New Brunswick, the Survey having been deprived of the valuable services of Mr. Wallace Broad, the work which this gentleman was prosecuting was taken up by Prof. Bailey, assisted by Messrs. McInnes and Chalmers. Another sheet of the geological map of this province, covering parts of the counties of Carleton and York, is ready to be engraved. Mr. Chalmers gave special attention to the surface geology.

In the Province of Quebec, Messrs. Ellis and Ami, early in the spring, collected fossils at some points along the boundary line of Vermont. Afterwards Mr. Ellis

commenced operations in the Gaspé peninsula, in continuation of his own work of the previous year, and of the earlier work of Logan, Murray, Richardson, and Bell. He was assisted by Messrs. A. C. Barlow and N. I. Giroux. They surveyed some of the upper branches of the Bonaventure and Cascapedia Rivers, and endeavoured, unsuccessfully, to reach the upper part of the York River, beyond the point to which it had been surveyed by Dr. Bell, in 1862. Mr. Ellis found that a valley, from ten to fifteen miles wide, extends longitudinally in the Gaspé peninsula, almost all the way from Matapedia Lake to the eastern extremity of the peninsula. An examination of the Grand Pabos River was made, and fossils were collected at various localities on the north side of the Bay of Chaleur.

Mr. A. P. Low was engaged in the interior of the Gaspé Peninsula, near the heads of the Ste. Anne, Magdalen, and Little Cascapedia rivers. Here he traced out more accurately the distributions of the Silurian and Devonian rocks, and of the intrusive masses of granite and serpentine, which had been roughly defined by Logan, Murray, Bell, and Richardson. He also made micrometer surveys on the Little Cascapedia, Ste. Anne, and Magdalen rivers, and a triangulation survey of the Shick Shock Mountains. He was assisted by Messrs. J. A. Porter, B.A., and H. E. Hamilton.

The Abbé Laffamme, D.D., Professor of Geology in Laval University, Quebec, undertook a geological examination of a part of the Saguenay Valley, in connection with the Survey. He traced out the boundaries of some hitherto unknown outliers of the Lower Silurian limestones in the country on the north side of the river, between Chicoutimi and Lake St. John. In some places these limestones are remarkable for the number of cavities filled with petroleum which they contain. On breaking up the rock, the petroleum flows from these, and in this way several quarts were collected by one individual. Dr. Laffamme also made observations on the older rocks, and on the drift. His report on the geology of this little-known region is looked for with much interest.

Mr. J. Fraser Torrance, assisted by Mr. Howard, was employed in a preliminary examination of part of the phosphate region of the County of Ottawa, and we understand he has made a valuable report on his labours.

In the Province of Ontario, Mr. A. C. Lawson, an assistant of Dr. Bell's, was employed for a month, in the autumn, in ascertaining certain details as to the boundaries of the Silurian formations, between Lake Ontario and the Georgian Bay. The distribution of these formations, with the exception of a few points, had been worked out by Dr. Bell, in 1859-60, and '61, and he is now engaged in preparing a geological map of the western peninsula of Ontario. On Lake Superior, Dr. Selwyn took a trip in the steamer *Fairy Queen*, from Port Arthur to the Pic, and returned to the former place, from which he accompanied Mr. A. Keefer to the Rabbit Mountain and the Huronian Mine.

The district of Keewatin was examined by Dr. Bell, Asst. Director of the Survey, in continuation of his work there in 1881. He was accompanied by Mr. A. C. Lawson, B.A., as geological assistant, Mr. J. W. Tyrrell, as topographer, Mr. E. Coste, as mining engineer, and Mr. F. Cochrane, as general assistant. The season's operations consisted of a detailed topographical and geological survey of the northern part of the Lake of the Woods, and of Shoal Lake, examinations of the mines and mining locations of this region, and track-surveys, with a geological investigation of various canoe-routes to the eastward of it, of Little Wabigoon Lake, and the route thence by Manitou Lake to Rainy Lake, of the large north-west bay of the latter lake, of the route from Little Wabigoon Lake, by way of Minnietakie Lake, to Lonely Lake, of Lonely Lake itself, and the route thence north-westward to Red

Lake, of this Lake, the whole of the Winnipeg River, and a part of the eastern shore of Lake Winnipeg. The Rainy River, and the eastern and northern parts of the southern division of the Lake of the Woods were also examined geologically. Besides the general mapping of the boundaries of the rock-formations in the large area covered by these surveys and explorations, the details of the sub-divisions of the Huronian system were ascertained, and laid down around the shores, and on most of the great number of islands and points of the Lake of the Woods. On Red Lake, a large and interesting band of Huronian strata was found, which proved to contain several of the rarer varieties of the rocks of the system, including serpentine, which had not hitherto been found in quantity west of the valley of the Montreal River of the Ottawa. Conglomerates, steatites, and dolomites, were also well developed. In addition to the work just noticed, a large amount of valuable information was collected in regard to soil, climate, forests, agricultural experiments, fisheries, zoology, and botany. Many observations for latitude, variation of the compass, &c., were taken.

In the North-West Territories, Dr. G. M. Dawson devoted about a month of the early part of the season to the examination of the southern part of the District of Alberta, with the object of completing the information for a general map of this region which is specially important on account of its coals and lignites. The greater part of the season was, however, given to the exploration of a portion of the Rocky Mountains, between the 49th Parallel and the Kicking Horse Pass. The various passes and portions of the mountains intervening were geographically and geologically examined. Of some of the passes, sketches of a general character had previously existed, but the Crow-nest Pass had not at any time been mapped. The materials for a preliminary map of this region are now in course of preparation. One of the more important results obtained is the definition of considerable areas of Cretaceous coal bearing rocks, containing good workable coal seams, in the heart of the mountains. They generally form tracts of lower hilly country, surrounded by the rugged peaks formed of Paleozoic rocks. The unconformity previously suspected to exist at the base of the carboniferous or Devonian-carboniferous limestone series, was proved in a number of places, and Dr. Dawson believes that the great underlying series of quartzites, schists, &c., may, as a whole, be classed as Cambrian, though the palæontological evidence is yet very scanty. About sixty points were fixed in latitude by observation, and an important series of plants, embracing very interesting Alpine forms, was obtained, Mr. J. B. Tyrrell devoting himself especially to this branch during a portion of the season.

Mr. R. G. McConnell, devoted the greater part of the summer to the Cypress Hills and country in the neighbourhood. The Cretaceous and other beds being here nearly flat, much attention was necessarily devoted to outlining the topographical features on which the distribution of the formations depends. Tertiary rocks of a later date than any previously discovered in the North-West were found, and a seam of fair lignite coal was followed from point to point over nearly the entire area of the Cypress Hills.

In British Columbia, Mr. Amos Bowman continued detailed work which was required to complete the information for a new edition of Dr. Dawson's map of the southern part of the interior, published in the report for 1877-78. Much additional geographical knowledge was obtained, together with definite outlines for the edges of the various formations between the routes previously traversed and mapped.

*Geography.*—The progress of geographical science in the Dominion has not been marked by any great results during the year, although steady progress has been.

made in many details. In the east, Mr. Hugh Fletcher, of the Geological Survey has added his annual extension to the new map of Nova Scotia, which he is gradually constructing from original surveys by himself and his assistants, the work of the past year, consisting of a minute survey of the district between County Harbour River and Cape Canso. Mr. R. W. Ellis, of the same department surveyed the upper waters of the Bonaventure and Cascapedia Rivers, in continuation of work done on these streams forty years ago, by the late Sir William Logan and Mr. Alexander Murray, while they were making the first geological exploration of the Gaspé peninsula. Mr. A. P. Low, also of the Geological corps, mapped out by triangulation the Shick Shock Mountains, and surveyed by the Rochon micrometer the head waters of the Ste. Anne, Magdalen and Little Cascapedia Rivers. Dr. R. Bell, Assistant Director of the Survey, was employed in superintending the triangulation and mapping of the northern part of the Lake of the Woods, and in making track-surveys of Minnitakie, Lonely and Red Lakes, and the waters lying between them; also of the Winnipeg River, and part of the eastern shore of Lake Winnipeg, which he had been obliged to omit in surveying this lake in previous years.

Owing to the great increase in the shipping business on Lake Huron, it has been found desirable to have more detailed charts than those of the late Admiral Bayfield, which, although a marvel of excellence considering the short time and limited means at the disposal of this great hydrographer, are found inadequate to modern requirements. Last summer, under an arrangement which had been entered into between the British Admiralty and our own Government, Staff-Commander J. G. Boulton, R.N., commenced a new survey of the North Channel and Georgian Bay. It is estimated that the work will occupy several years.

The surveys and sub-division of the land in the North West Territories, have been continued to be vigorously prosecuted by the Department of the Interior, more than one hundred parties having again been in the field all summer under the direction of Captain Deville, Acting Surveyor General.

Mr. Sanford Fleming, C. M. G., accompanied by one of his sons, and the Rev. Principal Grant, of Queen's University, devoted a part of the summer to following the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the whole way from Lake Superior to the Pacific Ocean. Principal Grant has given a very interesting account of their adventures, and also the true history of the discoveries of the various passes through the different mountain ranges. The party arrived in Victoria on the 27th of September.

A plan for joining the Greeley expedition next summer, and using balloons for the purpose of Arctic discovery, having been submitted to the Secretary of the United States, by ex-commander Cheyne, R.N., he was informed that the Secretary of War did not regard it as practicable.

A large and a small edition of an excellent map, shewing the railways of Canada, have been published by the Department of Railways and Canals. Useful maps have also been issued by the Departments of the Marine and Fisheries, the Post Office, Indian Affairs and Interior.

The report of the Geological Survey for 1880-81-82, which was ready, but not issued at the close of the year, contains maps of the Basin of Moose River, the Lake of the Woods region, the neighbourhood of Moose Factory, five sheets of the geological map of northern New Brunswick, and a map of the Bow and Belly River district.

Mr. E. B. Borron, Stipendiary Magistrate, who has for some years past been sent out annually by the Government of Ontario to explore the northern parts of that province, continued this work. His route this year was up the Nipigon River,

across the country from Lake Nipigon to Long Lake, thence down the Kenogami and Albany Rivers to James' Bay, from which he returned to Lake Superior by way of the Moose and Michipicoten Rivers.

In the early part of the year, the Geographical Society of Quebec made an effort to fit out an expedition to explore the country between Lakes St. John and Mistassini, with a view to ascertain its value for colonization purposes. It was proposed also to complete the survey of Lake Mistassini, which had been begun by the late Messrs. Richardson and McOuat, of the Geological Department, and that the party should return by way of Rupert's River. Owing to the want of sufficient funds, however, the enterprise was postponed, but Col. Rhodes, the President of the Society, who takes a deep interest in the matter, expects that it will go on during 1884.

The report of the Society for 1883 states that, "in Geographical Science a demand has sprung up for more knowledge of the whole country to the north of the St. Lawrence, and this Society is directing its best efforts towards the North-east Territory, and with most excellent results." With regard to the prospects of settlement in the country north of Quebec city, it says, "Cold is the life-giving power of a Northern nation, and there is no reason to doubt but that the human race will increase most rapidly in the North, and so augment the numbers and importance of the Dominion, counteracting outward emigration by the fecundity of our own people. Our women have frequently triplets at a birth, and some women as many as twenty-one children in their families."

As illustrating the growing interest which is being taken in the Dominion in the subject of geography, it may be mentioned that several Canadians have joined the Geographical Societies of London, Paris, Lille, and Marseilles.

The subject of the proposed commercial route between the Canadian North-west and Europe, by way of Hudson's Bay and Strait, has occupied a prominent place in the public mind. During the session of Parliament a return was prepared by Dr. R. Bell, giving an abstract of the information in the possession of the Government on this subject up to the month of March, 1883.

*Zoology.*—In this department, a good deal of miscellaneous work has been done. The Birds especially have received considerable attention. The Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise, who both took a great interest in ornithology, on leaving Canada carried with them eight cases containing about 120 species of birds, which are now placed in the Princess' apartments in Kensington Palace, London. The *Transactions* of the Ottawa Field Naturalists Club for 1883, No. 4, contain a paper on the ducks of the Ottawa country and a list of birds which had not hitherto been noted near the capital. In the *Transactions of the Royal Society*, just published, is a paper by Dr. R. Bell, on the Birds of Hudson's Bay, which refers, among other things, to the breeding grounds, migrations, etc., of numerous species. The *Proceedings of the Canadian Institute* (a continuation of the *Canadian Journal*) Vol. I., Fasciculus number 5, 1883, contains a paper on the sharp-tailed grouse by Mr. E. T. Seton, in which the habits of the bird are well described. Mr. W. L. Scott and Mr. J. G. White, of Ottawa, and Mr. T. McIlwraith, of Hamilton, Mr. Fred. Mason, of Toronto, and others, continue to study and collect the birds of the Dominion. Mr. Nagle exhibited an extensive and fine collection of birds at the Provincial Exhibition, at which also extensive collections of eggs were exhibited by Messrs. W. S. and J. S. McGrath, W. B. Hope, W. T. Woodbridge and H. G. Ball. Mr. S. Herring has lately been appointed taxidermist to the Geological Survey and will clean and remount the valuable specimens already in the museum before collecting fresh materials. Papers on birds have been read

before both the University College Natural Science Association and the Natural History Society of Toronto. A number of our naturalists have become associates of the American Ornithological Union which was organized in New York during the year.

Within the last few years the south-western part of the Province of Ontario has been invaded by a species of rabbit, previously unknown in that region. It was supposed by some to have been imported from England, but from scientific enquiry it proves to be the common grey rabbit of the Western States.

The anatomy and development of the cat-fish (*Amiurus catus*) have been elaborately worked out by Prof. Ramsay Wright, of Toronto, Prof. J. P. McMurrich, of Guelph, and by Messrs. J. McKenzie, B.A., and Geo. Acheson, B.A. The fishes of the Ottawa district are treated of in a paper in the 4th number of the Transactions of the Ottawa Field Naturalists' Club. Canada was well represented at the International Fisheries Exhibition, which was held in London during the summer, and much credit is due to our delegates, whose names were given in the last A. R., for their exertions in improving the occasion to make this country better known and appreciated in Europe. The Canadian collection was in many respects more complete than any other shown. One of its most noticeable features was the fish-hatching which was carried on with success during the progress of the exhibition. Papers on the fisheries of the Dominion were read at public meetings by the Canadian representatives. At the close of the exhibition the most valuable part of the collection was brought to Ottawa and it is now displayed in the Victoria Hall in that city.

The publication, during the year, of Mr. Wm. Saunders' book on *Insects Injurious to Fruits* was an event in the history of Entomology in Canada. This very valuable work, which is beautifully got up as a book, and illustrated by several hundred fine engravings, is probably the most complete volume of the kind which has been produced in America. The matter consists entirely of Mr. Saunders' original observations and researches and as such is a highly interesting and important contribution to science. *The Report of Progress of the Geological Survey for 1880-81-82*, printed during the year, contains lists by the late Dr. J. L. Leconte, of the Coleoptera collected by Dr. R. Bell and his assistants at eleven localities, of which the latitudes and longitudes are given, between the great lakes of the St. Lawrence and Winnipeg basins and Hudson's Bay. A useful paper "On the Introduction and Dissemination of Noxious Insects," by Mr. Wm. Saunders, is published in the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada*. Vol. X., No. 8 of the *Canadian Naturalist*, published 25th July, 1883, contains interesting papers by Mr. E. Murphy and Mr. W. Muir on the head and sucking apparatus of the mosquito. Mr. W. H. Harrington, of Ottawa, and Mr. H. H. Lyman, of Montreal, have continued their studies of the Coleoptera and Lepidoptera respectively.

Mr. F. R. Latchford, M.A., has continued to add to his collections of the Mollusca of the Ottawa valley. Dr. R. Bell, of the Geological Survey, collected some rare and interesting shells around Lake Winnipeg and the Lake of the Woods. Some of the original types, described by the great conchologist Say, were obtained many years ago, at the latter lake. Mr. J. B. Tyrrell, of the same survey, obtained about twenty-five species of land and fresh-water mollusca in the vicinity of the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains.

*The Proceedings of the Canadian Institute of Toronto* (a continuation of the *Canadian Journal*), Vol. I., Fasciculi Nos. 4 and 5 (1883) contain the following papers: On *Demodex phylloides* in the skin of Canadian swine, by Prof. Ramsay Wright; Notes on some Canadian Infusoria by Prof. J. P. McMurrich; On the

occurrence in Canada of two species of Parasitic Mites, by Mr. J. B. Tyrrell ; Some of the present aspects of the Germ-theory in disease, by Prof. Ramsay Wright ; The nasal region in Eutænia by Mr. A. B. Macallum ; The Sharp-tailed grouse by Mr. Earnest T. Seton ; Biological study of the tap-water in the School of Practical Science, Toronto, by Mr. Geo. Acheson, B.A.

*Botany.*—The principal publication of the year on this subject was Part I of a *Catalogue of Canadian Plants* by Professor Macoun, embracing the Polypetalæ. Part II of this catalogue, to include the Gamopetalæ, is in the course of preparation. The valuable named collection of Canadian plants which this gentleman had arranged to dispose of in the United States was, with the assistance of his friends, after much difficulty, saved to the country. During the summer, Prof. Macoun visited Nova Scotia and the Island of Anticosti for the purpose of collecting plants. He thinks that along the outer coast of Nova Scotia and on the islands of the Gulf of St. Lawrence there are remnants of a flora related to the floras of Greenland and Europe. In the report of the Geological Survey for 1880-81-82, just published, there is a catalogue of 320 species of plants collected by Dr. R. Bell in the region north-eastward of Lake Superior. Mr. James Fletcher, of Ottawa, made a trip to British Columbia during the summer and collected or noted numerous plants not before known to occur in the regions visited. The botanical collections made in the District of Keewatin by Dr. R. Bell, in the course of the past summer, contain more ferns (17 species) than had been supposed to occur in that part of the Dominion. Mr. J. B. Tyrrell made a considerable collection of plants near the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains about the head-waters of the South Saskatchewan River.

*Forestry.*—This subject received more attention in Canada during the past year than at any former time. The Forestry Association of the Province of Quebec held its annual meeting in Montreal on the 8th of November, the President, Hon. H. G. Joly, in the chair. The report showed that the association had done much good in the way of encouraging tree-planting. The "arbor day," which had been instituted for the first time by the association, had proved more successful than had been expected, not only in the cities of Montreal and Quebec, but in many villages, hamlets and country places. The Council of Public Instruction very wisely encouraged the observance of the day by granting a holiday for the purpose in all the schools under their control. Many thousands of young trees were planted, mostly in the early part of May, and considerable quantities of the seeds of forest trees, especially of the negundo or ash-leaved maple were sown. The association lamented the death of its honorary president, Mr. James Little, of Montreal, a gentleman who had done much for the cause of forestry. (See Obituary). The Hon. W. W. Lynch, a member of the Association and Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Province, explained the measures which he had introduced into the Legislature for the separation of forest lands from colonization lands and for the protection of the forests against fire and waste. In this connection it may be here mentioned that large tracts of valuable timber lands which are almost useless for settlement are sometimes destroyed by isolated squatters through whose carelessness fires are allowed to run during dry seasons, and it would be greatly to the interest of the country if the provincial legislatures were to take steps for the exclusion of such irresponsible persons from what are purely timber districts, where their presence is a constant source of danger to extensive public and private properties.

In New Brunswick the tree-planting spirit has also obtained a strong foothold among the people. Their arbor days, however, were mostly held in September and October. Much enthusiasm in the matter was manifested, especially at St. John

and Chatham. At the former city the 4th of October was celebrated as "Arbor day." The Lieut.-Governor and leading citizens took part in the ceremonies. Trees were planted in honour of the Queen, the late Prince Consort, Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the royal family, the present and past governors of the Dominion, lieutenant-governors of provinces, distinguished ladies, European countries, N.B. counties, societies, clergymen, judges, politicians, men who figured in the history of the city and province, the ancestors and relatives of citizens, etc. The proceedings were said to have recalled many interesting and touching incidents and to have refreshed the memory of everyone present in regard to historical matters. Much credit is due to the Historical Society of St. John and especially the president, Mr. W. V. Lawrence, for inaugurating and carrying out the project, which might be imitated with profit by every town and village in the Dominion.

The first of a series of lectures on forestry was given in Montreal in Nov. by the Hon. H. G. Joly, M.P.P., on the subject, "Is it wise to encourage the culture of trees in our province?" In the Province of Ontario it is understood that the advantages of the tree-planting act of 1833 had been utilized to a considerable extent. In the prairie province, the Manitoba Forestry and Horticultural Assn. was formed during the year. The preliminary meeting, which was held in Winnipeg in August, was a large and influential one. Among the distinguished strangers present were Hon. H. G. Joly, Mr. D. W. Beadle, Mr. C. Gibb and Mr. W. Saunders. The directors of the Assn. appointed a committee, of which Mr. C. N. Bell is secy., to prepare lists and collect information in regard to the indigenous trees, shrubs, fruits, etc. of the province and to arrange for an annual "arbor day," which might be generally observed. It was resolved to send to Russia for the seeds of trees and fruit-bearing plants, which are likely to do well in Manitoba.

In regard to the literature of Forestry, Mr. J. C. Chapais, of Kamouraska, P.Q., has written a book entitled an *Illustrated Guide to Canadian Tree Culture*, intended to benefit the cause, especially by educating the young on the subject. Mr. William Little, of Montreal, has contributed to the August number of *London Forestry* a valuable article on the *Alarming Destruction of American Forests*, in which he shows that the quantity of merchantable timber in the United States and Canada is much less than is popularly supposed and that the supply is being exhausted with alarming rapidity. He thinks that at the present rate of increase in the consumption, it may take about seven years to use up the available white pine in the States and but twenty years to consume all other kinds of timber, but even if the white pine may last for seventeen years and the forests generally for fifty years, he thinks there is great cause for apprehension in regard to the future timber supply of the continent.

Mr. R. W. Phipps compiled a *Report on the necessity of preserving and replanting forests*, which has been printed by the government of Ontario. It contains information on such subjects as the relation of forests to rainfall, heat, dew, etc.; statements collated from the works of distinguished writers on the relations of forests to rainfall; forests and their management in the United States, European countries, India, Australia, etc. The part at the end referring to Canada, contains extracts from the report of the Hon. H. G. Joly and observations by Mr. Phipps himself and might have been made more valuable had he availed himself of the information to be found in the more recent reports of the Geological Survey and the writings of Messrs. James and William Little, Drummond, Marler, Thayne, Chapais, Jack, etc., in regard to the Canadian forests.

Mr. Charles Gibb, of Abbotsford, P.Q., has contributed an interesting and valuable paper on the trees and shrubs of Northern Europe and Asia to the Report

for 1883 of the Montreal Horticultural and Fruit Growers' Assn., giving some of the results of his observations on this subject when on his recent journey through these regions. The author shews the advantages which would accrue to northern countries by an exchange of scions, plants, seeds, etc., such as has long been going on between tropical and sub-tropical countries to their great mutual advantage. He also advocates the establishment of botanic gardens in Canada—a matter in which we are greatly behind the age. Mr. Gibb says that Dr. R. Bell's map shewing the northern limits of our forest trees, published in the Geol. Survey Report for 1880, and afterwards by the above association, gave the foresters of northern Europe their first clear conception of the climate of Canada. A reception and an address were tendered to Mr. Gibb on his return to Abbotsford in the beginning of February, in acknowledgment of his valuable services to science and fruit-culture.

Forest fires prevailed during the summer in the Rocky Mountain region near the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and for months filled the air with smoke, so that it was seldom possible to see to any great distance; but in the more easterly parts of the Dominion the forests have not suffered much from this cause. Heretofore these fires have been of most frequent occurrence in the region north of the great lakes and in the District of Keewatin. In the latter district Dr. Bell continued his efforts among the Indians for the prevention of forest fires, and apparently with complete success. He suggests that the government should pay an additional annuity or reward of some kind to those Indian chiefs within whose domains no forest fires should occur during the year. They would thus become the cheapest and most willing and efficient forest guardians who could possibly be employed.

An International Forestry Exhibition is to be held in Edinburgh in the summer of 1884 and it would be very desirable to have Canada as well represented on this occasion as she was at the late Fisheries Exhibition held in London. The exhibits are to be classified under the heads of practical forestry, forest produce raw and manufactured, scientific forestry, ornamental forestry, illustrations of forestry, forest literature and history, including plans of forests and maps illustrative of the geographical distribution of trees and of their commercial products, essays and reports, loan collections, condition of foresters and woodmen, miscellaneous. We understand that the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and the New Brunswick Land and Lumber Co. are preparing to illustrate forest life and the products of the forest. Dr. Bell, Assistant Director of the Geological Survey, has applied for space to exhibit a large map shewing in an elaborate manner the geographical distribution of the various forest trees of Canada. The provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are expected to exhibit specimens of their timber and other forest productions. Had time permitted it would have been of much advantage to have had all the Canadian exhibits shewn under one management and in the name of the Dominion.

*Archæology.*—The principal contribution to the literature of this subject was Dr. Daniel Wilson's highly interesting paper on "Pre-Aryan American Man" read before the Royal Society of Canada in May, 1883. The learned author traces, as far as the limited data will allow, the origin and relations of each of the principal aboriginal races, which have inhabited this continent. It would require more space than is at our disposal to give a proper review of this excellent paper, which we are glad to notice is published at length in the *Transactions* of the Society.

The following are the present Canadian delegates of the Ethnographic Institution with head-quarters in Paris: Patron, the Marquis of Lorne; Delegate general, Rev. Prof. Campbell, Montreal; co-delegate, Prof. P. J. Darey, Montreal; Terri-

torial delegates: for the province of Quebec, J. M. Lemoine, Quebec, for Ontario, W. H. Vandersmissen, Toronto; Benjamin Sulte, Ottawa; for Nova Scotia, G. M. Greer, Halifax; for Manitoba, Revd. Prof. Bryce, Winnipeg; for British Columbia, Dr. J. W. Powell, Victoria. Delegates of stations: Joseph Fortescue, York Factory, R. R. MacFarlane, Fort Chipewyan. The general delegation of Canada was relieved during the year of the oversight of the United States delegations, which it had been the means of organizing. Mr. J. Fortescue, of York Factory, was awarded the Institution's medal of honor for a treatise on the Cree of Hudson's Bay.

*Transit of Venus.*—The results of the observations made in Canada on the transit of Venus, on the 6th of December, 1882, have been reported upon by Professor Johnson, of McGill College, Prof. Williamson, of Queen's, Prof. Carpmal, of Toronto, and other observers. These gentlemen were successful in obtaining observations of the contact of the planet with the sun's disc at Ottawa, Kingston, Belleville, Cobourg, and Winnipeg. The data thus obtained are given in the *Transactions* of the Royal Society of Canada, and will, it is said, be of great use to astronomers in solving the question of the distance of the earth from the sun, which is the main problem aimed at in making these accurate observations. As this distance forms the chief factor in determining the distances of the other heavenly bodies, the importance of ascertaining it will be easily perceived. The Dominion Govt. had made a grant of \$5,000 towards the payment of the expenses of making the observations at the above places, and also at Halifax, Charlottetown, Fredericton, Quebec, Montreal, Whitby, Toronto, and Woodstock, where, however, the weather proved unpropitious.

*Standard Time.*—The system of standard time-reckoning which had been advocated by Mr. Sandford Fleming, Chancellor of Queen's University, Kingston, for the past four years, was adopted throughout Canada and the United States, on Monday, the 19th of November, 1883, and it has been found to be of great advantage in the working of railways, and for general convenience. In the A. R., for 1880-81, it was stated that, "there is every probability that Mr. Fleming's system will be ultimately adopted." The practical recognition of this system has taken place sooner than might have been expected, and is a creditable proof of the intelligence and the progressive spirit of the people of this continent. The scheme was approved by the International Geodetic Congress, held in Rome in October, and recommended for the approval of all civilized governments, and it has been already adopted by that of Switzerland. The British prime meridian, or that of Greenwich, has been sanctioned as the universal initial one, and the earth has been divided into 24 meridional belts of 15 degrees, or one hour each (the sun appearing to pass through 15° of longitude in each hour). The standard time-belts in America begin with the 60th meridian, or at exactly four hours west from Greenwich, passing through the eastern point of Cape Breton, which forms the extremity of the Dominion. The time of the 75th or five-hour meridian, which passes between New York and Philadelphia, is made the standard for  $7\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  on either side, or from longitude  $67\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  to  $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ . This belt of 15°, called the Eastern or Atlantic Time, extends from Matamoras on the Lower St. Lawrence to Sarnia, and includes the Atlantic States of the Union. The next belt, called the Central, stretches from Sarnia to Winnipeg, and embraces the Mississippi valley. Its time is one hour slower, being that of the six-hour or 90th meridian, which passes close to St. Louis. The time of the seven-hour or 105th meridian, which passes near Pike's Peak, is called Mountain Time, and that of the 120th or eight-hour meridian, Pacific time.

*Physics.*—It is proposed to investigate systematically the magnetic phenomena throughout the Dominion, in connection with the Government Meteorological Bureau at Toronto. As a commencement of this undertaking, Lieut. Gordon, of Toronto, visited the North-West in the autumn.

In the A. R. for 1880-81, it was mentioned that Canada had been asked to establish one of the eight proposed circumpolar stations under the general management of an international commission, for the purpose of making simultaneous observations on magnetic and other natural phenomena during one year, beginning about the first of September, 1882. Six of these stations were maintained by European countries and one by the United States, while Canada agreed to pay \$5,000 towards the expenses of the eighth, which was to be placed within her own territory. Fort Rae on Great Slave Lake, was selected as the site, and it was placed under the charge of Captain H. P. Dawson, R.A., who commenced the observations there in the beginning of Sept., 1882, and continued them successfully to the first of Sept., 1883. Leaving Fort Rae in the first week of Sept., he reached Quebec on the 8th of Nov., and sailed for England on the 10th.

*Telegraph and Signal Service.*—From the autumn of 1882, to the close of 1883, the Government have extended the use of their lines and submarine cables wherever serviceable to the general public; and it must be gratifying to Sir Hector Langevin, Minister of Public Works, and to the Superintendent, Mr. Gisborne, to note that the utility and efficacy of the service merited, and was awarded a gold medal at the London Fisheries Exhibition.

The following synopsis of works performed since our publication of last year, will best explain the extension of the service:—With reference to the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the North Shore the telegraph connection has been continued from Mille Vaches to Pentecost, a distance of 162 miles, part of the route being by 2 submarine cables of 12 and 26 miles in length. The shore ends of these cables, which weighed 9 tons to the mile, had been laid over the Manicouagan sand bars, which extend from 1 to 3 nautical miles from the shore, and it was no small evidence of the skill at the command of the Government, that such unwieldy lengths were laid from pontoons without a single kink or mishap. It is the intention, we believe, of the Government to push forward this North Shore line year by year, until it reaches the Straits of Belle-Isle; and, as the public are now fully alive to the value of such a connection, it is to be hoped that the work will soon be accomplished. In Nova Scotia, the lighthouse and signalling station upon Cape Sable Island (the extreme western point of the province), has been connected by 17½ miles of land line, and 2 miles of cable, with the main line of telegraph at Barrington, and as the locality is peculiarly liable to wrecking disasters, the intrinsic value of the line is unquestionable.

In the North-West Districts, a line has been erected from Qu'Appelle to Humboldt, 141 miles, thereby completing through telegraphic connection with Battleford and Edmonton, and from Clark's Crossing on the South Saskatchewan to Prince Albert on the north branch of the same river, 83 miles; thus greatly facilitating the trade and settlement of Assiniboia and Alberta. In British Columbia, the fish canning settlement of Ladnors Landing on the Fraser River, has been connected by 20 miles of land line, and a half mile of cable with New Westminster; and it is gratifying to note that the Revenue of the British Columbia lines increased from \$18,414 during 1881-82, to \$25,093 for 1882-83; the cost of maintenance for 1882-83, being about the same amount as for the previous year.

In connection with the foregoing service, the Department of Public Works has issued some interesting and valuable maps (prepared by Mr. F. N. Gisborne,

M.T.E.E.), descriptive of the cable system of the world, and also sheet 1, showing every telegraph station between Newfoundland and Montreal, to be followed by sheets 2, 3 and 4, giving similar information throughout Ontario, the North-West regions and British Columbia.

*Meteorological Observations, McGill College Observatory, Montreal, for 1883.*—Height above sea-level 187 feet :

	Means for 1883.	Means for 9 years ending 31 Dec. 1883.
Thermometer .....	39·452	42·162
Barometer .....	30·026	29·975
Mean pressure of vapour .....	23384	25244
Relative humidity .....	74·162	73·991
Wind-direction.....	W. S.W.	W. by S.
“ mean velocity in miles per hour	10·733	11·018
Sky clouded, per cent.....	57·17	60·94
Sunshine, per cent.....	48·31	
Inches of rain .....		27·10
Number of days on which rain fell .....		114·1
Number of days on which snow fell .....		84·8
Inches of rain and snow, melted.....		38·59

*General Meteorological Register for 1883, Magnetic Observatory Toronto.*—Lat, 43° 39' N., Long. 5 h. 17 m. 33s. W. Approximate elevation above the sea, 350 feet.

Mean temperature of the year, 41°·95. Diff. from av. of 43 years, +2·32. Thermic anomaly—9°·07. Highest temperature, 83°·4 on July 4. Lowest temp.—10°·5 on Feb. 10. Mean of coldest day (Jan. 22)—2°·94. Mean of warmest day (July 22)—74°·80. Annual range, 93°·9. Mean daily range, 17°·07. Greatest daily range in one month (Jan.), 38°·4. Mean tem. of warmest month (July), 65°·67. Av. of 43 years (July), 67°·69. Mean temp. of coldest month (January). +17°·46. Av. of 43 years (Jan.), 22°·87. Mean height of barometer, 29·6496 inches. Diff. from av. of 42 years, +·0326. Highest bar. pressure, Oct. 16, 30·365. Lowest pressure, Oct. 29, 28·803. Range of the year, 1·562. Mean humidity of the air, 77. Mean of cloudiness, 0·64. Resultant direction of wind N., 77° W. Resultant velocity of the wind, 2·36 miles per hour. Mean velocity of wind, 10·08 miles per hour. Total amount of rain, 25·734 inches. Diff. from av. of 43 years—2·226. Number of days of rain, 124. Greatest depth of rain in one month (July), 5·373. Total amount of snow, 84·0 inches. Diff. from av. of 43 years, +14·81. Number of days of snow, 74. Number of fair days, 181. Number of auroras observed, 46. Number of nights when possible to see aurora, 207. Number of thunder storms, 32. Number of hours sunshine, 2038·8. Ratio to possible sunshine, 0·46.

Seasonal events : Jan. 4, Toronto Bay frozen again ; March 8, robins seen ; April 10, swallows seen ; Ap. 11, ice left bay ; Ap. 28, last snow of season ; Ap. 30, last ice of the season, swallows numerous ; May 13, last frost of season ; May 24, humming birds numerous ; July 1, fire flies seen ; Sept. 4, hoar frost ; Sept. 8, swallows gone ; Sept. 12, humming birds numerous ; Oct. 5, first ice of season ; Oct. 19, first snow of season ; Dec. 20, bay frozen over.

*Meteorological Means and Quantities, from Observations taken at Winnipeg, Province of Manitoba :*

	1879.	1880.	1881.
Mean height of barometer .....	29·15	29·13	29·15
Mean temperature .....	33·36	31·62	34·3

Maximum temperature .....	93° 0	90. 3	98° 0
Minimum temperature.....	-50° 5	-14° 4	-40° 5
Mean relative humidity .....	81	81	82
Mean velocity of wind, miles per hour .....	8·23	8·88	7·87
Amount of rain in inches .....	19· 8	21· 6	8·05
Amount of snow in inches.....	57· 9	58·19	80·19
Total precipitation of rain and melted snow..	25· 2	27· 1	18· 1
Number of days on which rain fell .....	91	76	79
Number of days on which snow fell .....	39	46	49
Number of fogs.....	9	7	11
Number of auroras .....	36	26	36
Number of thunder storms.....	37	33	29
Navigation opened on Red River.....	Ap.12th.	Ap.21st.	Ap. 24th.
Navigation closed on Red River.....	Nov.1st.	Nov.12th.	Nov.14th.

*Medical and Sanitary.*—The Canada Medical Association met at Kingston, Ont., on the 5th, 6th and 7th September, when a number of papers were read and taken as read. The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year: Presdt., Dr. M. Sullivan, Kingston; Vice-presdts., for Ontario, Dr. Thorburn, Toronto; for Quebec, Dr. Robillard, Ottawa; for New Brunswick, Dr. J. C. Christie, St. John; for Nova Scotia, Dr. Macdonald, Londonderry; for Manitoba, Dr. Lynch, Winnipeg; General Secretary, Dr. Osler, Montreal; Treasurer, Dr. Sheard, Toronto. Local secretaries, business committees, and committees on the various branches of medical science were also appointed. Delegates were also named for the American Public Health Association, which met at Detroit from the 13th to the 16th of November. The next meeting is to be held in Montreal before that of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

In the A. R. for 1882 it was stated that, at a meeting of medical delegates held in Ottawa in the middle of December of that year, it was resolved to form a Canadian Sanitary Society. After the adjournment of the Dominion Medical Association at Kingston on the 7th of September, this Sanitary Society was duly organized. Dr. F. N. Boxer, of Montreal, read the report of the provisional conference held in Ottawa the previous December, which stated that probably 200 members would enroll themselves. The following were elected members for the first year: President, Dr. Sweetland, Ottawa; Secy.-treasurer, Dr. Boxer, Montreal, with vice-presidents for each of the provinces.

A Sanitary Convention was held under the auspices of the Ontario Provincial Board of Health in London on the 16th and 17th November. There was a large attendance of local physicians and medical men from a distance. A number of addresses on public health were delivered, after which the following papers were read: "The water-supply of London" by Mr. Wm. Saunders, London, "Insanity," by Judge Elliott, "Results of the London West Flood," by Dr. W. Waugh, of London, "The Province of Sanitary Journalism," by A. K. Allan, of Chicago, "Malaria," by Dr. J. L. Bray, of Chatham, "The effects of Mill-dams on Public Health," by Dr. Arnott, of London, "Sewerage and Sewer Construction," by Professor Galbraith, of Toronto, on the same subject by Dr. Oldright, of Toronto, "Local Health Organizations," by Dr. Bryce, of Toronto, "Disinfectants," by Wm. Saunders, of London, "Hygienic Condition of Rural Schools," by Wm. Dearness, of East Middlesex, "Infectious Diseases in Schools," by Dr. Campbell, of London, "Why so many people die of Consumption," by Dr. Bryce, of Toronto. The Convention proved highly successful and will no doubt be productive of much good.

The following are the Health Statistical Officers who have been appointed by the Dominion Government under authority of the Order in Council of the 26th Dec., 1882, for the collection of mortuary statistics: Dr. A. B. Larocque, Montreal, Dr. J. W. Daniel, St. John, Dr. A. Robillard, Ottawa, Dr. Isaac Ryall, Hamilton, Dr. Wm. Caniff, Toronto, Dr. R. Johnson, Charlottetown, Dr. Thos. Trenaman, Halifax, Dr. W. J. Neilson, Winnipeg, Dr. G. H. Cobourn, Fredericton.

#### ART.

For Canada, as for the rest of the civilized world, the advance made during the year past in the direction of general art education has been marked. It appears, at last, to have become a settled fact with the controllers of her public moneys not only that art is to be encouraged and the understanding of its principles and the practice of its mechanical processes made a possibility for all classes of her people, but that some definite system must be followed by which such understanding and practice may be arrived at by the roads which experience elsewhere has shown to be the best adapted to the end in view. After careful consideration of all that has been achieved for England since 1836, when the first small vote of £1,500 was granted by Parliament for the establishment of a School of Design, down to the present time, when there are 800,000 pupils in that country receiving instruction in Art at the hands and largely at the cost of the State, after investigation into the merits of the systems which have brought about a veritable *renaissance* of art in France, and a close examination of the means of art training which States and Municipalities, supplemented liberally by private generosity, are affording in all parts of America to an appreciative people, our two chief Provincial Governments, at any rate, have set themselves to work to meet the requirements of the times in this direction, and by the constitution in Quebec of a Board of Arts and Manufactures, and in Ontario by the establishment of a central training school with ramifications in existence and more in project, we have assurance that the matter, all important as it is, will not be allowed to remain longer neglected. So far, it must be confessed, those bodies, so hard to penetrate, the municipal, have failed to evidence any enthusiasm in art development; indeed there is nothing yet to show that they either appreciate or comprehend the drift of the movement, still less the importance and value of the influence direct, as well as indirect, which it may have upon civic prosperity. Private liberality, and the benefactory instinct with us in Canada, have not yet reached even the protoplasmic stage, and we have but little of that generous altruism, not without its reward, which gave the Cooper Institute to New York, and through which England and France have gained so much. To this there are three exceptions, and they deserve all recognition--the noble gift of the late Mr. Benajah Gibb, of Montreal, which provides that city with a handsome art gallery and a valuable collection of paintings,—the recent presentation by the Hon. James G. Ross of extensive buildings in Quebec to be used as an art school,—and the support to the local school afforded by Mr. Allan Gilmour, of Ottawa,—to these should be added the aid to the same institution given by the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise. May the debts of gratitude such actions create be more numerous in the future than in the past.

The line adopted by the Provincial Governments of Ontario and Quebec may be summed up in few words, and they will commend it to all thinking persons as constituting a wise and judicious treatment of public moneys. The object aimed at is to furnish sound instruction in "applied" rather than in "pure art," that is in art as applied to decoration and ornament in the several practical trades whose products

admit of such treatment. This implies the cultivation of hand, eye, and memory, and the instilling of the principles of good taste in the direction of the imitative or the inventive, a sufficiently wide field. It is considered that the formation of the *artist*, using the term in its conventional sense as implying a painter of landscape, portrait, or *genre*, does not fall within the scope which should govern the application of public funds. It may not be out of place to express here the fervent hope that in the granting of aid to projects for art education, no consideration will be allowed to bias the minds of the administrators of those funds other than the simple desire to advance the cause of art in this country.

At the beginning of the year a deputation from the Montreal Art Association waited on the Minister of Finance with the object of obtaining certain alterations of the existing tariff in relation to art matters. The deputation urged that sculptures, drawings, prints and manuscripts, should be restored to the free-list; that the duties on art metal-work and books should be assessed by the pound-weight, and on painted-glass by the square foot, instead of *ad valorem* as at present; and that examples of ancient industrial art should be classed as "antiquities," and thereby made duty-free. The deputation was able to assure the Minister that such changes would meet with the approval of artists and importers, as well as of the workers in marble, stained-glass and metals, resident in Montreal.

When the tariff was introduced it was found that manuscripts had been added to the free-list, and that books, which, at the date of importation, had been printed more than seven years, or which embodied the proceedings of learned societies, had also been made duty-free. Sculptures, drawings, prints and painted glass, by acknowledged masters, are still subject to customs-duties at rates varying from 20 up to 35 per cent. *ad valorem*.

In this connection attention should be drawn to the view upon the same question taken in the United States, as exemplified in the following bills, which have been introduced in the House of Representatives now in session at Washington by Mr. Perry Belmont, they have the approval of the Society of American Artists of New York, as stated by Mr. W. M. Chase on behalf of a committee of that organization.

"A Bill in relation to the importation of works of art:—SEC. 1.—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that no duties shall be levied or collected on any works of art, either ancient or modern, but the same shall be wholly exempt from duty; and the term 'works of art,' as here used, shall be understood to include all paintings, drawings, photographs, and statues in marble or other stone. SEC. 2.—That all provisions of law inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed." "An Act in relation to the importation of classical antiquities:—SEC. 1.—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that no duties shall be levied or collected on any objects of classical antiquity imported into the United States, or on any plaster casts of said antiquities, but the same shall be wholly exempt from duty; and the term 'objects of classical antiquity' as here used, shall be understood to include all such articles, whether manufactured or produced before or during the mediæval period. SEC. 2.—That all provisions of law inconsistent with are hereby repealed."

#### THE DOMINION.

*Royal Canadian Academy of Arts.*—Foremost in point of standing as being a Dominion institution, comes the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts, founded in 1880 by Marquis of Lorne. Its annual meeting was held in Toronto in June last. The

Presdt., Mr. L. R. O'Brien, occupied the chair. In opening the meeting the Presdt. made a brief address, in the course of which he congratulated the members of the Academy upon the good accomplished by the association since it was founded by the Governor-General three years ago. The special function of the institution being to furnish a bond between local art societies, he thought its importance to art in Canada could hardly be exaggerated, and its success hitherto was all the more pleasing. He expressed gratification particularly on account of the fact that the establishment of the society had not resulted in any friction with the Ontario Society of Artists, the two associations being on the very best relative footing. One branch of the Academy's practical work which deserved special reference was the classes—one in Montreal and one in Toronto—for the study of painting from life. These classes, established last year, the President said, had already done good work, and would, he hoped, do more. Speaking, he said, simply his own opinion, he thought it undesirable that the Academy should continue in the course marked out by its founder in holding exhibitions in succession in the larger cities of Canada. In the smaller of these places it was impossible to secure the funds necessary to make a first-class exhibition, and, further, large attendance of members at the annual assembly was not to be looked for. He thought it well worth while to consider whether it would not be better to confine the annual meeting to Montreal and Toronto.

At this meeting Mr. M. Matthews was advanced to the grade of Academician Painter, and Mr. A. H. Howard to that of Academician Designer.

The officers for the current year are as follows :—President, Mr. L. R. O'Brien ; Vice-Presdt., Mr. N. Bourassa ; Treasurer, Mr. James Smith ; Secy., Mr. M. Matthews. The list of Academicians was given in the last A. R.

The art feature of the year past was the holding by the Royal Academy of its annual exhibition ; a special interest attaching to the occasion owing to the fact that its founder, the Marquis of Lorne and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise were present, and in view of their approaching departure from Canada. The Exhibition was held in the Normal School, Toronto, in May and June, 1883. Addresses were presented on the part of both the Academy and the Society of Artists, and, in reply, Lord Lorne made a speech in which he reviewed the position of art in Canada, referred to the successes which had fallen to Canadian artists at home and abroad, and commended to the special care of both societies the project of creating a national park at Niagara.

The exhibition comprised work from the brushes of all the leading Canadian artists, and was supplemented by several works, both in oil and water colour, executed by the Princess. These represented scenes in California, British Columbia, Bermuda and Florence. The president, Mr. O'Brien, found in the rocky fastnesses of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and in the old-time world of Quebec, good scope for his artistic hand, Mr. Mathews gave results of his wanderings in the White Mountains, Mr. Martin had gone to Niagara for his inspiration, Mr. Sandham filled a telling canvas with a sketch of curlers in full swing, Mr. Verner was antithetical with studies in old Edinburgh and Canadian lake and Indian scenes, while Mr. Martin and many others helped to cover the walls with charming woodland and water views. The whole exhibition was eminently successful.

The next exhibition takes place in Montreal.

The National Gallery at Ottawa, has, during the past year, received from Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, a large oil painting representing the death of General Wolfe, being a faithful copy of the famous original by Benjamin West, owned by the Duke of Westminster. A very important addition will shortly be

made in the shape of a portrait of the Marquis of Lorne, painted by Millais, who presents it to the gallery, doubtless at the instigation of Lord Lorne, who thus maintains his interest in the institution of his creating.

The Princess Louise has also presented the gallery with an oil painting by herself, being a life-size half length portrait of Miss Montalba the artist.

The Dominion Government has appropriated the sum of \$10,000 to be expended in the painting of an historical picture in commemoration of Confederation. The work has been entrusted to Mr. R. Harris, formerly of Charlottetown, P. E. I., but now of Montreal, an artist trained in the best studios of Paris.

The choice by the Dominion Government of an artist to execute the statue of the late Sir George Cartier, which it is proposed to erect in the Parliament Square, Ottawa, has been made. The gentleman, whose model was selected out of 18 submitted, is, Mr. L. P. Hébert, of Montreal, a French Canadian artist. The statue will be of white marble, 8 feet 8 inches high. The model has been placed in the National Art Gallery, Ottawa. A movement has been inaugurated with the object of erecting in Montreal a copy of the monument. Mr. Hébert has offered to furnish a second monument for Montreal for \$3,500, and a pedestal for \$1,000. The Government pays \$5,400 for the one to be erected in Ottawa. Cartier is represented by Mr. Hébert as standing erect; one hand rests on a pedestal and displays a scroll bearing the following legend:—"*Constitution de 1867. Le Gouvernement est d'opinion que la Confederation est necessaire.*" Under his hand is a map of the Dominion bearing the arms of Canada. His right hand points to the scroll. He is dressed in modern costume, wearing a tightly-buttoned frock coat over which is a loose paletot open. The attitude is dignified, and the facial resemblance is said to be very striking.

#### PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

*The Ontario Society of Artists.*—This society was instituted in 1872, and has ever since that time been the main gathering point of Canadian art life, and though one important feature of its work, its School of Art in Toronto, commenced in 1876, has now been transferred to the care of the Provincial Government, the practical conduct of the school still lies with the members of the society, who also supply the teaching staff. The society comprises the leading painters, engravers, architects, draughtsmen and designers of the Province of Ontario. Its annual meeting was held last June in Toronto.

At this meeting the Presdt., the Hon. G. W. Allan, filled the chair, and the Vice.-Presdt., Mr. W. Revell, read the annual report, of which the following is an abstract:—

Only two painters have been enrolled among the membership during the year, although there were many more applications. The School of Art has been removed to the Educational Department, and it has been constituted a Normal Art School, to the great satisfaction of the Society. It is desirable that the society erect buildings of its own specially adapted for art purposes. There is a balance on hand of \$664.55.

Mr. E. B. Shuttleworth, secy. of the Council of the School of Art, read his report. From this it appeared that a system of examinations had been adopted at the close of the sessions, but only one certificate of competency had been granted during the year. The relations of the school to the Government were most harmonious, the attendance of pupils was large, and the finances in a flourishing condition.

The report of the Art Union Committee stated that the Union continues to fulfil satisfactorily the objects which it was intended to promote, as a part of the organization of the Society.

At this meeting the following motion was carried :—"Whereas it has lately come to the knowledge of members of this society that certain picture dealers in the United States have made a slaughter market of Canada, and have exported to this city a large number of pictures which have been entered free of duty, it is resolved that the President be requested to communicate with the Minister of Customs, calling his attention to the matter, so that the duty of 20 per cent. may not by any artifice be evaded, and that some competent person may be appointed to assist the appraiser, and that action be taken to have the duty raised to at least 40 per cent. on pictures under a value of \$1,000, and if over that value and by well known artists, 10 per cent."

The following re-elections then took place :—Presdt., the Hon. G. W. Allan ; Vice-Presdt. and Treasurer, Mr. W. Revell.

The 4th annual drawing of prizes in the Art Union took place in June, the Presdt. of the Society of Artists presiding. 52 pictures of value from \$15 to \$100 were distributed amongst 1,069 subscribers from all parts of the country.

*Ontario School of Art.*—This School has been taken over from the Ontario Society of Artists by the Provincial Government as a branch of its Education Department, and occupies rooms in the buildings of the Department, Toronto.

Its management is in the hands of a Board of seven, one being a representative of the Education Department and the remaining six, members of the Society of Artists. The classes opened on the 10th of October, 1882.

As showing the views held and system projected in furtherance of Art Education by the Provincial Government, the following, extracted from a report made to the Minister of Education by Messrs. O'Brien and Smith, sent to Boston in 1879 to obtain information, is important ; it appears in the Minister's report for 1882, the last at present available.

They state "that all their enquiries led them to the conclusion that, although much is being done all over the United States in the way of practical Art Education, yet that the system adopted in Massachusetts is the most generally followed, and is the most perfect and best adapted to Canadian requirements.

"In the State of Massachusetts there are free schools exclusively for instruction in Mechanical and Freehand Drawing, the support of which is by law made compulsory upon the municipalities. The State system authorized by law and supplied by State and municipal funds, is primarily intended to teach Art in its application to industry.

"It is stated that American workmen, however bright and intelligent, are not practically skilled, and that when really skilled workmen are required, they have to be imported from countries where the education is of a more practical kind.

"It is claimed that the best foundation for practical education is such a system of drawing as has been introduced into the schools of Massachusetts. There are now in the city of Boston alone, 30,000 children receiving an art education of the most practical kind, being taught writing and design, with a view to its application to industry.

"The effect of such training upon the generation now growing up, must be enormous, and competition on our part, of every branch of industry, with a population so trained, must be hopeless, unless our people are given equal advantages."

The system followed in the Ontario School of Art comprises elementary classes, pupils in which are subjected to examination, and if successful they may proceed

to the advanced classes; proficiency in which, duly tested by examination, entitles them to a teacher's certificate, enabling them to teach in public or high schools or mechanics' institutes. There are, besides, classes for technical instruction.

The report of the Minister of Education for the year 1883, gives information as to the progress of the school since the government took it in hand.

1st session, commencing on the 10th of Oct. 1882, total number of pupils, 202; of these 55 were engaged in various trades and manufactures, 44 were studying to become teachers of drawing, and 7 to be professional artists. The amount of fees collected was \$610.30.

2nd session, commencing on the 29th of Jany. 1883, total number of pupils, 191; of these 24 were engaged in various trades and manufactures, 11 were studying with a view to become teachers, and 9 to be professional artists. The amount of fees collected was \$549.

3rd session, commencing on the 15th of Oct. 1883, total number of pupils, 162; of these 31 were engaged in various trades and manufactures, 10 were studying in order to become teachers, and 11 to become professional artists. The amount of fees collected is not given.

*Western Ontario School of Art and Design—London.*—This school is governed by a Board of Directors elected annually. For 1883 the President was Lt.-Col. J. Walker, the vice-President, Mr. W. Saunders, nine other gentlemen complete the Board.

The school year is divided into three terms of twelve weeks each, commencing on the second Tuesday of Jany. April and Oct. The number of pupils during the year past was as follows: Evening classes, 257; afternoon classes, 154; porcelain class 48. Total 459. The total number of pupils the year before was 457, and the year previous, 351.

This school receives a grant of \$1,000 a year from the Ontario government. Its total receipts last year amounted to \$2,610.62, and its expenditure to \$1,592.00, leaving a balance to its credit of \$1,018.62. The amount of fees collected last year from pupils was \$800. The classes and subjects taught are Free-hand, Architectural, and Geometrical Drawing, Modelling in Clay or Wax, Lettering, Designing, Model Drawing from parts of machinery or patterns, as required in the various trades of workers in wood or metals; also from plaster casts, etc. Painting from the figure, landscape, plant form and still life, from copy and from nature.

The Ontario government further subsidizes certain of the Mechanics' Institutes of the Province, in order that drawing classes may be conducted by them. The Literary and Scientific Society, and the French Canadian Institute of Ottawa receives a small subsidy to the same end.

An effort has been made during the year past to establish an art school in Hamilton, but nothing definite has yet been arrived at.

The town of Brantford is contemplating the erection of a statue in honour of Brant, the great Mohawk Chief with whom its history is identified; towards this an appropriation of \$5,000 is about to be asked by Parliament.

In Toronto the admirers of the late Hon. George Brown will shortly see the completion of the statue in his honour for which they have subscribed. The pedestal, which is of granite, has been prepared: it is eleven feet in height, and from a design prepared by Mr. Birch, A. R. A., the artist in whose hands the statue has been placed. The statue, it is expected, will arrive and be placed in position early in the spring of 1884. It is of heroic size, ten feet high—the entire height of pedestal and statue being thus 21 feet. The site chosen is in the Queen's Park, a short distance north of the Volunteer Monument, and opposite the gate leading into the University.

*Art Association of Ottawa.*—This institution was established five years ago by a number of gentlemen interested in art work, and has ever since maintained, solely by means of private subscriptions and school fees, an art school of high character, which is open for six months in each year continuously. Last year it became incorporated under the above name in accordance with the statutes of Ontario.

The teaching staff of the school comprises as head, a gentleman educated in the leading studios of Paris, and an exhibitor in the Salon, with two assistants, one trained in the Edinburgh Art School and the Royal Academy of England, and the other a graduate of South Kensington. Lectures are delivered from time to time comprising courses in Botany and Anatomy.

This association has recently acquired the buildings which it occupies, and has thus been able to extend its operations in the direction of training for the industrial arts.

The following are the officers for the ensuing year.

President, Mr. Allan Gilmour; first Vice-President, Mr. Sandford Fleming, C.M., C.M.A.; second Vice-President, Dr. Hammet Hill; Treasurer, Mr. J. W. Harper; Secretary, Mr. F. A. Dixon. The Executive Council is composed of the above together with ten members of the society which last year numbered 63.

The number of its pupils last year was 71.

Its receipts for the year past amounted to \$1,132.02, and the expenditure to \$1,084.83.

#### PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

*Art Association of Montreal.* Located as this association is in the most populous city of Canada, generously endowed, and guardian of a fine gallery of paintings, its importance and consequent responsibility to the cause of art are great. Its annual meeting was held on the 20th of Dec., 1883, the President the Hon. Robt. Mackay in the chair. The report for the year past was then read. It showed that no less than three distinct exhibitions had been held by the association during the year. The first, of works by amateur residents in the city; the second, of works by Canadian artists, which comprised 98 oil paintings and 70 water colours; and the third a special loan exhibition of paintings and drawings, amongst which were several valuable paintings by the old masters including Raphael, Rembrandt, and Van Dyck, owned by the Hon. D. A. Smith. The association had been the means of selling pictures for artists to the value of \$2,039.50, its total receipts for the year being \$6,284.98, its expenditure \$387.32 less than that sum. The total number of visits paid to the gallery during the year was 15,719. The report further stated that the council had determined to establish an Art Union, that the reading room for art journals and books upon art subjects started the year previous had proved successful, and that an art school had been established during the year, the number of its pupils being twenty-five.

The following were elected as officers of the association for the ensuing year: President, Hon. Robt. Mackay; Vice-president, Rev. Canon Norman; Treasurer, Mr. R. W. Shephard. These gentlemen, with a council of twelve, constitute the governing body of the society. The Secretary is Mr. S. English. The society numbers 444 members.

On the eve of the departure of the Marquis of Lorne and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, the association presented an address in recognition of their work and patronage to art in Canada.

In the enthusiastic, well-considered action of the Council of Arts and Manufactures of the Province of Quebec, by whom free evening drawing schools have been

established, there is every assurance of steady advance in the direction of art education throughout the Province.

Information regarding these schools is of somewhat past date, the last report of the Commissioner of Agriculture issued in 1882, covering the year 1881-82.

The following, however, is a list of the schools therein given, with the amount of subsidy allowed to each, and the attendance of pupils. It will be observed that the Provincial government has shown itself fully alive to the importance of the question, and that its encouragement is of no illiberal character: Montreal \$1,700.00; Quebec, \$800.00; Levis, \$300.00; New Liverpool, \$250.00; Sillery, \$150.00; Three Rivers, \$300.00; Sorel, \$250.00; Sherbrooke, \$350.00; Huntingdon, \$200.00; Granby, \$200.00; Hochelaga, \$300.00; St. Hyacinthe, \$300.00; Ste. Cunégonde, \$200.00; Total, \$5,300.00. The number of pupils in attendance for the season of 1881-82 was as follows: Montreal, 196; Quebec, Diamond Harbour, 82; Levis, 57; New Liverpool, 51; Sillery, 27; Sherbrooke, 68; St. Hyacinthe, 19; Huntingdon, 38; Three-Rivers, 31; Granby, 56; Hochelaga, 64; Ste. Cunégonde, 29; St. Johns, 84; St. Jérôme, 60. Total, 862. During the year now past, 1883, the number of schools has been reduced to 12, Hochelaga and Ste. Cunégonde being closed, their pupils attending the Montreal school.

The object of these schools is to afford to artisans, mechanics, apprentices and others an opportunity of obtaining, free of cost, such sound knowledge of drawing as may be of use to them in the several branches of industry to which they may be attached. The course comprises, freehand drawing, mechanical drawing, architectural drawing, modelling, wood carving, lithographing and wood engraving. Hon. James G. Ross made a gift to the Council of Arts and Manufacturers of the extensive premises on St. Joachim Street known as the Woodley property, for the use of the school.

In St. John, New Brunswick, an effort has been made to establish an art school upon sound principles, though the venture appears to be of a private character. It appears to have been attended with considerable success.

In Winnipeg, a number of gentlemen have formed themselves into an art club. The question of the establishment of an art school mooted last year is still in abeyance.

A very strong effort was made on the part of Canadian publishers to obtain meritorious and suitable Christmas cards from Canadian artists for the season of 1883, Messrs. Barber & Ellis, of Toronto, and Mr. Henderson and Mr. Clarke, of Montreal, taking the lead in the venture. Prizes were offered which induced a good deal of competition, and the results obtained were satisfactory, though it was found necessary in some cases, it may be observed, to send the designs to Germany to be chromo lithographed. The importance of the experiment and the development of taste and invention which its continuance must tend to bring, justify the publication of the names of the successful competitors for Messrs. Barber & Ellis' prizes, viz: Mr. W. Cruickshank, Toronto; Mr. F. W. Jopling, a Canadian at present residing in New York; Mr. E. S. Shrapnel, Whitby; Miss S. Tully, Toronto; Mrs. Hamilton, Paris; Mrs. Schreiber, Deer Park. With the exception of Mr. Shrapnel's the designs were not distinctively Canadian. Other cards of the year were, however, of most marked national type, including the ice palace and carnival at Montreal, torchlight procession of snow-shoers, tobogganing on the mountain, skating carnival at the rink, sleigh driving, curling, the review on the river, running the rapids of the St. Lawrence, Niagara, etc.

The beautiful and in all respects of the term valuable work *Picturesque Canada*, as elsewhere announced, is steadily approaching completion, over twenty parts being now delivered to subscribers.

In view of the heterogeneous mass of emblems which are crowded into the national shield of the Dominion, and of the want of a simple, yet distinct coat of arms, together with the proper accessories to the shield, according to strict heraldic rules, Mr. H. F. Browne, of the Montreal *Star* newspaper, has recently designed a coat of arms for the Dominion of Canada. The shield consists of three golden fleur-de-lys, or lilies, upon a blue ground, these being the ancient arms of France, surmounted by a chief (the upper part of the shield) *gules*, or red, upon which is a Lion of England. The crest is a mural crown with a beaver, holding a maple leaf in his paw, rising from the crown. The supporters in Mr. Browne's design are an Indian and an early settler. The motto is "Honour to Canada."

In the last "black and white" exhibition of the "Salmagundi Sketch Club" of New York, Mr. John A. Fraser, of Toronto, had the honour of exhibiting. Two of his pictures were awarded places, both being "on the line." One subject was "A Gaspé Headland," and the other "A Salmon Pool on the Restigouche."

Mr. Verner, the well-known Canadian artist, whose landscapes have for many years graced the exhibitions of the Ontario Society of Artists, has been for the third time successful in having his pictures hung in the line at the Royal Academy of England.

In November last Mr. Verner furnished the London picture loving world with a novel topic of interest in the shape of a very large number of sketches of that prairie and aboriginal life which he has so successfully made his own peculiar study. At the Burlington Gallery exhibition in London, he, in conjunction with Mr. O'Brien and others, contributed some two hundred views of Canadian scenery, embracing portions of Upper Canada, the great lakes, the region of Winnipeg and the Red river, and the rivers Assiniboine and Yellowstone, as to which the *Daily News* observes "it is not too much to say that since Catlin's time nothing of equal interest has been exhibited to the English public." Of Mr. Verner's pictures one, "Trappers on Lake Ontario," was purchased by the Princess of Wales and another, "Canoeing on the Detroit River," by Prince Henri de Lichtenstein. A view of an old French Canadian manor house, called "On the St. Lawrence" by Mr. O'Brien attracted much attention.

In the Paris *Salon* last year, Miss M. F. Jones, daughter of the Hon. A. G. Jones, whose paintings attracted considerable attention at the exhibition of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts in Halifax, has had the distinction of being an exhibitor, two of her pictures being accepted.

Miss F. E. Richards, who received her art education in Paris, and who was for some time in charge of the Ottawa Art School, was also honoured with a place on the walls of the *Salon*. Miss Richards has now established herself in New York, and has opened a studio in that city where she is rapidly building up a brilliant reputation.

Most satisfactory work is being done in Paris by Mr. Wm. Brymner, of Ottawa, for a couple of seasons head master at the Art School in that city. In a recent competition amongst the Paris studios, he came out fourth in a list of 260 exhibitors.

# PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN THE DOMINION.

1883.

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It will be impossible within the narrow limits of this sketch to give a general comprehensive view of the educational activities of a territory so vast as that embraced by the Dominion of Canada. For the details of educational progress the reader is referred to the summary given for each Province under the proper headings. By the provisions of the "B. N. A. Act, 1867" by which the confederation of the various Provinces included in the Dominion was consummated, educational affairs were left to the separate control of the Provinces. Although there is no absolute uniformity in the school systems of the various Provinces, still public instruction is as far as possible in all free, Christian, and non-sectarian. The year which has just come to a close was undoubtedly one characterized by great activity and much change in our educational institutions, while in some of the provinces public interest has been aroused, and not only have the methods and results of existing institutions been discussed, but principles have been questioned and new theories have been advanced. Throughout the Dominion we observe that the public is becoming more alive to the fact that the welfare of the State demands that public instruction should keep pace with material progress. In some departments of education distinct advances have been made, new institutions have been founded with new objects, while radical changes of principle have been introduced into existing systems. In more than one Province we have to chronicle the removal of prominent leaders in educational matters from the scene of their labours, leaving behind them a record of much work accomplished in the interests of education.

## ONTARIO.

The last published Report of Hon. Adam Crooks, as Minister of Education for Ontario, contains not only very comprehensive statistical tables, but also a variety of valuable information on educational matters not ordinarily found in the Educational Reports of this Province.

By regulations approved in July, 1882, and taking effect after the summer vacation, a new programme of studies was prescribed for Public Schools. This programme consists of two parts,—the first part comprising classes I.—IV. and the second part classes V. and VI., which includes Household Economy, Hygiene and Calisthenics, and by its provisions any school board is authorized to require any teacher to give occasional lessons in Elementary Physics and principles of Agriculture.

By regulations published at the same time the programme of studies in Collegiate Institutes and High Schools underwent very important changes, and the principles upon which the Legislative grant to these institutions had formerly been distributed was entirely changed. The provisions respecting the establishment of Collegiate Institutes were also subjected to complete revision. Considering these regulations in detail we find that the programme of studies contains as compulsory subjects of instruction Eng. Grammar, Eng. Literature, Comp., Dictation, History and Geography, Arithmetic and Book-keeping, Drill and Calisthenics; while the list of optional subjects comprises Algebra and Euclid, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Botany, Latin and Greek, French and German, Music, Drawing, Physiology and Hygiene, Principles of Agriculture and Household Arts. The choice of the optional subjects is left with the High School Boards, and instruction in the compulsory subjects is given entirely as the Board may determine as to time, order, &c., thus allowing the greatest possible latitude.

Heretofore the Legislative grant to High Schools and Institutes had been apportioned upon the basis of the results of the Intermediate Examination held annually. The application of this principle had been found to bring along with it certain very mischievous results, such as undue haste and superficiality in the work of the pupil, while the masters were hindered in the proper work of education by the necessity laid upon them of maintaining at once the prestige and finances of their schools by an increased number of pupils prepared to pass the prescribed test. The effect upon the *morale* of the pupils as well as upon that of the Province at large was considered hurtful. In many cases the necessity of passing the examination was found to lead to positive dishonesty, not always confined to the pupils, while in any case the minds of pupils were directed more to the result than to mental discipline, and more to the enjoyment of those results than to present duty. The scope of the examination has been defined under the new regulations to be merely a "test of the fitness of each pupil to proceed from the Lower to the Upper School."

The Legislative grant is now distributed upon the fixed basis of \$500 to each High School and Institute, with the addition of a special grant of \$250 to each Collegiate Institute together with an additional grant proportioned to the aggregate amount of salary paid to teachers.

As mentioned in a previous A. R. Collegiate Institutes were obliged to furnish certain facilities for instruction, and at the same time to have not less than 60 boys studying Latin. This latter test has been abolished by the regulations alluded to, and Collegiate Institutes are now required to furnish suitable buildings, appliances, &c., to have not less than four specially qualified masters, and to pay in salaries to masters an aggregate sum of not less than \$4,500.

The regulations affecting County Model Schools were also amended in some particulars. It is now six years since these schools were organized,

and the opinion of the Minister of Education, as expressed in his Report, is that their practical working and the benefits derived from them have fully justified their establishment, and that they are a valuable adjunct to the Provincial Normal Schools in the professional training of teachers. A special Report on the County Model Schools is incorporated in the Report of the Minister of Education. It contains much valuable information which our limited space forbids us to insert. The following are the statistics of these institutions for 1882 :—Number of Model Schools in operation during the year, 46 ; decrease since last year, 4 ; total number of Student Teachers, 882 ; number of males, 367 ; number of females, 515 ; total increase over last year, 293 ; number who withdrew during the term, 15 ; number rejected by Boards of Examiners, 30 ; number who received certificates, 837 ; increase over last year, 287.

A valuable auxiliary to educational progress in this Province are the various Teachers' Associations. There were in 1882 twenty-four County Associations representing 2,332 members, besides the Ontario Association which is made up of delegates from County Associations. The Ontario Association held its annual meeting at Toronto, in August, 1882, when a large number of topics bearing upon education were discussed and much valuable information elicited. In this connection may also be mentioned the publications devoted to the interests of Education. Of these there are two, *The Canada Educational Monthly* and *The Canada School Journal*. Both are issued monthly and are extensively read by teachers and School Boards as well as by others interested in education. The standard of excellence is high and it is a question whether they might not wisely be subsidized by the Provincial Government.

Technical education was recognized as forming a part of the System of Public Instruction as far back as 1835, when the first grant was made to Mechanics' Institutes. There are now almost a hundred of these institutions in operation, and the total grant in 1881 was \$23,084, and the total receipts from all sources are \$68,876 against \$48,321 for 1880.

The operations of the Ontario School of Arts, established in 1875, are referred to elsewhere.

We have to chronicle a new departure in educational progress, in the efforts made by several prominent educationists and philanthropists to further enlarge the scope of our Educational System by providing Industrial Schools for boys convicted of offences before the courts of justice. It is not considered desirable that such offenders should be committed to jail along with older criminals. The experiment is to be tried in Toronto, where a grant from the Provincial Government as well as from the City Council has been obtained, and a school will be in operation in the course of the year 1884.

The year 1883 has also been signalized by the inauguration of two Ladies' Medical Colleges,—the one in Toronto, and the other in Kingston,—in affiliation respectively with the University of Trinity College and

Queen's University. The experiment of Co-education in Medicine had already been tried to a limited extent in both places with little success. The new institutions promise well, and have opened their classes with a considerable attendance.

We have to chronicle the retirement of Hon. Adam Crooks, the first minister in Ontario entrusted with the portfolio of Education. This occurrence, and the unfortunate reasons for it, are duly chronicled in their proper place. Hon. G. W. Ross, long connected with the Public School system as teacher and Public School Inspector, succeeded Mr. Crooks as Minister of Education.

*Normal Schools.*—The following is a statement of the attendance at the Normal Schools in 1881 and 1882 :—Toronto (1881), males, 112 ; females, 132 ; (1882) males, 80 ; females, 90. The religious persuasions of the students were, in the former year, thus distributed : Ch. of England, 34 ; Rom. Catholics, 6 ; Presbyterians, 96 ; Methodists, 76 ; Baptist, 13 ; Congregational, 8 ; other persuasions, 11. In the latter year they stood thus : Ch. of Eng., 28 ; Rom. Catholics, 5 ; Presbyterians, 58 ; Methodists, 58 ; Baptist, 8 ; Congregational, 5 ; other persuasions, 10. At Ottawa the number admitted in 1881 was 174—97 males and 77 females ; in 1882, 90—55 males and 35 females. In the former year the religious persuasions were as follows : Ch. of Eng., 20 ; Rom. Catholics, 14 ; Presbyterians, 56 ; Methodists, 62 ; Baptist, 13 ; Congregational, 4 ; other persuasions, 3. In 1882 they stood thus : Ch. of Eng., 13 ; Rom. Catholics, 7 ; Presbyterians, 30 ; Methodists, 29 ; Baptist, 4 ; Congregational, 0 ; other persuasions, 7. The attendance at the Ottawa Model Schools in 1882 was, at boy's school, 201 ; at girl's school, 212.

*High Schools.*—The whole number of pupils attending the High Schools in 1881 was 13,136 ; the average attendance in the first half year was 8,293 ; Upper Schools, 1,315 $\frac{1}{2}$  ; for the second half, 6,247 ; upper, 447 $\frac{1}{2}$  ; the candidates at the admission examinations were, 9,787 ; the number of those admitted, 4,730 ; the number of those who passed the intermediate examination was, 1,127. The apportionment of the grant was as follows : Fixed amount, \$46,900 ; on total average, \$14,559 ; on Upper School average, \$10,196.25 ; Collegiate Institute grant, \$12,000 ; total, \$83,556.04. The expenditure was on salaries, \$257,218.25 ; on improvement and expenses, \$38,632.28.

*General Statistics.*—The school population (comprising children between the ages of five and sixteen), as reported by Trustees, was 484,224. The number of children between the same ages attending school was, 459,826. The number of pupils of other ages was, 16,442. The total number attending school was, 476,268. Of these 251,661 were boys, and 224,607 were girls. The number reported as not attending school for four months of the year was, 29,143. By the School Act of 1881, the parent or guardian of every child between the ages of seven and thirteen is required to see that such child attends a public school for full time (unless where

half time is allowed) during eleven weeks in each term of the school year. This legal machinery will, it is expected, prove effective in securing the attendance of children, who might otherwise be debarred from the privileges of education. In the aggregate average attendance in 1881 (215,264) there was a decrease of 4,804. The number of pupils between seventeen and twenty-one was 14,477, over twenty-one, 502. The following is a statement of the number of pupils in the different branches of instruction: Reading (1st class), 161,463; (2nd class), 107,458; (3rd class), 120,725; (4th class), 73,754; (5th class), 11,442; (6th class), 1,426; spelling and dictation, 390,170; writing, 398,598; arithmetic, 417,708; geography, 283,060; drawing, 177,102; vocal music, 159,579; object lessons, 186,311; grammar and composition, 210,616; Canadian history, 69,839; English history, 68,754; general history, 12,396; hygiene, 33,641; algebra, 12,351; geometry and mensuration, 12,624; chemistry and agriculture, 1,918; natural philosophy, 3,119; domestic economy (girls), 11,905; book-keeping, 12,066; drill and calisthenics, 94,513. In 5,238 schools reported, there were 6,922 teachers, of whom 3,362 were males and 3,560 females. The highest salary paid to a male is \$900; the lowest, \$120; in a city, the highest is \$1,100; the lowest \$400; in a town, the highest \$1,000; the lowest teacher in a town school, \$275. The average salary of male teachers in counties is, \$384; of female teachers, \$241; in cities, males, \$755, females, \$330; in towns, males, \$562; females, \$261. Out of the whole number, 6,922, 1,799 had attended the Normal School at Toronto or Ottawa—an increase of 163. The number of Rom. Catholic Separate Schools was 195—a decrease of one. The amount appropriated from the Legislative Grant in 1881, \$258,297, being \$244,238 for Public Schools, and \$14,069 for Separate Schools. The apportionment is made according to the ratio of population in the several counties, townships, cities, towns, and villages, and the distribution is made to the respective schools in each municipality, on the principle of average attendance, and time the schools are kept open. The amount collected from the county rates was \$896,808, an increase of \$18,093; from local municipal rates, \$1,455,747, an increase of \$12,535. The amount from the Municipal Fund, surplus distribution and other like sources was, \$648,385—a decrease of \$21,061. The total receipts for all school purposes in the year 1881 were, \$3,259,238—an increase of \$4,409 over those of 1880. The expenditure stood thus: Paid by trustees for salaries of teachers, \$2,106,019—decrease, \$7,161; maps, globes, prize books, &c., \$14,022—decrease, \$11,199; sites and building of school houses, \$280,460—decrease, \$31,071; rent and repairs, \$443,769—increase, \$9,508; total expenditure for all school purposes, \$2,844,271—increase, \$22,218. The average cost per pupil, based on total expenditure was, \$5.69 for rural districts; \$8.12 for cities; \$6.07 for towns; for the whole province, \$5.92. This is for counties, 29 cents; for cities, 12 cents; for towns, 2 cents; and for the province 23 cents, less than in 1876. Based on expenditure for teachers'

salaries, the cost of each pupil was \$4.43 ; on maps, &c., 3 cents ; on capital account, 59 cents ; all other sources, 87 cents.

### UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

In a previous volume of the A. R. we gave a short history of the several universities and colleges. Our purpose is now to furnish noteworthy incidents in the history of each during the past year.

*University of Toronto—University College.*—In the year 1883 the University of Toronto and University College completed the third decade of their existence as separate institutions. Although a short historical sketch has already been given in the A. R. it may not be inopportune to present here some statistics showing the progress of the University during the last thirty years : The number of graduates in 1863 was 34 ; in 1873, 59 ; and in 1883, 91. In 1863, 67 matriculated ; in 1873, 81 ; in 1883, 204. In the year 1883, no less than 743 candidates were examined. During the same period the standard of scholarships has been very considerably raised, and an increased number of students rank in the honour lists. Nearly all of those who have graduated at Toronto University have received their training at University College, until very recently the only college in full affiliation. As has been previously stated, the University of Toronto is solely an examining and degree-conferring body, while University College, in affiliation with it, is exclusively a teaching and examining body. University College is in its character a Provincial institution, was incorporated by Royal Charter, endowed by a grant of Crown Lands, and looks entirely to the Provincial Government for its support. It forms thus the third department of the Public System of Education, or Public School System, completing the education begun in High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, which are in turn supplied by pupils from the Public or Elementary Schools.

The teaching staff of University College has been supplemented during the past year by the appointment of ten graduates as Fellows in the various departments of instruction. The appointments are good for three years, and a small salary is attached. The design of the scheme is to encourage graduates, who have excelled in any department of study, to continue their researches, and at the same time both to train them in the work of instruction, and to assist the regular Professors in the work of teaching junior years of the course.

The question of the university training of women is one which has now taken a definite form owing to the fact that the undergraduate list of University College contains no less than 70 names of women, many of whom are desirous of proceeding to a degree, but are denied admission to University College. The question is a vexed one, but the solution of it likely to meet with most favour is that proposed by Vice-Chancellor Mulock in his Convocation speech. He said : " Let the Province erect, exclusively for the use of women, an annex to the present University

College buildings, utilize as far as practicable the present staff of that college, and supplement the teaching power by a few additional appointments."

It might be remarked that the Local Examinations for women instituted some years ago have proved a success. In 1883, 48 women passed either the full matriculation examination or in one or more groups of subjects.

It has long been felt that, owing to the large annual increase in the number of graduates, they should have additional representation upon the University Senate. This position was affirmed by a meeting of Convocation held in June last.

The financial position of the University is not considered to be satisfactory. While the number of students has largely increased the endowment has remained stationary—it is felt that to keep pace with the advancement of the age, as well as to maintain the standing of the institution relatively to other great universities on this continent, that a large addition to the resources is imperative. It is stated that an application is to be made to the Provincial Government at an early day for increased endowment. It is feared by many that this grant may be strenuously opposed by the various denominational universities, the authorities of which urge that government aid should at the same time be given to them. However the question of aid to denominational universities was disposed of finally in 1862, when the Legislative grants were withdrawn.

It has lately been proposed to enlarge still further the scope of the University of Toronto by the affiliation of all colleges in the Province having university powers, the University of Toronto to have alone the degree-conferring function, and the various affiliated colleges to continue in their present locality or at Toronto their teaching function on the basis of a general curriculum. This scheme is said to be not distasteful to the authorities of many of the Denominational Institutions, and it is hoped by those who desire the uniformity and symmetry of the system of non-sectarian national education, that either this scheme or some other having a similar end in view may be adopted.

The Colleges in affiliation with the University of Toronto are: University College and St. Michael's College, Toronto. The Canadian Literary Institute at Woodstock, is in partial affiliation, and Knox College, Wycliffe College, and McMaster Hall, Theological Seminaries situated at Toronto, depend upon University College for the literary training of their students. Reference will be made to these further on.

The following is the list of graduates for 1883:—

*M. A.*:—Acheson, G.; Duncan, W. A.; McBride, J.; McGillivray, D.; Michell, I. L.; Toews, P.; Campbell, John; Dayfoot, P. K.; MacKay, J. S.; McGillivray, C. F.; Webber, F. W.; Blackadar, A. R.  
*B. A.*:—Alexander, L. H.; Balmer, R.; Boulton, F.; Bristol, E. J.; Burnham, J. H.; Cameron, A. B.; Cameron, D. O.; Campbell, A. H.; Campbell, A. M.; Campbell, John L.; Campbell, J. Loughlan; Camp-

bell, J. S. ; Campbell, T. G. ; Cline, W. H. ; Cuddy, W. S. ; Crassweller, C. L. ; Creasor, A. D. ; Crichton, A. ; Davidson, J. A. ; Deguerre, A. ; Denovan, A. ; Dewart, H. H. ; Donald, R. C. ; Faircloth, H. R. ; Farquharson, W. ; Fotheringham, J. T. ; Frances, D. ; Fraser, A. ; Gordon, C. W. ; Gordon, G. ; Grant, D. M. ; Grier, A. E. K. ; Hagarty, A. E. W. ; Hague, A. M. ; Hudson, A. B. ; James, N. C. ; Jardine, W. U. ; Johnson, A. S. ; Kilmer, G. H. ; Langton, H. H. ; Lawson, A. C. ; Lee, L. ; Lobb, A. F. ; Mackay, A. G. ; McKay, G. ; McColl, T. S. ; McGillivray, W. J. ; McIntyre, E. J. ; McPherson, A. W. ; O'Flynn, F. E. ; Ormiston, W. S. ; Park, H. G. ; Reines, F. N. ; Reid, J. W. ; Riddle, G. J. ; Robertson, J. C. ; Ross, G. ; Scott, W. ; Skinner, D. ; Smith, C. P. ; Squair, J. ; Stephenson, Andrew ; Stillwell, J. R. ; Stoddart, J. ; Thompson, W. E. ; Tibb, R. C. ; Walsh, J. J. ; Watt, J. ; Weld, O. ; Wilgress, G. S. ; Willoughby, W. B. ; Wright, A. W. ; Wrong, G. M. ; Osler, H. S. *M. B.* :—Clerk, H. S. ; Dobson, F. J. ; Hensler, J. E. ; Meldrum, J. A. ; Robinson, W. J. ; Carlton, W. H. ; Cuthbertson, W. ; Freeman, W. F. ; Lepper, W. J. ; Mikel, F. D. *M. D.*—Clapp, R. E.

*St Michael's College.*—This institution, which is situated in Toronto, is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church and numbers among its alumni many priests of that Church. Instruction is given in both literature and theology. St. Michael's College is now in full affiliation with the University of Toronto. A large number of students are in attendance and the best results are anticipated from the new connection with the University.

*Knox College.*—This is a Presbyterian Theological College situated at Toronto. The course extends over three sessions. Students are expected upon entering to have obtained the degree of B.A. at Toronto University or some other approved College. As mentioned above, Knox College depends mainly upon University College for the literary training of its students. Efforts are now being made to secure an endowment of \$200,000. A large part of this sum has been already subscribed. The following is a list of those who completed their course of study in 1883 :—

Ballantyne, James, B.A. ; Builder, Joseph, B.A. ; Craig, R. M. ; Davidson, Thomas, M.A. ; Forrest, David ; Greig, G. B. ; Henderson, J. S. ; Mutch, John, M.A. ; Norris, Henry ; Ramsay, D. M., B.A. ; Robertson, Angus ; Robertson, William, M.A. ; Smith, R. B. ; Thomson, David, A. ; Wallace, W. G., M.A.

*Wycliffe College.*—This is a Protestant Episcopal Divinity School, incorporated in 1879. Its chief aim, as set forth in the Calendar, is to give a sound and comprehensive Theological training in accordance with the distinctive principles of Evangelical truth, as embodied in the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England. It occupies the same relation to University College as Knox College and McMaster Hall, viz., that it depends upon that institution for the literary training of its students. Although only in operation since 1880, Wycliffe College now shows assets to the extent

of over \$89,000 in property, endowments and subscriptions, and is practically free from debt. An effort is being made to bring up the endowment fund to \$100,000. The total number of graduates is 14. The graduates for 1883 were the Rev. F. H. DuVernet; Rev. C. J. James, B. A.; and the Rev. G. M. Wrong, B. A. There are at present 10 students at the College, of whom 5 are missionary students.

*Toronto Baptist College, McMaster Hall.*—The teaching of this College is entirely confined to the department of Theology. By the action of the Manitoba Baptist Convention, in June, 1883, Prairie College was closed, and its Theological students recommended to pursue their studies at Toronto. The Theological Department of Acadia College, Nova Scotia, has also been transferred to Toronto. Thus the Toronto Baptist College has become the Theological Seminary of that Church for the whole Dominion of Canada. The work of the College is carried on in a suitable and valuable building, provided mainly by the munificence of the Hon. William McMaster, whose name it bears. The College depends principally upon University College for the literary training of its students. The following graduated in 1883: Dack, David; Lamb, Francis P. S.; St. Dalmas, Alfred E. De.

*University of Victoria College.*—At the Annual Convocation of Victoria College, held in June, 1883, Presdt. Nelles, in speaking of the financial position of the University, drew attention to the fact that in comparison with the great Colleges of the United States, Canadian Colleges are poor and scantily endowed. He cited the case of Columbia College, which requests from the public an additional sum of \$4,000,000. With regard to the needs of Victoria College he was disposed to draw a line of compromise between its wants and its hopes, and to demand an additional endowment of about \$500,000, or \$30,000 a year. It is hoped by the friends of the College that this sum will be forthcoming.

Considerable change in the prescribed course of study has recently been made with a view to increase the number of optional studies in the higher years of the course. By legislative enactment the alumni are now entitled to representation on the Board of the University. A valuable addition to the Professoriate of Victoria College was made in the person of Dr. Coleman, a distinguished graduate and alumnus. He was installed into the new chair of Natural History and Geology in Jan. 1883.

The question of the removal of Victoria College from Cobourg to some large centre of population, such as Toronto or Hamilton, has been discussed among its supporters and graduates. We append a list of the degrees conferred in 1883:—

*B.A.*—Hopper, S. T. (Prince of Wales Gold Medallist); Bellamy, J. S.; Caldwell, J. W.; Dean, W. H.; Elliott, G. A.; Eldridge, G. S.; Healy, E. A.; Herrington, W. S.; Hossack, D. C.; Holman, E. A.; Huycke, E. C. S.; Bell, Prof. A. J., B. A., Tor. *ad eundem*; James, C. C.; McLean, J.; Popham, E. S.; Sifton, J. W.; Staples, S. G.; Watson, G. R.; Webb, C. W.; West, G. H.; West, R. M.

*B.Sc.*—McBride, J., B. A.

*B.D.*—Wallace, Rev. F. H. T., M.A. (*ad eundem*).

*LL.B.*—Robertson, W. J., B.A. (Tor.); Bray, T. H. T., M.A. (*ad eundem*.)

*M.A.*—Arthur, E. C., B.A.; Davidson, J., B.A.; Odlum, E., B.A.; Cruikshank, J. W., B.A.; Dean, W. W., B.A.; Stafford, E. A., B.A.

*M.D. and C.M.*—Toronto School of Medicine—Brown, A. L.; Case, J.E.; Clarke, H. S.; Cochrane, C. E.; Cuthbertson, W.; Drake, F. P.; Draper, J. S.; Grafton, C. S.; Hearn, R.; Hewish, E. M.; Jackson, J. M.; Jacques, W.; Kennedy, W.; Stewart, S.; Stowe, Miss Augusta; Watson, A. D.; Wild, Geo.; Wild, J. Z.; Laws, Elgin.

*M.D.*—Montreal School of Medicine—Prevost, J. G.; \*Chartrand, J. P.; Bigouesse, J. A.; Rioux, J. F.; Pannelon, E. F.; Moll, L. A.; Chaffery, J.; Morency, N.; Simard, E.; Rohman, H.; Chagnon, J. S.; Vaillancourt, R. L.; Garrault, S. J.; Brien, A. A. E.; Ouimet, A.; \*Poitevin, E. A.; \*Salvail, N.; Etue, A. Z.; Theriault, J.; Clerk, C. F.; Mathieu, H.; Lacoursiere, H.; \*Craig, L. C. S.; Paquet, E. G.; Geoffrion, J. Th.; Largis, H. E.; Bastien, J.; Archambault, H. A.; Beaupré, J. O. A.; Prevost, Gu. F.; Goulet, J. B. A.; Allard, O. H.; Watier, G. W.; Peladeau, J. Th.; Brisebois, J. M.; Ledair, E. A.; Lessier, C.; Pepin, J. A.; Camiere, L. J.; Prudhomme, R.; Seguin, A.

*N.B.*—Those gentlemen to whose names the mark \* is prefixed were admitted to the degree of C.M. in addition to that of M.D. The others to M.D.

*D.D.*—Rev. Geo. Douglas, LL.D., Montreal: Rev. F. Greeves, London, Eng.; Rev. G. M. Meacham, M.A., Tokio, Japan.

*LL.D.*—Dr. Thos. E. D'Orsonnens, Montreal.

*University of Queen's College.*—The following remarks were made by Principal Grant in the course of his address delivered Oct. 16th, 1883, on the occasion of the opening of the 45th session of Queen's College.

"I congratulate you on the auspicious opening of our 45th session. We commenced work two or three weeks ago, but the formal or public opening has been reserved for the birthday of the University, and on each recurring University day there is cause for fresh congratulation. The Professors who visited Europe in the summer months have not been idle in our interests, and a wise appropriation of funds by the trustees has enabled Prof. Marshall in particular to make needed additions to the physical laboratory. Mr. Fowler has received from the Smithsonian Institution very valuable specimens for his department, and, aided by Prof. Dupuis, has done so much towards the systematic arrangement of the museum that after another summer's work has been bestowed upon it, it may be thrown open to the public. Dr. Bell has given the whole of the summer to the library, and I trust that next year we shall have a new catalogue based on a division into departments corresponding to the studies actually pursued in Queen's."

Upon the same occasion Dr. W. L. Goodwin was installed as Professor of Chemistry. The Professor is a Canadian of distinguished ability. He won the Gilchrist scholarship in 1877, and spent the next five years in Edinburgh, London, and Heidelberg. Rev. Donald Ross was also installed as Professor of Apologetics and New Testament Criticism.

During the summer of 1883 a Medical College for Women was organized in Kingston. Application for affiliation with Queen's College has been made in due form, and it is expected that the affiliation will be completed at an early date. This institution was formally opened in October, last.

A scheme of endowment was organized in May, 1882. Up to May, 1883, the total result as acknowledged by the Treasurer, Mr. John McIver, was as follows: Endowment Fund, \$86,199.29; Building Fund, \$38,575.85.

The following is the list of graduates for 1883:—

*B.A.*—Anglin, Jas. V.; Brown, Jas. A.; Campbell, Neil; Chambers, Wm.; Dyde, Saml. W.; Ferguson, Archd.; Givan, Arpad; Goold, A. J.; Gow, Robt.; Grant, H. R.; Hay, Wm.; McAuley, Alex.; McLeod, Alex.; McLeod, John; Mundell, D. E.; Nicol, Wm.; Rathburn, Herbert B.; Shaw, J. M.; Shortt, Adam; Skinner, J. S.; Smith, Alex. L.; Steele, Jacob; Westlake, Hy. W.; Young, Hy. E. *M.A.*—Hunter, Jas. M., *M.A.*, University of Toronto (*ad eundem gradum*). *LL.B.*—Strange, John, *B.A.* *M.D.*—Anglin, Wm. G. (*Silver Medal*); Clancy Chas. C.; Cryan, John; Davis, L. T.; Froiland, H. M.; Hickey, Danl. C.; Kidd, J. F. (*Gold Medal*); McGhie, Geo. S.; McMurchy, Archd.; Moore, Thos. A.; Page, Thos. A.; Smith, Robt. A.; Young, Wm. J. *LL.D.*—Bell, Robt., *M.D.*, F.G.S. (Assistant Director, Geological Survey of Canada.) *D.D.*—Grant, Rev. Wm., *M.A.* (Shoalhaven, Australia). McLaren, Rev. Wm., (Prof. of Theology, Knox Coll., Toronto).

*University of Trinity College.*—In the year 1882, in view of the urgent necessity of enlarging the Professorial Staff, the Corporation resolved to appeal to the country for the sum of \$200,000, as a Supplemental Endowment Fund, to enable them to found additional Chairs in Theology, Physical Science, English and English Literature, Moral and Mental Philosophy, History, and Modern Languages; to encourage post-graduate study, as well as to reinforce the Teaching Staff by the foundation of two or two or three small Fellowships; to erect a College Chapel, to complete the existing quadrangle so as to provide increased accommodation for resident students, and to construct an additional building containing a complete set of Lecture Rooms, Laboratory, &c.

During the year about \$45,000 was subscribed, including a donation of \$10,000 from the Henderson family for the new Chapel, in consequence of which the Corporation have been enabled to found a new Chair in Theology, which has been filled by the appointment of the Rev. G. A. S. Schneider, *B.A.*, Caius College, Cambridge, and to proceed with the erection of the College Chapel. The canvas is still being prosecuted.

Graduates for 1883 :—*B.A.*—Broughall, G. H. ; Hague, S. D. ; Freer, B. ; Miles, C. ; Oliver, E. A. ; Moore, W. ; Farncombe, F. E. ; Fidler, A. J. ; VanCarson, E. *M.A.*—Perry, P. ; Tanner, J. A. ; Kenrick, C. B. ; Sweeney, Rev. J. F. (*ad eundem*).—*M.B.*, together with Certificates of Honour in final Branches :—Scott, B. H. ; Lea, J. A. ; Jenner, J. E. ; Hoople, E. M. ; Backus, L. ; Lamoreaux, S. W. ; Sawers, F. H. ; Casgrain, H. R. ; Meikle, T. D. ; Robinson, T. H. ; Hislop, Robt. ; McConochie, S. W. ; Duncombe, C. E. B. ; Rae, D. F. ; Hawke, Albt. ; McCullough, J. H. ; Freeman, W. F. ; Cowan, T. C. ; Gullen, J. B. ; Dickson, W. F. ; Fairchild, R. M. ; Charlesworth, G. J. ; Elliott, A. G. ; Thompson, I. A. ;

Brett, W. M., received the degree of *C.M.*, and Urquhart, John ; Pringle, A. F. ; and Duncombe, T. W., those of *M.D. and C.M.*—*M.D.*—Wilson, H. C. ; Keele, F. S. ; McLeod, D. *M.D.*, *C.M.*—Graham, H. H. ; McConochie, S. W. ; Krauss, F. ; Meikle, J. D. ; Casgrain, H. R. ; Scott, B. H.—*B.D.*—Westney, Rev. W. S. ; Forneri, Rev. R. S. ; Grant, Rev. W. ; Sweeney, Rev. J. F.—*D.C.L.*—Bethune, Rev. C. J. S., *M.A.* (Head Master Trinity College School, Port Hope) ; Body, Rev. C. W. E., *M.A.* (Vice-Chancellor of the University).

*The College of Ottawa* is conducted by the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate. The curriculum of the College has been drawn up with a view to meet the requirements of the age. The traditional curriculum of Classics and Mathematics has been enlarged, and embraces not only these subjects but Modern Languages, Natural Sciences, and Mental and Moral Philosophy. A scholarship of the annual value of \$170 was founded in 1883, by Rev. M. Byrne, P.P., Egansville, Ont., while special prizes were donated by Rev. O. Bouchier and Mr. W. H. Barry, B.A. The winner of the Pope's Medal in 1883 was T. J. Fitzpatrick, B.A.

The following degrees were conferred in 1883 :—*M.A.*—Doutenville, A., O. M. I., B.A. ; Griffin, J. J., B.A., ; *B.A.*—Evans, C. A. ; Fitzpatrick, T. J. ; McGovern, F. J. ; Paradis, C., O. M. I.

*University of Albert College.*—The University powers enjoyed by Albert College since 1871 will, owing to the union of the various Methodist bodies, be transferred to Victoria University, Cobourg. Instruction will still be given at Belleville, the seat of Albert College, in the subjects of the curriculum of Victoria University. The buildings and endowment amount at present, in all, to a sum of about \$100,000. The following is a list of graduates for 1883 :—*B.A.*—Carman, A. B. (*Gold Medal in Nat. Sc.*) ; Ferguson, W. P. (*Silver Medal in Metap.*) ; Johnston, W. ; Packham, J. H. (*Gold Medal in Math.*) ; Pomeroy, L. E. McL. ; *M.A.*—Adams, C. G. ; Merchant, F. W. ; Metzler, G. F. ; Warner, R. I. *LL.B.*—Ross, G. J. W. *B.D.*—Deming, C. G.

*The Western University of London.*—This, the youngest of the Ontario universities, was incorporated by Act of the Legislature of Ontario, 41 Vic. chap. 70 (7th March, 1878), in connection with the Church of Eng-

land in Canada, with power to affiliate with Huron College, a similar Church of England institution, and to confer degrees in Arts, Divinity, Medicine and Law. In June, 1881, Huron College was affiliated with the Western University and constituted its Faculty of Divinity, by agreement between the two corporations, and all the property and securities of Huron College, amounting in value to the sum of \$95,000, became vested in trust for the purposes of the University. The institution was formally inaugurated on the 6th of October, 1881, on which occasion the Chancellor, Bishop Hellmuth, D.D., D.C.L., set forth the circumstances and reasons which made necessary the establishment of such a University. One of the objects for which it was founded was that, as a Church of England institution in the Diocese of Huron, it should have the same power of conferring degrees as was possessed by Trinity College in the Diocese of Toronto. As already mentioned, Bishop Hellmuth is Chancellor; the Very Rev. M. Boomer, LL.D. (T.C.D.), Dean of Huron, is Provost and Vice-Chancellor.

*Provisions for Higher Female Education.*—Several institutions for the higher education of ladies have already been mentioned. The following list is appended for convenience of reference: The Wesleyan Female College, Hamilton; the Bishop Strachan School, Toronto; the Hellmuth Ladies' College, London; the Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby; the Brantford Ladies' College; the Ottawa Ladies' College, and Alma College, St. Thomas.

*Special Institutions.* In addition to those already mentioned there are the following institutions in Ontario intended to meet peculiar educational needs: The College of Agriculture and Experimental Farm, Guelph; the Institution for the Blind, Brantford; the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville; the Boys' Reformatory, Penetanguishene, and the Industrial Refuge for Girls—a branch of the Andrew Mercer Reformatory.

*The Royal Military College of Canada.*—Though situated in Kingston, Ont., this College is a Dominion, and not a Provincial Institution. It was established in 1876, and is defined by Act of Parliament as being for the purpose of imparting a complete education in all branches of military tactics, fortification, engineering and general scientific knowledge in subjects connected with and necessary to a thorough knowledge of the military profession, and for qualifying officers for command and for staff appointments. In addition to the foregoing primary objects of the College, the course of instruction is such as to afford a thoroughly practical, scientific and sound training in all departments which are essential to a high and general modern education. The Civil Engineering course is complete and thorough in all branches. The Obligatory course of Surveying is such as is required for the profession of Dominion Land Surveyor; the Voluntary course of Surveying that which is required for Dominion Topographical Surveyors. The facilities for affording a high scientific education, both civil and military, have been largely increased

during the past year by the provision of valuable apparatus, and additional structural accommodation. Two of the graduates have been appointed to the College Instructional Staff, and four to the Permanent Militia Forces. In 1882 twenty-four and in 1883 over forty officers of the Militia attended at the Royal Military College for instruction in Elementary Military Engineering, and the new Regulations for the Militia require all Long Course officers to attend at the R. M. C. for three months course of instruction in Strategy, Tactics, Military Administration and Military Engineering. The College is under the direction of Col. E. O. Hewett, C.M.G., R.E., Commandant, who is assisted by a numerous staff of Instructors, both civil and military. The following facts are taken from the last Report of the Commandant: Of the graduates of 1883 Mr. W. J. Stewart obtained the gold, Mr. Lang the silver, and Mr. Leonard the bronze medal for general proficiency, and Mr. Lang the sword for conduct and discipline. Mr. Lang obtained a commission in the Royal Engineers, Mr. Gray one in the Royal Artillery, Mr. Straubenzie in the Infantry, and Mr. Carruthers in the Cavalry, of the Imperial Army. The total number of graduates since the inception of the College is 77, the most of whom are from Ontario, though all the Provinces of the Dominion are represented. The list of graduates, in order of seniority, for 1883, is as follows: W. J. Stewart (General Proficiency), J. T. Lang (Royal Engineers), R. W. Leonard, J. L. Weller, P. H. Casgrain, F. M. Kerby, P. E. Gray (Royal Artillery), B. M. Vanstraubenzie (Infantry 24th Foot), M. B. Almon, J. White, L. M. Lambe, H. C. Nanton, D. C. Campbell, P. G. Twynning, W. B. Carruthers (Cavalry 21st Hussars), H. B. Strange, J. H. Baker, J. Woodman, T. N. Chalmers, M. K. Neyland, A. C. Joly, T. Benson, A. T. K. Evans.

#### QUEBEC.

As was stated in a previous volume of the A. R., the Department of Public Instruction in the Province of Quebec is placed under a Superintendent, and the Council of Instruction is divided into two distinct Committees, one Roman Catholic and the other Protestant. For the working of this system, the Province is divided into school municipalities, managed by 5 school commissioners. But when in any locality there exists a certain number of families, who do not profess the religious belief of the majority of the inhabitants, the minority have a right to demand for their children separate schools, which are placed under the control of 3 trustees, and they receive a grant from Govt. proportioned to the number of children of school age. Thus it is sought to protect both Protestants and Roman Catholics in their beliefs. This is considered necessary, owing to the fact that the system of Public Instruction in Quebec is distinctly religious, and not secular. The schools are inspected regularly twice each year by 36 inspectors appointed for the purpose.

The last Report of the Chief Superintendent contains an account of the decisions arrived at respectively by the Local Government and the Roman Catholic Church as to where the final authority in the matter of public instruction lies. In so far as the decision of the Church is concerned, the question was brought before the Council of Bishops in Feb. 1882, by a memorial from the lay teachers of the Province, complaining that they were regarded with a feeling of uneasiness and distrust by some of the clergy, notwithstanding the fact that the Bishops had approved the organization of Normal Schools at the inception of the latter. The two following propositions were submitted in the memorial, and approved by the Archbishop on behalf of all the Bishops, viz. :—

1. The State has no right to cause the profane sciences to be taught ; this right is expressly reserved to the Church by the words of Our Lord : *Docete omnes gentes.*
2. Taxation for the maintenance of schools is contrary to the laws of the Church.

At the same time, too strict an application of these principles, to the extent of disallowing all interference of the State, is deprecated.

The question was brought before the Government by a resolution passed by the Catholic Commission of the Council of Public Instruction, expressing a strong desire that " hereafter no bill relating to education will be presented to the Legislature until it has first been submitted to this Committee to enable it to express its opinion." In reply, the Government, without abandoning the prerogative of originating legislation, announces its intention of benefiting by the advice of the Council of Instruction, especially in religious matters. It is thus seen that the spirit of the school laws in Quebec only recognizes denominational schools.

The Chief Superintendent, in speaking of the statistics contained in the Report, alludes to the unsatisfactory state of things brought about by the abolition of the Book Depository, which took place in 1879-80. The immediate consequence was a decrease in the number of children studying the principal subjects of a primary education. In order to remedy this evil, a Bill was brought down by the Government empowering municipalities to distribute gratuitously to schools all necessaries, such as books, slates, etc., out of the municipal funds. This Bill, though passed by the Legislature, was rejected by the Council. Although not required to do so by law, many of the municipalities, urged by the inspectors, have tried with the best results the system laid down in the Bill. Through the painstaking efforts of the inspectors, the schools have in this respect recovered from the temporary check to which the abolition of the Book Depository subjected them.

The Legislature is recommended to take up the question again. In 1876 a law was passed by which Commissioners are compelled to build school-houses upon plans supplied or approved by the Superintendent. This gave a decided impetus to the building of new school-houses, of which

since 1876, 714 have been built, and declared suitable by the Superintendent.

The appended statistics will give an idea of the scope of the programme of studies authorized in schools, and of the proportion of pupils in each :—

Pupils from A,B,C, to fluent reading, 62,819 ; pupils reading fluently, 158,092 ; pupils who write, 167,866 ; arithmetic, 167,679 ; mental arithmetic, 135,725 ; book-keeping, 25,245 ; mathematics, 6,677 ; mensuration, 6,694 ; grammar, English, 35,382 ; French, 89,500 ; orthography, 118,019 , parsing and analysis, 86,195 ; letter-writing, 37,140 ; geography, 78,515 ; history, 82,308 ; industrial linear drawing, 60,099 ; drawing from nature, 1,547 ; horticulture and agriculture, 28,123 ; vocal music, 42,871 ; instrumental music, 5,701.

Among the accessory agencies in educational progress throughout the Province are the teachers' associations, which are yearly growing in numbers and importance.

In the absence of any official returns we are unable to give statistics, but a full report will be embodied in the next Educational Report of the Province. Among accessory agents may also be classed the educational journals, of which there are two, the *Journal de l'Instruction Publique* and the *Journal of Education*, the organs respectively of the Roman Catholic and the Protestant schools. They are commended by the Chief Supt. to the assistance of the Legislature and the patronage of the teachers.

Among the topics to which the attention of the Legislature is directed as affording fit subjects for legislation are the following : As is known, the Pension Act passed in 1880 caused much dissatisfaction, and it is now proposed to replace it by an Act setting apart a portion of the Crown Lands for the purpose of forming a pension fund for teachers. Much difficulty is experienced in some districts in the collection of school-taxes, and it is recommended that defaulters be compelled to pay a high rate of interest on arrears. It is also suggested that the distribution of the Legislative grant be made on the basis of average attendance, with a view to promoting more regular attendance of pupils, and finally the school inspectors are almost unanimous in recommending the passing of the Act mentioned above obliging the municipalities themselves to provide the schools with all the necessary books and articles.

It would be improper to close this sketch without reference to the retirement of Dr. Giard, a most able and efficient public officer, and for 35 years connected with the Department of Education. The general statistics for the Province will be found further on.

*Normal Schools.*—At the Laval Normal School (which is in charge of the Rev. P. Legacé) 114 pupils followed the course of study during the year 1881-82. Of these 41 were male and 66 female. Of the former 42 remained throughout the year, and 30 received diplomas—4 for academies, 16 for model schools, and 10 for primary schools. Of the female pupil-teachers, 51 finished the year and 51 received diplomas—28 for model

and 23 for primary schools. At the model schools attached to the Normal School there were 322 children in attendance, 115 boys and 217 girls. Much time was devoted to the art of teaching based on sound psychological principles, the future teachers being thus trained in the development of the faculties of the young people entrusted to their care. The Principal recorded a gratifying manifestation of earnestness and perseverance on the part of both teachers and pupils. It has also been his aim and that of his assistants to inculcate modesty, good breeding and virtue. At the Jacques Cartier Normal School the attendance was as follows: preparatory class, 29; elementary class, 16; model school class, 27; academy class, 6—in all 78. At the end of the year 24 received diplomas, 2 of which were for academies, 16 for model schools, and 6 for primary schools. The Principal (Rev. H. A. Verreau) had nothing but praise for the manner in which the students had attended to their duties. The school exhibition and the teachers' meeting, which took place during the year, were important events in the history of education and owed their success, in great part, to the Rev. Principal, supported by the Hon. Supt. In the school of *La Maîtrise St. Pierre*, attached to Jacques Cartier Normal School, under the supervision of Pères Oblats, 390 were admitted during the year, and the attendance was never less than 242. Principal Hicks reports 136 students as having attended during the 25th session, and undergone examination at the McGill Normal School. Of these 90 were recommended for diplomas—9 for academies, 29 for model schools and 52 for elementary schools. This raises the whole number issued by the institution since its foundation to 1,496. Of the students of the institution who received diplomas last year, 81 in number, 37 returned to the school for a higher certificate, 27 obtained situations soon after receiving their diplomas, and there is every reason to believe that the remainder, by this time, are engaged as teachers in schools in the Province. Prof. Hicks, first Principal of McGill Normal School, having tendered his resignation, and the resignation having been accepted by the Council of Public Instruction at Quebec, he ceased connection with the Institution on the 1st of August, 1883. By a resolution of the Council, Prof. S.P. Robins, LL.D., superintendent of city schools under the Protestant Board of Commissioners, will succeed him in the office. From "four students in training," the first year of the labours of Prof. Hicks, in 1853, the number has risen, in 1883, to somewhere over 160. The number of teachers that have passed through the school since the Government took control, in 1857, is placed in the vicinity of 3,000.

*Montreal Polytechnic School.*—This institution was established in 1873, in accordance with a suggestion and through the influence and efforts of Dr. Ouimet, then Minister of Public Instruction, for the purpose of supplying a scientific professional training to civil and mechanical engineers, &c. The Rom. Catholic School Commrs. of the city supplied the rooms and apparatus and engaged professors, Mr. U. E. Archambault being

nominated Principal. In 1876 it was placed on the same footing as the universities as regards scientific teaching, and obtained the right of granting diplomas in civil, mining and industrial engineering. Its model is the *École Centrale* of Paris.

*General Statistics.*—The number of Elementary Schools, in all the inspection districts was 4,457, with a total attendance of 134,386, an average attendance of 98,518; boys, 67,239; girls, 67,147. The number of boys' Model Schools was 89, with a total attendance of 6,619 (the average being 5,294), of whom 4,832 were in the elementary, and 1,787 in the superior department. The girls' Model Schools were 35 in number, with a total attendance of 3,045 (the average being 2,524), of whom 2,285 were in the elementary, and 760 in the superior department. The mixed Model Schools were 159, with a total of 6,274 boys, and 6,329 girls. Of the former 4,851 were in the elementary, and 1,423 in the superior department; of the latter, 4,536 in the elementary, and 1,793 in the superior. There were 50 boys' academies, with an attendance of 9,099, 114 girls' academies, with an attendance of 16,555. The mixed academies were 32, with 1,446 boys, and 1,776 girls. The Catholic dissentient superior schools were 2, with an attendance of 22 boys, and 72 girls. The Protestant dissentient superior schools were 9, with an attendance of 427 boys, and 288 girls. The independent primary schools were 165 in number, with 8,049 boys, and 5,975 girls; the independent superior schools, 83 in number, had an attendance of 3,671 boys, and 6,321 girls. The colleges, 33 in number, had in the elementary department, an attendance of 3,621, and in the superior department, of 3,523. Of the 236,699 pupils (as already stated) in educational establishments of all kinds, 130,372 were boys, and 116,487 were girls. The total amount levied for educational purposes was \$1,413,888.82 of which \$19,558.35 composed the annual grant; \$19,558.35 the assessment equal to grant; \$116,768.47 was made up of the assessment over the grant and special assessments; \$1,378,682.00 of the monthly contributions. The annual expenditure for superior education was \$1,117,430; the annual revenue \$1,072,366; the value of real estate the property of the institutions including buildings occupied, \$4,066,901; total amount of debts due by the institutions, \$1,413,700; value of buildings occupied \$1,066,666.

#### UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

*McGill College and University.*—As was mentioned in previous issues of the A. R., the institution now known as the Univ. James McGill, whose bequest for the purpose of founding a college was estimated at \$40,000 at the time of his death which occurred in 1828. The property of the institution as presently constituted is estimated to be worth over half a million dollars. The Statutes and Regulations of the University have been framed on the most liberal principles with the view of affording to all classes of

persons the greatest possible facilities for the attainment of mental culture and professional training. In its religious character the University is Protestant, but not denominational; and while all possible attention is given to the character and conduct of students, no interference with their peculiar religious views is sanctioned. The university comprises four faculties, viz: arts, applied science, medicine, and law. The following changes took place in the Faculty of Medicine at the commencement of the season of 1883-4: Dr. Wright, Professor of *Materia Medica*, resigned his position, and the faculty recommended Dr. James Stewart, of Brucefield, Ont., an alumnus of the University. Dr. McCallum, Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, also resigned his chair, owing to press of other professional engagements, and the faculty recommended that his chair be divided into one of Midwifery and Diseases of Infants and one of Gynæcology, or Diseases of Women. It is expected that Dr. A. A. Browne, who has been for four years past Dr. McCallum's assistant at the Lying-in-Hospital, and Instructor in Obstetrics, will lecture on the former subject. The chair of Gynæcology will be filled by Dr. Gardner, who at present lectures on Jurisprudence and Hygiene. For the chair of Jurisprudence, vacated by Dr. Gardner, Dr. Geo. Wilkins, Professor of Physiology, Bishop's College, has been recommended, and for the Lectureship in Hygiene, Dr. R. L. McDonnell. The consideration of the question of the admission of women to the University has been deferred for an indefinite period, owing to the opposition offered to the scheme by Principal Dawson, who takes strong ground on the subject. His own opinions were strengthened by the experience of many eminent men connected with education, whom Dr. Dawson consulted on the subject, while in Europe, among others Principal Bernard, of Girton College, Cambridge. Dr. Dawson thinks that the same kind of teaching is not suitable to both sexes, and that the mingling of the sexes would have a distracting effect unfavourable to deep study. The solution to which he looks is that of separate colleges in close proximity to the university so that the Professors may deliver double courses of lectures. McGill University has with it, in either complete or partial affiliation, a number of colleges and schools. In Arts, Morrin College and St. Francis College. The Theological Colleges are: the Congregational College of B.N.A. (Montreal), the Presbyterian College (Montreal), the Diocesan College of Montreal, and the Wesleyan College of Montreal. The schools comprise the McGill Normal and Model Schools of Montreal and various schools and academies throughout the Dominion. These colleges will be mentioned further on.

An interesting event of the year was the conferring of the degree of LL.D. upon the Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General of Canada. This was done, as Dr. Dawson remarked in connection with the ceremony, not only in consideration of his rank, but mainly as a recognition of his personal services to education and science in Canada.

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#### UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

*McGill College and University.*—As was mentioned in previous issues of the A. R., this institution owes its origin to the Hon. James McGill, whose bequest for the purpose of founding a college was estimated at \$30,000 at the time of his death which occurred in 1813. The property of the institution at present is considered to be worth over half a million dollars. The Statutes and Regulations of the University have been framed on the most liberal principles, with the view of affording to all classes of

persons the greatest possible facilities for the attainment of mental culture and professional training. In its religious character the University is Protestant, but not denominational; and while all possible attention is given to the character and conduct of students, no interference with their peculiar religious views is sanctioned. The university comprises four faculties, viz: arts, applied science, medicine, and law. The following changes took place in the Faculty of Medicine at the commencement of the season of 1883-4: Dr. Wright, Professor of *Materia Medica*, resigned his position, and the faculty recommended Dr. James Stewart, of Brucefield, Ont., an alumnus of the University. Dr. McCallum, Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, also resigned his chair, owing to press of other professional engagements, and the faculty recommended that his chair be divided into one of Midwifery and Diseases of Infants and one of Gynæcology, or Diseases of Women. It is expected that Dr. A. A. Browne, who has been for four years past Dr. McCallum's assistant at the Lying-in-Hospital, and Instructor in Obstetrics, will lecture on the former subject. The chair of Gynæcology will be filled by Dr. Gardner, who at present lectures on Jurisprudence and Hygiene. For the chair of Jurisprudence, vacated by Dr. Gardner, Dr. Geo. Wilkins, Professor of Physiology, Bishop's College, has been recommended, and for the Lectureship in Hygiene, Dr. R. L. McDonnell. The consideration of the question of the admission of women to the University has been deferred for an indefinite period, owing to the opposition offered to the scheme by Principal Dawson, who takes strong ground on the subject. His own opinions were strengthened by the experience of many eminent men connected with education, whom Dr. Dawson consulted on the subject, while in Europe, among others Principal Bernard, of Girton College, Cambridge. Dr. Dawson thinks that the same kind of teaching is not suitable to both sexes, and that the mingling of the sexes would have a distracting effect unfavourable to deep study. The solution to which he looks is that of separate colleges in close proximity to the university so that the Professors may deliver double courses of lectures. McGill University has with it, in either complete or partial affiliation, a number of colleges and schools. In Arts, Morrin College and St. Francis College. The Theological Colleges are: the Congregational College of B.N.A. (Montreal), the Presbyterian College (Montreal), the Diocesan College of Montreal, and the Wesleyan College of Montreal. The schools comprise the McGill Normal and Model Schools of Montreal and various schools and academies throughout the Dominion. These colleges will be mentioned further on.

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The whole number of degrees granted in 1883 was eighty. The following is a list :—*B.A.*—Barlow, A. E. ; Bland, Chas. E. ; Cameron, J. D. ; Dixon, Wellington ; England, L. M. ; Lee, Archibald ; Murray, J. Ralph ; Porter, Jas. A. ; Scrimger, Alex. ; Greenshields, Robt. A. ; Ross, F. ; Dickson, Jas. A. ; Kinnear, Geo. ; Shearer, Wm. K. ; O'Halloran, Geo. F. ; Fraser, Wm. ; Hunter, Walter, B.C.L. ; Duffett, H. J. ; Richardson, Alex. W. ; Mackie, J. F. ; Brown, Albt. J. ; Ross, John T. ; McLeod, Norman ; Guignard, J.A., B.A. ad eundem (University of France). *M.A.*—Cunningham, Thos. E., B.A. ; Craig, Jas. A., B.A. ; Keays, Chas. H., B.A. ; Newnham, J. A., B.A., Whillans, Robt., B.A. *LL.D.*—Roy, James, M.A. *B.C.L.*—Martin, J. E. ; Robertson, D. C. ; Fair, John, jr. ; Dickson, W. E. ; Hutchins, H. A. ; Hague, Fred. ; Tucker, H. ; Matheson, Rod. D. ; McKenzie, P. S. G. ; Demers, J. B. ; Hunter, Walter ; McConnell, Arthur ; Leet, Lynn T. *D.C.L.*—Gauthier, D. Z., B.C.L. (Sorel). *B.A. App. Sc.*—Dowling, Bryant Donaldson (Civil Engineering) ; McEvoy, James (Civil Engineering) ; Smith, Richard F. (Civil Engineering) ; Howard, Wm. Henry (Mining Engineering). *M.D., C.M.*—Allan, C. E. ; Bowser, Jas. C. ; Cameron, Chas. E. ; Carruthers, Geo. ; Dearden, Geo. A. ; Gardner, J. J. ; Gray, Jas. ; Hanvery, Chas. B. H. ; Harrison, Hy. J. ; Henry, Wm. G. ; Hopkins, Alfred J. ; Johnson, J. R. ; Lathern, J. S. ; Loring, J. B. ; Maher, J. J. E. ; Martel, Ovide ; McLeod, Arch., B.A. (McGill) ; MacNeill, Alex. ; MacLean, John W. ; McDonald, Alex. ; Muckey, F.S. ; Phippen, S. S. C. ; Ross, Wm. K. ; Rutledge, And. J. ; Scott W. McE. ; Shaver, Wm. H. ; Sihler, George A. ; Stewart, And. ; Struthers, Robt. B. ; Wood, E. S.

*Presbyterian College, Montreal.*—The charter for the Presbyterian College was obtained in 1865. It now possesses property and endowments to the value of more than a quarter of a million dollars. The College possesses one of the finest Patristic libraries in the world. As remarked above, this College is in affiliation with McGill University, and students of theology are expected to have already graduated in arts. The number of students in attendance is 73. The following is the list of graduates for 1883 :—

*B.D.*—Cameron, Rev. J., M.A. ; Casey, Rev. J. J. ; Dickson, Rev. J. A. R. ; Herridge, W. T., B.A.

- The following have completed their Theological course :—Cameron, D. G. ; Geddes, W. H. ; McNabb, R., B.A.

*Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal.*—As mentioned in the last A. R., the corner stone of the new building for the use of this College was laid in 1882. The cost of the building and land was \$40,000, of which \$30,000 was on the building. The finances are in a favourable condition, a material increase has been made to the endowment fund, and it is intended, in a few years, to erect another similar building on the remainder of the lot. The new buildings were completed and formally opened on 16th Nov. last, on which occasion congratulatory addresses were delivered by

Revds. J. F. Stevenson, D.D. (Prin. Cong. Coll.), Dr. McVicar (Prin. Presby. Coll.), W. R. Parker, M.A. (Pres. London Conf.), Dr. Cochrane (Pres. Toronto Conf.), Dr. Nelles (Pres. Victoria Univ.), Dean Baldwin, Dr. Rice, and Mr. Wm. Gooderham.

The Wesleyan Theological College was founded in 1873, incorporated in 1878, and affiliated with McGill University, near which the new buildings have been erected. The aim of the Institution is to train candidates for the ministry, including young men designed for French evangelistic work. The President is Rev. Dr. Douglas. There are at present some 25 students in attendance.

*Congregational College of British North America.*—The inception of a Congregational College in Canada dates back to 1838. It was originally called the "Congregational Academy." In 1846 it was found that the Maritime Provinces looked to Canada for a supply of ministers, and the institution took the name of the "Congregational College of B. N. A.," which it still bears. The College was removed from Toronto to Montreal in 1864, and was formally affiliated with McGill University in 1865. Up to 1883 the institution was without a "local habitation"; but upon June 19th, 1883, the corner stone of a College building was laid by Mr. Geo. Hague, President of the Board of Directors. Upon that occasion, the Rev. Dr. Wilkes, for many years Principal of the institution, offered the dedicatory prayer, after which Principal Dawson congratulated the Congregational Church upon the step taken, and said that though the first to affiliate with McGill, it had been the last to provide itself with a building of its own. The Rev. Dr. Stevenson is Principal of the Faculty.

*Montreal Diocesan Theological College.*—This College was founded in 1873, incorporated 1879, and affiliated to McGill University 1880. In a previous volume of the A. R., we had the pleasure of recording the generous gift of Mr. A. F. Gault, who presented to the College the necessary buildings for lectures and other work of the College, including a residence for students in attendance. A further donation of \$1,000 per annum for a term of years was presented by the same gentleman, to be distributed among the lecturers. In 1883 the endowment fund was enriched by the sum of \$10,000, bequeathed by the late Major H. Mills.

*University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville.*—As was mentioned in the A. R. for 1881, this institution, originally established as a training school for the ministry of the Church of England, was incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1845, and was invested with University powers in 1853. It has now in good working order, besides the Faculties of Theology and Arts, *Schools of Law and Medicine*, which have their locale in *Sherbrooke and Montreal respectively*. With regard to the recently-established Faculty of Law, the Dean of Faculty reported as follows at the last Convocation:—"For the first time we have the satisfaction of presenting to Convocation representations of our complete course. Four of our students having finished their three years' terms will undergo their final examinations

next month, and if successful, as we anticipate, will thereupon be entitled to their B.C.L. Degrees in due course. Twenty students in all have matriculated—three of them during the last year. If the number be small, it is a satisfaction to think that the new law school has so far established a reputation for efficiency that it has secured the attendance of all the law students prosecuting their studies in this district. Four of our students have presented themselves for admission to practise before the Board of Examiners appointed by the General Council of the Bar of the Province of Quebec, and have passed highly satisfactory examinations."

The following is the list of degrees conferred in 1883 :—*D.D.*—Carry, Rev. J. *D.C.L.*—Brooks, Judge (*Honoris Causâ*) ; Johnston, Dr., of McGill (*Honoris Causâ*) ; Mountain, Dr. (*ad eundem*). *M.A.*—Jarvis, J. (*ad eundem*) ; Hewton, R. J. (*in course*). *B.A.*—Hague, F. (Oxon) (*ad eundem*) ; Petry, H. J. H. ; Greer, J. ; Worthington, W. ; Meredith, F. ; Stevenson, J. ; Hall, G. M. ; Eames, J. ; Bowen, W. (in order of seniority). *LL.B.*—Hurd, A. J. ; Fraser, H. R. ; Lawrence, H. D. ; Worthington, E. R.

*Laval University.*—Laval University, which has Faculties in Theology, Arts, Law, and Medicine, has its central seat at Quebec, where the College is a prominent feature of the old city, and a *succursale*, or branch, at Montreal. The French community was much disquieted at the extension, but the Holy See decided in favour of the University in 1876. Since that time, however, the *succursale* has been the cause of ill-feeling and opposition in various quarters. With a view to bring about unanimity, a Decree was promulgated by Pope Leo XIII., on Feb. 27, 1883. By it, not only are dissentients enjoined to desist, but the Univ. is commended to the generous support of the public. The necessary buildings having been completed, the Montreal Faculties, in connection with Laval University, were formally opened in October, 1883, Bishop Fabre officiating at Low Mass in the Cathedral. The number of Professors has been increased during the year, notably by the appointment of Judge Routhier to the chair of International Law, and also by the nomination of several *agrégés* in Theology and Medicine.

Laval University has in affiliation, besides the four Grands Séminaires, numerous Colleges throughout the Province.

The Rector of the Univ. is the Abbé Hamel, *Supérieur du Séminaire de Québec* ; the Vice-Rector at Montreal is the Abbé Beaudet.

The following degrees were conferred at the close of the Session 1882-83 :—

*Docteur en droit.*—Hon. Justice A. B. Routhier. *Docteurs en Médecine.*—Prof. Edwin Turcot, Alfred Pinault, E. Lessard, S. Roy, A. DeBlois, Chas. H. Simard, T. Paré, E. Sylvain (section de Quebec) ; A. S. Brien, A. J. E. Cormier, Frank Devlin, F. X. Gagnier, J. D. Gauthier, J. O. Goyette, Arthur Joyal, Joseph Leroux, A. R. L. Marsolais (section de Montréal). *Docteurs ès-Lettres.*—Dr. J. C. Taché, the abbés L. E. Bois

and Cyprien Tanguay. *Licenciés en théologie*.—P. S. O'Ryan, Lachlan Macpherson. *Licenciés en droit*.—G. M. Dechesne, E. Chouinard, A. E. Mountain, Adolphe Dionne, A. Bernier, Eusèbe Belleau (section de Québec); Alex. Jodoin (section de Montreal). *Licenciés en Médecine*.—E. Sirois, E. Boulanger, Chs. E. Lemieux, Geo. W. L. Jolicœur, E. Perron (section de Québec); Edmond Bastien, F. G. Lafontaine, J. W. Provost (section de Montréal). *M.A.*—Rév. C. Gagnon, Révs. Louis Richard, Raymond Caisse, T. Lafèche. *Bachelier en théologie*.—J. M. A. Genest. *B.C.L.*—C. I. Labrie, A. S. Garneau, L. R. Roy, J. D. Plamondon, C. F. Roy, R. A. Drapeau, P. A. Bidégaré, A. J. C. Beaubien, E. Lortie (section de Québec); J. O. Pelland, J. T. Rivard-Loranger, Charles de Lanaudière, E. Chs. P. Guy, P. Leclair, J. S. Poulin (section de Montreal). *Bacheliers en médecine*.—E. Gosselin, S. Dumont, F. S. Caron, L. F. Lepage, P. Monat, M. H. Brophy, J. B. O. L. Noël (section de Québec); M. Arthur Joyal (section de Montreal). *B.A.*—R. Morissette, N. Olivier, J. C. Arsenault, P. Durkin, Jos. Levasseur, Louis Bacon, Lucien Gauvreau, Pierre Marchildon, François Boulay, Dorothée Fournier, L. J. O. Sirois, J. B. Bélanger, J. B. Ruest. *Bacheliers ès-lettres*.—Edouard Letendre, L. A. R. Rousseau, H. E. Choquette, Wilfred Larose, Auguste Rocher. *Bacheliers-ès-sciences*.—T. Simard, J. A. A. Castonguay, F. J. Langlais, F. X. Alfred Roy, J. U. East, Honoré Garceau, Antoine Langis.

*Other Colleges*.—Besides the three Universities and affiliated Colleges in Arts and Theology, there are throughout Quebec the Colleges attached to the Seminary of Saint Sulpice, Montreal, St. Mary's College, Montreal, (conducted by Jesuit Fathers), Classical Colleges at L'Assomption, Nicolet, Rigaud, Rimouski, St. Hyacinthe, Ste. Thérèse, Three Rivers, and other places. Some of these are intended, like the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes of Ontario, to prepare students for the Universities. Others have a final character, though they do not grant degrees. There are also several Industrial Colleges, where a sound commercial and general education may be obtained, and, indeed, nearly all the institutions above mentioned have departments for that purpose, as well as for classics. Of Classical Colleges, there are 17 in the Province, with an annual revenue of \$284,628.

#### NOVA SCOTIA.

The Report for 1882 of Dr. Allison, Chief Superintendent of Education, is on the whole very encouraging. The Superintendent says that the year was marked in important respects "by exceptional activity." Strange as it may appear, Nova Scotia was, until very recently, without any uniform authorized course of study in the Public Schools. Such a course was sanctioned by the Council of Public Instruction in 1881. This curriculum was drawn up, in the first instance, by a Committee of the Provincial Educational Association, and was authorized almost without amendment. We cannot refrain from directing attention in passing to this entirely rational

method of framing a course of study for the use of the schools. At the time of the drawing up of the last Report, this course of study was in full operation, and appears to promise the very best results. With reference to a similar course for High Schools Dr. Allison says :—

“ The Course of Study for the Common Schools requires as its supplement a Course for High Schools covering the ground between the Common School and the College or University. It is important to give to the educational operations of the Province a character of consistency, solidity, and strength, but this is quite impossible in the absence of unity of plan and method. I may observe that the Committee of the Provincial Educational Association at present engaged in perfecting a scheme of High School studies with the view of its ultimate submission to the Council of Public Instruction, are taking steps to secure if possible the assent of the Faculties of the various Colleges of the Province to common matriculation standards. Till this is effected our High School Teachers, so far as the preparation of students for College is concerned, must labour under great embarrassment.”

As matters now stand, the distance between Common School and University is not bridged over by any uniform system of study, but individual schools are left free to adopt a programme of their own.

Notwithstanding the fact that Nova Scotia spends a very large sum annually for educational purposes, some sections are still without schools, and the attendance, even in sections which have schools, is not uniformly good. Compulsory legislation on this matter was attempted in 1882, but was deferred. The Bill proposed was not a severe one, and seemed to recognize the fact that public opinion on the subject is not mature enough to justify a strictly compulsory enactment, but at any rate the subject of compulsory education is unquestionably exciting very general interest.

The Provincial Educational Association held its third annual meeting in July, 1883. This is a large and representative body ; upwards of two hundred and fifty licensed teachers were present as members. The Report of the committee appointed at a previous meeting to prepare an outline course of study for High Schools was considered, but final action was deferred till next meeting, though the general features of the report seemed to meet with approval.

The Executive Committee had fortunately been able to secure for the Association the presence and aid of Mr. Walter Smith, widely and favourably known as State Director of Art Education for Massachusetts. Two sessions were devoted to lectures on *Industrial Drawing*, and one to a more popular address on *Art Education in relation to Industrial Development and Household Taste*, by that gentleman. In the former, delivered to the Association in its usual place of meeting, the claims of Industrial Drawing to recognition as a regular branch of school instruction were clearly set forth, the progressive stages of the art of drawing developed, and hints and illustrations of great practical value given.

The Chief Superintendent offers some suggestions with reference to a revision of the educational statutes. These suggestions refer (1) to the difficulty sometimes experienced in sections in finding a site upon which to build, owing to unwillingness of owners to sell, and recommends that some moderate and properly guarded expropriatory clause should be introduced with a view to obviate this difficulty; and (2) to the fact that a resident in any one school section draws to that section all the taxes upon property for which he may be assessed in any part of the county.

*Normal School.*—In the last Report of the Chief Superintendent of Education, the following highly important suggestion is offered with respect to the Normal School training of teachers. He says :—“ I would now respectfully raise the question *whether the time has not come in which a satisfactory guarantee of professional qualification shall be exacted of all who propose to enter the Public Schools in the capacity of teachers.*”

With regard to the Normal School, the chief new feature of the year was the carrying into effect of those regulations by which attendance throughout a full session is made a condition of receiving a Diploma, and by which applicants for admission, who have not previously attended the Institution, are not to be received after the formal opening on the second Wednesday of November. The experience of the year has not developed any circumstances prejudicial to either of these regulations, but on the contrary has confirmed the wisdom of the change.

The following are the statistics for 1882 :—Number of teachers, 5 ; number of students enrolled, 116 ; number attending the full session, 76 ; attended part of session, 40 ; average time of attendance, 27 weeks ; received licenses, 80. The expenditure was as follows : Salaries of teachers, \$4,150 ; salary of janitor, \$350 ; fuel, \$168 ; contingencies, stationery, etc., \$307.26 ; total, \$4,975.26. *Model School.*—Number of teachers, 12 ; number of pupils registered in winter term, 699 ; in summer term, 758 ; average daily attendance, summer term, 567 ; total number of different pupils registered during the year, 891. Expenditure, teachers' salaries, \$4,800 ; amount received from Province, \$800 ; buildings and grounds, \$81 ; fuel, \$123 ; janitor, \$250 ; insurance, \$43.50 ; total, \$8,307.50.

*Special and County Academies.*—Dr. Allison's last Report contains the following pertinent observation :—“ The fallacies which generated, and long sustained, the notion that nations can live and thrive educationally on ‘ the three R's ’ are practically dead and buried. No country has shown the possibility of maintaining a sound and progressive system of primary instruction apart from the recognition and encouragement of higher studies.”

Former Reports have expressed the opinion that the facilities for secondary education in the Province are inadequate. The Supt., in this Report, follows up the subject, showing that the distribution of the academies is unequal, that many of the chief centres of population contain no academy, that the Legislative grants to academies have not stimulated

local effort, that much of the grant has been misapplied to Common School work, and finally, that, as a matter of fact, a *very small proportion* of the advanced school work of the Province has been done by the academies. We cannot do more in this brief sketch than indicate the direction in which his suggestions point. He says :—" Let provision be made for a class of institutions to be known as **PROVINCIAL ACADEMIES**, the privilege of establishing which shall be open indiscriminately to the school sections of the Province, due security being taken *that such establishment shall always involve a large amount of local effort, and be justified by existing educational circumstances.*"

The total number of these institutions is 17, total number of pupils, 1,038; average daily attendance, 547; number belonging to section, town, or municipality, 666; number from county outside of section, etc., 153; number from Province outside of county, 91.

*Teachers' Licenses.*—Candidates examined, 834, an increase of .92; received the grade of license applied for, 355; received some grade, 528; failed, 308; applicants for academic license, 9; successful, 6; applicants for Class I. (grade B), 107; successful, 51; for Class II. (grade C), 402; successful, 175; for Class III. (grade D), 316. The percentage of success and failure show no marked change from last year.

The total number of teachers and licensed assistants engaged in the 1,814 school sections of the Province was, in the winter term, 1,890; summer term, 1,975—increase, 68 and 37 respectively. In the winter, 342, and in the summer, 246 sections were without schools—a decrease of 19 and 6 respectively. Number of sections without schools during the year, 133, an increase of 5. Total number of schools in operation, winter term, 1,820; summer, 1,910—an increase of 57 and 33 respectively. Registered pupils, 76,888 and 81,176, in the winter and summer terms respectively, a respective decrease of 580 and an increase of 1,007. The total number of different pupils during the year was 95,912, an increase of 7,764. The obstruction of travel by snow drifts for weeks, and in some parts of the Province for months, in succession, told powerfully upon the registered attendance. The proportion of the population at school during some part of the year was 1 in 4.5, as compared with one in 3.9 the previous year, a decrease of 1 in 197 of the entire population. *Expenditure.*—The Government expenditure was \$184,627.18; the local expenditure—county fund, \$121,341; assessment on sections for support of schools, \$254,659.51; assessment on sections for building and repairs, \$35,904.25; making the total expenditure for public schools \$596,531.94.

#### UNIVERSITIES.

*King's College, Windsor.*—Founded in 1788, and established with full University powers, by Royal Charter, in 1802, King's College rightly claims the distinction of being the oldest Canadian University. In 1871,

a course in Civil Engineering was instituted, in addition to those of Arts, Law, and Divinity. A system of Local Examinations has recently been instituted for those who are not members of the University, and candidates for matriculation may now be examined at distant centres, under special regulations.

The following degrees were conferred in 1883 :—*B. A.*—Carvell, W. H. F.; Cowie, J. R. De W.; Frith, F. W.; Harris, E. A. *D.C.L. (honoris causa)*.—Archibald, Hon. A. G., C.M.G. *D.D. (honoris causa)*.—Moody, Rev. J. T.

*Dalhousie College and University.*—This institution was organized upon its present basis as a University in 1863. At that time it was placed under the control of a Board of nine Governors (since increased to fifteen), with power to nominate persons to fill vacancies occurring in the Board. This Board controls the affairs of the College, although the internal regulations are committed to the *Senatus Academicus*, formed by the respective chairs or Professorships thereof. Dalhousie College is non-sectarian, no religious tests or subscriptions being required either of Professors or students. Although non-sectarian, the University grants permission to any body of Christians to endow and support professorial chairs in any branch of literature or science, and to nominate Professors to such chairs, or to re-appoint in case of vacancy—subject always to the approval of the Governors.

The finances have recently been put upon a most satisfactory footing by the munificence and public spirit of Geo. Munro, Esq., a Nova Scotian resident of New York, and of the late Mr. Alex. McLeod, a merchant of Halifax, who bequeathed the residuary interest in his estates, amounting to about \$200,000, with the intention of endowing three Professorships—the bequest to remain good as long as the College continues non-sectarian. Mr. Geo. Munro, of New York, whose generosity seems to be practically unlimited, in addition to the four chairs already endowed by him, and in addition to exhibitions and bursaries to the amount of \$25,700, has further manifested his appreciation of the work of Dalhousie College, and at the same time his patriotic spirit, by endowing three tutorships in Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, at \$1,000 per annum each.

The Law School, which the University was enabled, through the generosity of Mr. Munro, to organize, has already been in operation since Nov last, with fifty students in attendance. Prof. Weldon, A.M., Ph. D., late Principal of Mt. Allison College, was appointed to the chair of Law. Mr. Justice Rigby, Justice Thompson, Mr. James Thomson, Q.C., Mr. Wallace Graham, M.A., Q.C., Mr. Robt. Sedgwick, B.A., Q.C., and Mr. Benjamin Russell, M.A.—all distinguished members of the Bar—have agreed, at great personal sacrifice, to give their services. Prof. Weldon is, it may be remarked, eminently qualified for his position. A graduate and distinguished member of the Faculty of Mt. Allison College, Sackville, N.B., he pursued a post-graduate course in philosophy and constitutional law

and history at Yale, where he graduated as a Doctor of Philosophy with great distinction. He afterwards studied the same branches at Heidelberg. The endowment of Mr. Munro yields an income of \$2,000 per annum.

Another gratifying success of the past year has been the winning of the Gilchrist scholarship by Mr. Creelman, an alumnus of Dalhousie. This is the third time that the honour has fallen to Dalhousie College.

The following degrees were conferred in 1883 :—*M.A.*—Dickie, Alfred. *B.C.L.* (with honours)—Bell, J. A.; Macdonald, Jas. Alex.; MacGregor, Thos. S. *Bach. of Science* (with honours)—Reid, A. G. *B.A.*—Dickie, H.; Fraser, Wm. M., B.Sc.; McLennan, J. W. *B.Sc.*—McColl, Archd.

*Acadia College*, situated at Wolfville, N. S., has heretofore imparted literary and theological training to the Baptist youth of the Province. An important change, however, has taken place during the past year. By the decision of the Baptist Convention held in August of 1883 the Theological Department of Acadia College was transferred to the Baptist Theological College, Toronto, leaving the Acadia College free to devote all its energies to the work of literary training. Within the last two years, the Faculty has given considerable attention to the College curriculum, and it is purposed to make it as complete a course of education as circumstances will permit. An important departure has been taken by the Governor of the College in founding a "Chair of Didactic." The following remarks upon the subject, made by a well-known educational authority, will serve to show the scope and intention of the new professorship :

"To Acadia College, Wolfville, N. S., belongs the honour of being the first College in the Dominion of Canada to appoint a Professor of 'The Principles and Practice of Education.' This is eminently a progressive action. It is one of the most important steps in the interest of general education that has been taken in Canada for many years. The authorities of Acadia College, in inaugurating the new departure, deserve the strongest commendation for their clear appreciation of a pressing demand of our times. The step taken, however, is in line with present progress in University education. The advanced Universities of Germany, for many years, have ranked 'Pedagogics' along with other departments of higher knowledge. More recently chairs of education have been founded in the Universities of London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow. A provision for similar work has also been made in the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford, through what is known as the 'Teachers' Training Syndicate.' The University of Michigan, some four years ago, established a Chair of 'The Science and Art of Teaching,' and other Universities of the United States are moving in the same direction."

The first incumbent of the Chair is Dr. Theo. H. Rand, late Chief Supt. of Education for New Brunswick. (For fuller information see N. B.) The duties of the Chair are thus defined :—" (1) To give a moral general

diffusion to educational doctrines. (2) To promote the study of Educational Science. (3) To teach the History of Education. (4) To fit students for the higher positions in the school service of the country. (5) To promote the transformation of teaching from an occupation to a profession.

The vacancy made a year ago by the resignation of Prof. Schurman, and by his appointment to Dalhousie College, was promptly filled by the appointment of Rev. E. M. Keirstead. A year's work has strengthened the conviction upon the part of the Board that a wise choice was made. The Natural Science Department has been well provided for by the faithful and efficient labours of Mr. A. Coldwell, who has been devoting his energies to this work for the year past.

An effort has been made, with gratifying success, to clear off the indebtedness which in 1882 amounted to \$33,000. More than \$30,000 of this amount has been subscribed, chiefly owing to the diligence of Mr. A. J. Denton, Rev. Dr. Day, and Rev. Dr. Welton. The Endowment Fund has reached a total of \$93,513, and the total assets amount to \$179,913.

The following is the list of graduates for 1883 :—*B. A.*—Wallace, O. C. S.; Rogers, T. Sherman; Whitman, D. Spurgeon; Bradshaw, C. W.; Welton, H. R.; Williams, C. W.; Lockhart, J. S.; Tupper, C. O.; Goucher, W. C.; Powell, A. L.; Corey, I. W. *M. A.*—Hunt, Lewis, M. D.; Chesley, E. M.; Oakes, I. B.; Archibald, Isaac; Lockhart, B. W.; Rev. E. M. Keirstead, Bachelor of the University of New Brunswick, was admitted *ad eundem gradum* B.A. at Acadia, and received the degree of M.A. in course. *D. C. L.*—Weatherbe, Hon. Justice (Halifax); Alward, Silas, Esq. (St. John, N.B.)

*St Francis Xavier's College, Antigonish.*—This is a Roman Catholic institution, and is in charge of Rev. A. Cameron, D.D. The number of students in 1883 was 47; the number of graduates, 4.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Province of New Brunswick has, in educational matters, entered upon a new era. For the past twelve years the System of Public School Education has been under the direction of Dr. T. H. Rand, as Chief Supt. of Education. We have now to chronicle his retirement, which took place in 1883, to accept the position of Professor of "The Principles and Practice of Teaching," in Acadia College. This appointment we have referred to elsewhere. It is thought that no person more competent to fulfil the functions of the chair could have been chosen. His successor, Mr. Crockett, M.A., is considered an able scholar, and he has proved himself an efficient and scrupulously careful teacher in his former post as Principal of the Normal School since its inception. Before that time he was Director of the Model School. The practical knowledge of all details of the profession thus gained cannot fail to be of service to him as Chief Superinten-

dent. Before leaving Fredericton Dr. Rand was entertained at a banquet where he delivered a speech, not only defining his position, but also affording a comprehensive view of educational progress in New Brunswick during his incumbency of office.

The General Report of the Chief Superintendent for 1882 brings the record of school work down to October 31, 1882, and the statistics are brought forward to May 31st. The attendance is not quite up to that of former years, but this is accounted for, in part at least, through erroneous procedure in respect of school records. On the other hand, the annual ranking of schools is showing its effect as a powerful agent in the elevation of the school system, by securing a better quality of instruction and greater permanence in the engagements of teachers. As announced in a previous A. R., a uniform course of instruction had been drawn up for the whole Province. This course of instruction is proving a powerful auxiliary, not only to the progressive teacher, but also to Boards of Trustees, and to the efforts of the Department. Dr. Rand takes occasion in the Report to refer to the subject of secondary education, which he looks upon as being in a very backward condition in the Province as a whole. This is a point upon which the opinions of the late Chief Superintendent are very pronounced. The following which is incorporated in his report is worthy of a place here, not only as embodying a theory, but as indicating the direction his own efforts have taken :

“ I should fail in the discharge of my duty did I not again present to the Legislature suggestions for the encouragement of secondary education. It is not possible permanently to sustain an adequate system of common schools, unless that system is directly or indirectly affiliated in a very real and practical sense with the higher education. Both historically and practically it may be broadly affirmed that the existence of the means for the higher education is essential to that for the lower, and that each is nourished and strengthened when the means for passing from the lower to the higher are as widespread and complete as possible.”

The *Superior Allowance* noticed in the last A. R. seems to exercise a good influence in the work of the first stage of secondary education. This allowance is apportioned annually, one half to Teachers, and one half to Trustees ; only schools which have *classified* are eligible, and of such schools only such as come up to a certain standard as to school accommodation and appliances. It is a system of payment by results, a system which has been tried elsewhere with results not altogether satisfactory. It remains to be seen how the experiment will succeed finally in New Brunswick. Dr. Rand recommends the apportionment of the High School allowance on an analogous plan.

The Province is still without legislation respecting the attendance at the Public Schools. Public opinion on the subject seems to be divided, but there is a growing feeling in favour of it. The Chief Supt. favours a compulsory Act in a modified form, leaving the adoption of the Act and its enforcement to the discretion of School Boards, and in country districts to the Inspectors and ratepayers.

A satisfactory circumstance with reference to normal training is, that of 1,453 the whole number of teachers and assistants employed 1,248 were trained teachers.

In the matter of the salaries of teachers some progress has been made. The lowering took place during the commercial depression, and as yet they have not been restored to former rates in country districts, though improvement is noted in towns.

The sixth annual meeting of the Educational Institute for the Province was held in Fredericton in July. A number of valuable papers were read, and a course of Instruction for High Schools was discussed for the fourth time, having been considered already at three annual meetings. The Report of the Superintendent is brought to a close by suggestions with regard to school legislation, which embrace the extension of the period for which Trustees may issue Debentures, the execution of judgment obtained against Trustees in their corporate capacity, that the Trustees' Annual Report to the School meeting shall contain the list of defaulters, that School Rates are to be a lien on Real Estate for a specified period, an Act for the better encouragement of secondary education, and means for the better prevention of illiteracy by compulsory enactment.

*Normal School.*—The total number of students in the Normal School during the session closing July, 1882, was 140, of whom 31 were males and 109 females. By religious denominations they were thus divided : Baptist, 25 ; Episcopalian, 31 ; Free Baptist, 15 ; Methodist, 25 ; Presbyterian, 26 ; Rom. Catholic, 17. According to teaching ability and skill they were thus classified : good, 15 ; fair, 113 ; not classed, 10. Of the 98 enrolled, 8 left on advice after a few weeks ; 1 left at the end of three months, having accepted a temporary appointment in the Civil Service, and 1 left to teach after five months' attendance. The conduct and deportment of all was, as far as known, correct and becoming. The attendance at the French Preparatory Department was fairly satisfactory. The attendance in the 3 terms was as follows : beginning in November 1881, 20 ; in February 1882, 5 ; in May, 3. The Model Department provides instruction for 200 pupils. A bronze medal, the gift of the governor-general, is given to the pupil who takes the highest standing in the year. It was awarded in 1882 to Miss Lottie Cliff, Fredericton.

*Grammar Schools.*—Summer term, 1881. During this term there were 14 grammar schools open, which were taught by 14 principals and 41 assistants. The number of departments was 51. There were 511 pupils in the grammar school departments proper, the average attendance being 375. Winter term, 1882. The number of schools in operation was 14, with 14 principals and 39 assistants, the departments being 51. The number of pupils registered was 547, with an average attendance of 394. The subjects studied are Canadian, British and General history ; English composition ; Latin, Greek, French ; algebra and geometry ; chemistry ; industrial and freehand drawing.

*Superior Allowance.*—This allowance, which has proved very successful in stimulating the schools to greater effort, is apportioned by the Supdt. to teachers and boards of trustees at the close of the school year, and is paid in Dec.—the conditions being framed and enforced so as to reward only the deserving. The number of pupils who satisfied the Inspectors and received departmental certificates, in the year ending 31st Oct. 1882 was, in ungraded schools, 251 (out of 423 candidates), and in graded schools 300 (out of 396 candidates)—total, 551 passed and certified, out of 819 presented.

*General Statistics.*—In the summer term, 1881, the number of schools in operation was 1,386—an increase of 18; the number of teachers, 1,453—increase, 43; number of pupils, 51,921—decrease, 818. Winter term: schools, 1,317—increase, 20; teachers, 1,371—increase, 15; pupils, 48,805—decrease, 745. There were 10,350 new pupils in attendance this term (increase, 620); 6,750 (increase, 1,016) of whom were residents in districts having school both terms, and 3,600 (decrease, 396) in districts having no school the previous term. Of the 48,805 pupils at school this term 45,554 were in attendance at schools which were open for the year. The number of districts having schools in operation in the summer term that were without schools in the winter term was 195—decrease, 22; while the number having schools in the winter term that were without schools in the summer term was 122—decrease, 17. The proportion of the population of the province enrolled in the summer term, 1881, was 1 in 6.18; in the winter term, 1882, 1 in 6.58. There were in the summer term, 1881, 25,856 boys—decrease, 424, and 25,065 girls—decrease, 394. In the winter term, 1881, there were 26,677 boys—decrease, 518, and 22,128 girls—decrease, 227. The average monthly percentage of pupils daily present during the former term was 73.22; during the latter, 76.12. The percentage of pupils daily present on an average during the period the several schools were open in the summer term, 1881, was 55.85; in the winter term, 1881, 58.53. The attendance in all the schools in the summer term was equal to an attendance for every prescribed teaching day of 52.20; in the winter term, 58.53. Of the pupils in the summer term, 1881, 496 were under 5 years of age; 49,236 between 5 and 15, and 2,139 over 15. In the winter term, 1882, the figures as to ages stood thus: 159 under 5—decrease, 15; 44,216, between 5 and 15—decrease, 402, and 4,430 over 15—decrease, 328. In the winter term, 1882, the branches taught and the number of pupils studying each branch were as follows: singing by rote, 23,290—increase, 1,339; by note, 453—decrease, 454; reading, 47,380—increase, 215; geography, 36,278; industrial drawing, 21,469; writing, 26,309; English grammar and analysis, 18,939; History, 14,899; English composition, 40,216; Book-keeping, 1,758; Latin, 418—decrease, 480; algebra, 2,040—decrease, 584; geometry, 1,896—decrease, 523; French, 534—decrease, 3,947. The total amount of Provincial grants disbursed to teachers during the year (both terms) was \$131,364.53, and \$400 to King's County Grammar School, \$131,764.53—

increase, \$1,666.63. The total amount of the County fund apportioned to school trustees during the same period was \$7,789.72, increase, \$3,862.42. Of this sum \$2,263.80 was allotted as special aid to Poor Districts.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

*University of New Brunswick.*—Established by Provincial Charter as the College of New Brunswick in 1800; founded and Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1828, under the name of "King's College," Fredericton, with the style and privileges of a University; re-organized by an amended Charter in 1860, and denominated "The University of New Brunswick."

The following degrees were conferred in the year 1883 :—

*LL. D.*—Elder, M. A., Hon. Wm. (*honoris causâ*). *M. A.*—Bridges, Hedley B. *B. A.*—Brodie, Wm. (*Honors in Classics*); Meagher, F. B. (*Honors in Classics*); Brydone-Jack, A. C. (*French Prize*); Owens, James F.; Raymond, Wm. Tyng (*Douglas Gold Medal*); Bliss, Fred. St. J. (*Honors in Nat. Sc.*); Byron, E. I.; Barker, C. Howard; Boone, S. W.

*Mount Allison College and Academies.*—Important changes in the teaching staff have taken place during the past year. Dr. Goodwin was appointed Professor of Chemistry in Queen's College, Kingston, Mr. Geo. Laird, B. A., being appointed to fill the vacancy in Mt. Allison College; Dr. Weldon was called from the Chair of Mathematics to the Professorship of Law and Jurisprudence, lately founded in Dalhousie College. Mr. S. W. Hunter, B. A. (Lond.), a native of Ottawa, has been elected to the vacant chair of Mathematics in Mount Allison. The funds of the College were increased by a valuable bequest from the late Mr. Z. Chipman, of St. Stephen. That the University is in need of increased support is evident from the fact that during the past year two of the ablest professors have been drawn away to fill more important positions. Although the vacancies thus caused have been filled, the loss is still considerable. In connection with the College is an Academy for young men and also one for young women. Important additions to the University building are being made.

The new College building, to be known as "The Centennial Memorial Hall of the Mount Allison Wesleyan College," the eastern wing of which is to be called "The Black Memorial Chapel," in honour of the Rev. Wm. Black, the founder of Methodism in the Maritime Provinces, is now in construction, and will, it is expected, be ready for occupation in the spring of 1884. This building—in addition to the Chapel, Museum, and Library—will furnish ample accommodation for the different departments of instruction.

The following degrees were granted in 1883 :—

*B. A.*—Chapman, W. T.; Kendall, H. E.; Nicolson, F. W. *M. A.*—Hills, Benjamin—1883. *B. D.*—Archibald, F. W., M. A.; McCully, A. D., B. A.

## MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

Praiseworthy efforts have been made in Manitoba and the North-West Territories to provide, as the population increases, for the educational needs of all classes in the community. A provisional school law was passed in Manitoba in 1871. A fresh and much more comprehensive act was passed in 1879, and a Manual was published, containing the statutory law and the regulations of the Board of Education. Since then those regulations have been revised, and authorized programmes of study for the schools of the cities, towns, and rural districts, have been carefully drawn up.

Advantage has been taken of the experience gained in the development of the school systems of the various older provinces of the Dominion. In 1881-2, the Supt. of the Protestant section of the Board of Education (Rev. C. W. Pinkham) visited the Eastern Provinces for the purpose of gaining information with regard to schools and school systems. The result of this visit was very satisfactory, for in addition to a large amount of information gained by visiting the schools of the Eastern Provinces, the Superintendent was impressed with the conviction that in several points the system of Manitoba excelled those of the other provinces. The chief point of difference is that in addition to the ordinary common school education, a connecting link is furnished between the common schools and the university. To this end the Chief Supt. suggests that a majority of the trustees, in the wards of incorporated cities and towns, should have the responsibility of determining (with the sanction of their section of the Education Board), whether a department should be added to their schools in which higher educational work should be undertaken. If necessary, the consent of the rate-payers could be obtained. He would also add to the existing programme two standards which would take pupils up to matriculation, and this provision might be supplemented by the foundation of University scholarships. This regulation is as yet restricted in its scope to cities and incorporated towns for the obvious reason that few, if any, other schools are either large enough or sufficiently advanced to justify the increased expenditure that would be necessary.

At present a Collegiate Department with one teacher reckons as one school and receives one hundred dollars per annum—the sum which each school in operation during the whole term is restricted to by law. The question of special grants for these Departments will have to be considered shortly.

The Protestant school trustees of the city of Winnipeg opened a Collegiate Department in September, 1882, under Mr. John Fawcett, B. A.

The number of pupils studying languages was as follows: Latin, 31; Greek, 14; French, 25. The committee held a viva voce examination at the end of the term in the classical department, and its members were unanimous in their expressions of approval of the work.

A similar department has since been opened at Portage la Prairie, and Brandon ; other places will soon follow.

By the establishment of such a department in connection with the public schools, pupils may be prepared for passing either the University Matriculation Examination or that for Teachers' Certificates. These institutions are also provided with a commercial department.

In 1882 an Act was passed by the Provincial Legislature empowering the Protestant Schools of Winnipeg and the Roman Catholic Schools of St. Boniface to establish Normal School Departments. The Protestant Schools of Winnipeg took immediate advantage of this legislation, and established in Sept., 1882, a Normal School Department, with Mr. E. L. Byington, M. A., as Principal, and under the supervision of Mr. J. B. Somerset, who is responsible to the Supt. of Education. In his Report on this Normal Department at the close of the session, Mr. Somerset remarks that the Normal School has not yet had sufficient material upon which to prove its successful operation, but that the existence of a large class of untrained teachers in charge of the schools of the Province is ample proof of the necessity of an institution of the kind.

Subjoined will be found the general statistics for the year ending Jan. 1883.

On Oct. 1st, 1883, Mr. J. B. Somerset, Inspector of the Winnipeg City schools, succeeded the Venerable Archdeacon Pinkham as Chief Supt. of Education.

The progress which has been already made in the establishment not only of common school but of higher education in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, is most satisfactory and promising. Through the exertions of Dr. McLean, Bishop of Saskatchewan, Emmanuel College has been informally established at Prince Albert, with four departments, for native training, for theology, for arts, and for the higher education of boys. The efforts of Rev. James Sieveright, B.A., are also worthy of mention in this connection. There are at present at Emmanuel College 34 young men and boys as pupils. Eight are missionary students, and among these are represented three different Indian tribes, the Crees, the Blackfeet, and the Chipewyans. The Bishop and the leading men of his diocese have presented a petition to the Dominion House of Commons asking for incorporation and a bill to that effect was introduced, and to authorize the establishment of colleges within the limits of the diocese of Saskatchewan. One clause of this bill purposes to give the Corporation of the University power to hold real and personal property to the value of \$1,250,000, which at 4 per cent. would yield an annual revenue of \$50,000.

As the various provinces of the N. W. T. are opened up school systems will no doubt be organized, but as yet nothing regular in the matter of education can be looked for. Schools in the newest settlements are mainly the result of private enterprise. In our last issue we noticed Prairie Col-

lege, a Baptist institution in operation at Rapid City, under the charge of Rev. Dr. Crawford. As mentioned elsewhere this College has been removed to Winnipeg, while the Theological Department has been transferred to the Baptist College at Toronto. The Rapid City Academy inaugurated in 1882 places educational facilities of a high order within the reach of young women as well as young men. It is under the management of Profs. Davis and McKee, with Rev. J. Campbell Tibb, M.A. (Tor.) as instructor in German and other specialties.

Manitoba received, in 1883, a valuable acquisition to education in the person of Rev. Dr. King of Toronto, who was appointed to the Principalship of Manitoba College, a Presbyterian institution with faculties in Arts and Theology and in affiliation with the University of Manitoba. Dr. King is known as a profound scholar. He has also had much experience in educational affairs, having been for many years a member of the Council of Public Instruction for Ontario, while at the same time he was connected with theological education by his position on the Board of Knox College.

*St. Boniface College* (Roman Catholic), and *St. John's College* (Episcopal), both situated at Winnipeg, have collegiate courses and prepare students to pass the examinations of Manitoba University.

The question of the education of the Indians in Manitoba and the N.W. T. is one which has already received the attention of the Federal authorities. An attempt has been made to teach them the elements of agriculture by establishing at various points in the territory industrial farms. This scheme has met with a fair amount of success, but it does not provide for instruction in other branches. Archbishop Taché of St. Boniface, Man., has recently developed a scheme of establishing industrial schools throughout the whole of the West for the education of Indian children. In this scheme he has received promise of Government aid. The scheme is a vast one and includes the establishing of schools throughout the whole territory lying between Hudson Bay, British Columbia, the United States and the Mackenzie District. A promise has already been obtained from the Oblat order of a number of priests who will undertake the training of the male Indian children, while the education of the female children will be conducted by the Grey Nuns. Agriculture is to form a prominent feature of the course.

*General Statistics.*—The following is a statement of the attendance at the Protestant public schools during the year ending first half—number of schools, 145 ; total attendance, 7,403 ; average attendance, 3,052. Of the 7,403, 3,545 were boys ; 2,868 girls. Second half : number of schools, 182 ; total attendance, 7,072 (boys, 3,926 ; girls, 3,210) ; average attendance, 3,285. The amount raised by assessment was \$210,023 ; the amount expended, exclusive of legislative grant, \$211,873. The legislative grant was \$27,645.62 ; balance, \$253.58—total \$27,899.20. The expenditure, including amount paid to schools (\$14,868.16), expenses of printing, traveling, etc., were \$20,561.13—which left a balance of \$7,338.07.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The system of free education which prevails in British Columbia was organized by an Act of the Legislature in 1872, and since then the Act in question has been frequently amended. During the 10 years between the establishment of the system and the publication of the last Annual Report of the Supt. (that for 1882-3), the sum of \$549,186 was expended for educational purposes. The sum was distributed as follows :—Teachers' salaries, \$387,286 ; incidental expenses, \$317.27 ; rents, \$3,117 ; buildings and furniture, \$87,003 ; expenses of Education Office, including salaries of officials, \$29,256 ; insurance, maps, globes, books, &c., \$8,295. Out of the amount set down to building and furniture, some 50 school-houses were erected and other houses were temporarily or permanently fitted up as such. Of the number of children who benefited by the provisions made for public instruction during these 11 years no complete returns are available, but an estimate sets it down as considerably over 6,000, including those still attending school. The number of children attending school throughout the Province was 2,693, but the average attendance was only 1,383½—a little over 50 per cent. of the number on the rolls. Still there is an increase of 53 over the attendance of the previous year. The number of teachers was 74. The cost of education for the year (not including buildings and insurance) was \$50,850.63—an increase of \$1,581.10 over that of the preceding year. The cost for buildings and insurance was \$9,908.12—an increase of \$622.98. The total amount expended for educational purposes was \$60,758.75—an increase of \$2,244.07. The cost of each pupil, based on the number enrolled and on the expenditure for education proper, was \$18.88 ; based on the average attendance, it was \$36.76. This gives an increase on the cost of the previous year of 31 cents and 51 cents respectively. Two school-houses have been built during the year, and a wing has been added to the Victoria school-house for the accommodation of the High School. Improvements have also been made in the buildings and grounds of various schools to the extent of about \$4,000, and nine new school districts have been set apart. The number of school districts is thus raised from 50 to 59. The schools in five of these new districts are now in operation with, in most cases, new school-houses completed, or nearly so. There are High Schools at Victoria and New Westminster—a Collegiate Institute being connected with the latter.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The Public School system in P. E. I. dates back to 1852, and we have great pleasure in incorporating in this A. R. a brief historical sketch of the progress of the system from that time till the present. Up to 1852, the schools of the Province were mainly supported by voluntary subscriptions and such local efforts as could be secured by mutual co-operation.

In 1852 the Free Education Act was passed, under which the salaries of teachers were paid almost entirely from the Provincial Treasury. The stimulus thus given to education resulted in the establishment of the Provincial Normal School in 1856, and of the Prince of Wales College in 1860. From 1860 until 1877, very little was effected in the way of legislation for the improvement of the schools, although the administration was very defective during that period. In 1877 the Public Schools Act was passed, which provided for the establishment of a Department of Education, and introduced into the Public School system many of the most approved principles and most modern methods of other countries. In 1879 the College and the Normal School were amalgamated, and ladies were admitted for the first time into the former institution. Many improvements in the administration of the educational affairs of the Island, for the advancement and encouragement of the teachers, and for the grading of the different schools, have been introduced since 1879, and are now beginning to be in effective operation.

The effect of the different changes and legislative enactments will best be represented by giving the statistics for each decade since 1841 :—

	Schools.	Pupils.	Population of Province.
1841. ....	121	4,356	47,034
1851. ....	135	5,366	66,457
1852. Free Education Act Passed.			
1856. Normal School established.			
1860. Prince of Wales College opened.			
1861. ....	302	12,102	81,000
1871. ....	381	15,765	94,021
1877. Public Schools Act Passed.			
1879. College opened to ladies.			
1879. College and Normal School amalgamated.			
1881. ....	486	21,601	108,981

It will be observed by reference to the statistics here given, that during the period previous to the introduction of the Free Education Act, not more than one in twelve of the population attended school. From the period between the passing of the Free Education Act, 1852, and the enactment of the Public School laws of 1877, the attendance was one in six of the population. Under the Public Schools Act of 1877 and its amendments, the attendance is one in five.

Both Inspectors bear testimony to the beneficial and gratifying results of the "Course of Studies" recently adopted, and now in full working order. The Supt. (Mr. D. Montgomery) considers it a strong proof of the efficiency of the Public Schools that a uniform course of studies could be adopted with comparatively little trouble. He looks upon its

adoption as the most important step yet taken in the administration of the Pub. Sch. system. The course now includes the Primary Schools, and extends to the Prince of Wales College, having the Advanced and High Schools as intermediate.

At the Provincial examination for teachers' licenses 374 candidates presented themselves, a decrease of 24 from the preceding year. Of these 140 were successful, a decrease of 19 from the preceding year. Of these 76 obtained certificates of the third class, 36 of the second, and 28 of the first. There is a Provincial Teachers' Assn., of which the Supdt. is Presdt. It continues to do good work, and is an important auxiliary in the educational work of the Province. At the meeting of Oct. 1882, there was a good attendance, and valuable papers were read. Two large public meetings show the interest taken in the proceedings. In addition to the duties hitherto performed by Inspectors, they were required in 1882 to assume the duties imposed by the amendments of the Public Schools Act of 1877, according to which a bonus from the Provincial Treasury of not less than 10 nor more than 40 dollars is to be paid to such teachers as have taught more than five years in the Province, such bonus to be paid according to the merit of the teacher as certified by the Inspector. In the opinion of the Superintendent this addition to the duties of the Inspectors will necessitate an addition to the staff,—a measure which he suggests to the Government. In the same connection he also suggests that the candidates for this office be required to pass an examination, and that the appointment be a permanent one.

Principal Anderson, of the Prince of Wales College and Provincial Normal School, reports that institution to be in a flourishing condition. The scholarship examination, which was held in Aug. 1882, was decidedly in advance of that of 1880. Seventy-eight candidates entered, and of these 36 gained more than 50 per cent. of the marks given, 14 gained 66 per cent. and 3 secured over 80 per cent., although the examination was harder than that of 1880. Former students of the college continue to uphold its reputation, and in the June examination for admission to the Royal Military College, Mr. H. Slogget gained the first place, although he was the first student of the Prince of Wales College to seek admission to the R. M. C. Both Mr. Anderson and the Supt. are urgent in their appeals to Government to increase the accommodation of the College, claiming that the efforts of Principal, teachers and students are very much hindered by want of room.

*General Statistics.*—The whole number of teachers employed in 1882 was 468—an increase of 5. Of these 41 were of the first class— an increase of 5; 88 of the second class, and 339 of the third class. Of the 468, 256 were male and 212 female teachers. The number of school districts was 419—an increase of 4; the number of schools, 423—increase, 4; number of schools and school departments in the province, 487—increase, 1; number of new districts, 4; number of schools of 9 departments, 2;

of 8 departments, 1 ; of 5, 1 ; of 3, 2 ; of 2, 32 ; of 1, 386. The number of pupils enrolled was 21,260—an increase of 332 ; boys, 11,709—decrease, 228 ; girls, 9,560—decrease, 104. Average daily attendance, 11,285—decrease, 639 ; percentage of enrolled pupils daily present, 53.06—decrease, 1.19 ; proportion of population enrolled (by census of 1880, 1 in 5.12. The progress in attendance since the introduction of the present school system may be seen by the following comparative statement :—1877—pupils enrolled, 16,109 ; average daily attendance, 9,303 ; 1882, pupils enrolled, 21,269 ; average daily attendance, 11,285. The following statement shows the subjects studied and the progress made in each during the year: Book I. and Primer, 4,996—decrease, 89 ; Books II. and III., 6,061—increase, 343 ; Book IV., 4,181—decrease, 167 ; Book V., 3,730—decrease, 51 ; Book VI., 1,925—decrease, 409 ; writing, 16,177—increase, 276 ; arithmetic, 15,497—increase, 153 ; grammar, 9,869—increase, 625 ; history, 7,310—increase, 894 ; geography, 9,143—increase, 914 ; dictation and spelling, 10,814—increase, 332 ; composition, 5,509—increase, 487 ; book-keeping, 215—decrease, 77 ; music, 3,697—increase, 67 ; Latin, 290—decrease, 32 ; Greek, 27—increase, 10 ; French, 476—decrease, 68 ; algebra, 492—increase, 55 ; geometry, 409—increase, 52 ; chemistry and natural philosophy, 259—decrease, 64. The total expenditure for education during the year 1882 was \$130,445.96—a decrease of \$2,700.26. The rate of expenditure to each pupil enrolled was \$6.13—a decrease of \$0.03 per pupil. The rate of expenditure to each pupil in daily attendance was \$11.56—an increase per pupil of \$0.39. Male teachers of the first class receive an average annual salary of \$465.46 ; female, \$360.00 ; male teachers of the second class, \$306.78 ; female, \$231.92 ; male teachers of third class, \$228.64 ; female, \$165.56. The highest salary paid to a male teacher of the first class is \$1,000, the lowest, to a female teacher of the third class, \$130.

## PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE—1883.

### IMPERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

*Staff.*—Lieut.-Gen. Lord Alexander Geo. Russell, C.B.,—a Lieut.-General on the staff to command the troops in the Dominion of Canada, *vice* Lieut.-Genl. (with the local rank of Genl.) Sir P. L. MacDougall, K.C.M.G. (dated 24 May), Maj. and Bt. Lieut.-Col. Ronald Bertram Lane, the Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own)—Asst. Military Secy. to Lieut.-Genl. Lord A. G. Russell, C.B., (dated *do. do.*).

*Whitehall, June 16.*—The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Roderick Wm. Cameron, Esq., Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada to the Australian International Exhibition.

*The Prince of Wales's Council Chamber, Buckingham Gate, July 24.*—H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has been pleased to appoint Sir John Rose, Bart., G.C.M.G., Receiver-General of the Duchy of Cornwall, *vice* Genl. the Rt. Hon. Sir W. T. Knollys, K.C.B., deceased.

*War Office, Pall Mall, The South Wales Borderers.*—Gent. Cadet Bowen Wm. Sutton Van Straubenzee, from the R. M. C., Kingston, Canada, to be Lieut. (dated 8 Augt.)

*Downing St., Augt. 24.*—The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Most Honourable the Marquis of Lansdowne to be Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada.

*War Office, Pall Mall, Brevet.*—Capt. Edward Raban, R. E., to have local rank of Major whilst employed as a Professor at the R. M. C., Kingston,

Canada (dated 5 Sept.); *Medical Dept.* Deputy Surgeon Genl. Herbert Taylor Reade, V.C., has retired on temporary half-pay; (dated 1st Sept.) *Staff.*—The following officers to be Aides-de-Camp to the Most Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, appointed Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, Lieut. Henry Streatfield, Grenadier Guards; Lieut. the Hon. Henry James Anson, the Highland Light Infantry (dated 11 Oct.).

*Downing Street, Dec. 17.*—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir John Hawley Glover, R.N., G.C.M.G., (Governor and Commander in Chief of the Leeward Islands) to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

The following notice appeared in the *London Gazette*, of the 10th July:—

*Downing Street, July 10, Dominion of Canada.*—In pursuance of an Act of the Parliament of Canada creating the office of High Commissioner for Canada, the Governor-General, with the advice of the Privy Council of the Dominion, has, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Dominion, appointed the Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, K.C.M.G., C.B., to be the High Commissioner for Canada, in the place of the Honourable Sir Alexander Tilloch Galt, G.C.M.G., who has retired from that office.

#### Foreign Consuls approved of by the Queen.

Harry P. Dill, United States Consul at Guelph, Ont.; Mr. D. L. Rey, Swiss Vice-Consul at Montreal (16 Apl.) Mr. Juan A. Maquire, Consul-General in Canada for the Argentine Republic; Mr.

John F. Hazelton, United States Consul at Hamilton (13 July); Mr. Ernst von Heimrod, Consul for the German Empire for Ontario with the exception of the counties which are under the jurisdiction of the Consulate at Montreal; Mr. Juan A. Maguire, Consul for the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay at Montreal; Mr. J. G. Scott, Vice-Consul for do. at Chicoutimi (28 Aug.); Mr. Warren A. Worden, United States Consul at Charlottetown (8 Oct.); Mr. Walter E. Howard, United States Consul at Toronto (24 Oct.).

## DOMINION APPOINTMENTS.

*Jan. 5.*—Geo. McKenzie Clark, Judge Co. Ct. of united Cos. of Northumberland and Durham,—a Local Judge of High Ct. of Justice for Ont.; Isaac Francis Toms, Judge Co. Ct. of Huron,—a Local Judge of High Ct. of Jce. for Ont.; Thos. Wardlaw Taylo.,—a Puisné Judge of Ct. Queen's Bench for Manitoba, *vice* J. A. Miller, resigned.

*Jan. 11.*—Bernard L. Doyle, Goderich, Ont.,—Junior Judge Co. Ct. of Huron, Ont.

*Jan. 12.*—B. L. Doyle,—a Local Judge of High Ct. of Justice for Ont.; Capt. and Brevet Lt.-Col., H. W. Cotton, G.S.,—Lt.-Col. Commandant "A" Battery, *vice* Irwin; Capt. and Brevet Lt.-Col. C. E. Montizambart,—Lt.-Col. "B" Battery, *vice* Strange.

*Jan. 25.*—Edouard Joseph Langevin,—Clerk of the Senate of Canada, *vice* Lemoine, retired; Grant Powell,—Under Secretary of State, *vice* Langevin.

*Jan. 26.*—Edwd. Miall,—Depy. Minr. and Comr. of Inland Revenue, *vice* Brunel, superannuated.

*Jan. 31.*—Edouard Joseph Langevin, Clk. of the Senate of Canada,—a Comr. to administer oaths to members of the Senate; John Geo. Bourinot, Clk. of the House of Commons, and Fortunat Rouleau, Clk. Asst.—Comrs. jointly and severally, to adminr. oaths to Members of House of Commons; Jas. Adamson, 1st Clk. Asst. of Senate,—a Comr. to administer oaths to members of the Senate; Capt. Urbain Doucette,—Harbour Master for Port of Meteghan Riv., N. S.

*Feb. 6.*—Augustus F. McCuaig, Pictou, Ont.,—a Dep. Marshal, Maritime Court of Ont., *vice* Owens, deceased.

*Feb. 7.*—Edouard Joseph Langevin, Clk. of the Senate of Canada,—Master in the Chancery of the Dominion, to attend the Senate of the Dominion.

*Feb. 8.*—Hon. Sir Wm. J. Ritchie, Kt.,—Deputy of the Governor-Genl.

*Feb. 10.*—Josiah B. Plumb, Niagara, Ont.,—summoned to the Senate; Louis Robitaille, M.D., New Carlisle, P. Q., do., *vice* Chénic resigned; Charles McCabe,—a Comr. under 32-33 Vic., Cap. 24 as amended by 33 Vic. cap. 28.

*Feb. 17.*—Pierre Antoine De Blois, Quebec,—summoned to the Senate *vice* Fabre, resigned.

*Feb. 22.*—Eneas Macdonald, Cornwall, Ont.,—Depy. Marshal of Maritime Ct. of Ont., *vice* McIntyre resigned.

*Feb. 22.*—Hon. John S. D. Thompson, a Judge of Supreme Court of N. S.,—a Depy. Judge of Vice-Admiralty Ct. at Halifax, N. S.

*Feb. 23.*—Geo. Moffatt, Dalhousie, N. B.,—a mem. of Pilotage authority, Dist. of Restigouche, N. B., *vice* Robt. Moffat resigned; Lt.-Col. J. B. Taylor, D.A.G.,—Commandant Military School, Halifax, N.S.; Lt.-Col. J. R. McShane, B.M.,—Adjutant to do.

*March 6.*—Adam Hudspeth, Q. C., Lindsay, Ont.,—Depy. Judge Co. Ct. of Victoria, Ont., during absence of the Judge; Angus R. Johnston, John E. Jenkins, and Edward Quesnel, Nanaimo, B. C.,—the Pilotage authority for Dist. of Nanaimo.

*March 19.*—Joseph Easton McDougall,—one of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law; John Boyd,—Judge Co. Ct. of York, Ont., *vice* K. McKenzie, deceased; Jos. E. McDougall, Q. C.,—Junior

Judge Co. Ct. of York, Ont., *vice* Boyd, and a Local Judge of High Ct. of Justice for Ontario; Capt. Andrew Bellfontaine, — a Harbour Master for Port Arichat, *vice* Marmand; Thadée Gauvin, Cocagne, N. B., — a mem. of Pilotage authority for Cocagne, *vice* Irving; James J. Bremner, — a Com. for Pilotage Dist. of Halifax, N. S., *vice* Cronan; John Galva, Parry Sound, Ont., — Harbour Master for Parry Sound.

*March 23.*—Robt. Baldwin Carman, — Junior Judge of Co. Ct. of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Ont., and a Local Judge of High Ct. of Justice for Ont.; Duncan Gillis, — Harbour Master for Port Mulgrave, N. S., *vice* White.

*March 28.*—John Boyd, Esq., Judge Co. Ct. of York, Ont., — a Local Judge of High Ct. of Justice for Ont., and a Judge of Maritime Ct. of Ont.

*Apl. 2.*—Wm. Barrett, Walkerton, Ont., — Depy. Judge Co. Ct. of Bruce, Ont., for 6 mos. from date; John McLean, St. Thomas, Ont., — Depy. Judge Co. Ct. of Elgin, Ont., during absence of the Judge.

*Apl. 3.*—Richard H. Alexander, Burrard Inlet, and Benjamin Springer, Moodyville, do., B. C., — Members of Pilotage authority for Dist. of Yale and New Westminster, B. C.

*Apl. 5.*—Jas. Moffatt, Dalhousie, N. B., — a Harbour Master for Port of Dalhousie.

*Apl. 17.*—Louis Poirrier, — Harbour Master for Port Caraquet, N. B., *vice* Paulin; William E. Stevens, Col. of Customs, — a Measuring Surveyor of Shipping.

*Apl. 25.*—Hon. Edgar Dewdney, Lt.-Govr., N. W. T., Hugh Richardson, Stip. Mag. N. W. T., and Jas. F. McLeod, C. M. G. do. do., — Comrs. under Extradition Act 1877, within N. W. T.

*Apl. 30.*—Zabud A. McKay, — a mem. of Pilotage Authority for Dist. of Wallace, N. S., *vice* McNab.

*May 4.*—T. S. McLean, John McDonauld and A. A. McGillvary, all of Bad-

deck, N. S., — the Pilotage Authority for Dist. of Bras d' Or Lake, and Great and Little Bras d' Or, Victoria Co. N. S.

*May 14.*—Jos. H. Wade, — Shipping Master at Bridgewater, N. S., *vice* Duff.

*May 19.*—William Gibson, — Secy. to Comrs. Pilotage Dist. of Nanaimo, B. C.

*May 28.*—Antoine A. Boucher, Clk. Asst. of Senate, — Master in Chancery to attend the Senate; Remi Boyer, — an officer to superintend survey and ad-measurement of ships at Montreal during temp. absence of Meas. Sur. Weir; Jas. Keswick, — Harbor Master at Port of Buctouche, N. B.; Donald McKenzie, — Harbor Master at Big Harbor, N. S.; Norman Matheson, — Harbor Master at Port or Dist. from Little Narrows to Cranberry Point, N. S.; Jas. McGillop, — Harbor Master at Port or Dist. from Smith's Mountain to Rockyside, N. S.; Hugh Campbell, do. Port or Dist. from County Line to Grand Narrows, N. S.; Francis Payne, do., Port of Newhaven, N. S.; A. Hayman, do., Port of Neill's Harbor, N. S.

*May 30.*—Hy. W. Taylor, and Howard Brundage of Tidni-h, and Albert Brownell, Northport, N. S., — Pilotage Authority for Dist. extending from Lewis Head to div. line of N. S., and N. B.; Ed C. Gooden, Baie Verte and Hazen Copp and Godfred Sidall, Port Elgin, N. B., — Pilotage authority for Baie Verte and Port Elgin, N. B.

*June 7.*—Hon. Sir Alex. Campbell, K. C. M. G., Min. of Justice; James Cockburn, Q. C.; Geo. W. Burbidge, Depy. Min. of Justice; Alexander Ferguson, barrister, and Wm. Wilson, Asst. Law Clerk to House of Commons, all of Ottawa, Ont.; Joseph Alphonse Ouimet, Montreal, P. Q., and Wallace Graham, Esq., of Halifax, N. S., Q. C., — Commrs. to consolidate and revise the Statutes of Canada, — the Hon. Sir Alexander Campbell, K. C. M. G., to be Chairman, and Wm. Wilson, to be Secy. of said Commrs.; Lindsay Russell, Depy. Minr. of the Interior, — Surveyor Genl. of Dominion Lands (retaining rank and seniority as

a Depy. Head); Alexander Mackinnon Burgess, Secy. to Dept. of the Interior, —Depy. Minr. of the Interior (from 1st July), *vice* Russell.

June 7.—Archd. M. Williamson, Kin-cardine, Ont.,—Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

June 9.—William Twining, barrister, Halifax, N. S.,—Marshal of Vice-Admiralty Ct. at Halifax.

June 14.—Samuel R. Caldwell, —Surveyor in H. M. Customs.

June 21.—Major Arthur Collins, —Acting Secy. to Gov. Genl. during temp. absence of Lt.-Col. DeWinton.

June 23.—Vital Lousier, Pokemouche, N. B.,—Harbour Master for Pokemouche; Alex. D. Park, Petite Rivière, N. S.,—do, Petite Rivière; Alex. Bartlet, Police Magistrate, Windsor, Ont.,—a Commr. to act judicially in Extradition cases, under "Extradition Act, 1877" within Ont.; Thos. W. Jackson, Tidnish, N. S.,—Mem. of Pilotage Auth. Dist. formed in Cumberland, Co. N. S., *vice* Brounell.

June 26.—Newton Flanigan, Agt. of Hudson's Bay Co. at Nipegon,—a Comr. under 32-33 Vic., Cap. 24, as amended by 33 Vic. Cap. 28; Wm. W. Robertson, Montreal; Wm. White, and Hubert C. Cabana, of Sherbrooke, and Geo. O. Doak, Coaticooke, advocates,—Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law.

June 28.—Valentine Mackenzie, Brantford; Richd. Bayly, London; Salter J. Vankoughnet, D.C.L., Toronto; James Tilt, do; Wm. P. R. Street, London; Geo. M. Macdonnell, Kingston; John Bain, Toronto; Fredk. D. Barwick, do; Hugh McK. Wilson, Brantford; Robt. C. Smyth, do; James J. Foy, Toronto; Walter G. P. Cassels, do; Norman F. Paterson, Port Perry; Thos. H. MacGuire, Kingston, and Henry J. Scott, Toronto, barristers, Ont.,—Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law.

June 30.—Hon. Jas. McDonald, Chf. Justice of Nova Scotia; Hon. Hugh McDonald; Hon. Saml. G. Rigby, Hon. Hy. W. Smith, Hon. Robt. L. Weather-

be; Hon. John S. D. Thompson, Puisné Judges Supreme Ct. of Nova Scotia, and Hon. Alex. James, Judge in Equity, N. S.,—respectively, Commrs. to take from and administer to all and every person or persons who shall hold any office or place of trust within the Prov. of Nova Scotia, the oath of allegiance, and such other oaths as may be required; Archibald McKenzie, Campbellton, N.B.,—Out Port Colr. in H. M. Customs; Jean Bte. Durocher, Coaticooke, P.Q.,—Landing Waiter and Searcher in H. M. Customs; Wm. H. Moody, Yarmouth, N. S.,—a Collr. in H. M. Customs.

July 4.—Matthew H. Richey, Q.C.,—Lt.-Govr. of Nova Scotia, *vice* Archibald.

July 7.—Samuel E. St. Onge Chapleau, Ottawa, Ont.,—Sheriff of N. W. Territories, *vice* Richard.

July 9.—Adolphe G. Tourangeau, N.P., Quebec,—Postmaster of City of Quebec, *vice* Pruneau; Benj. Alex. Scott, Chicoutimi, P. Q.—Out Port Colr. in H. M. Customs.

July 14.—Jas. R. Landry, Caraquet, N.B.,—Prev. Officer in H. M. Customs; Charles R. Horne, Windsor, Ont.,—Depy. Judge Co. Ct. of Essex, Ont., during absence of the Judge; Orvin Dean, Bailiff, Cobourg, Ont.,—Depy. Marshal of Maritime Ct., *vice* Waddell; Jno. M. Munro, Almonte, Ont.,—an Out Port Colr. in H. M. Customs.

July 24.—Dominick D. O'Meara, Quebec, P.Q.,—Surveyor in H. M. Customs; Joseph Benoit, Tracadie, N. B.,—Prev. Officer in do; Jno. Mullins and Jno. J. Vibert, of Caraquet, N. B.,—members of Pilotage Authority for Caraquet.

July 31.—W. H. Moody, Yarmouth, N.S.,—Measuring Surveyor of Shipping, John Sabiston, Jr.,—Harbor Master for Nanaimo & Departure Bay, B.C.; Chas. McCabe, Comr. of Police for Provs. of Ont. and Manitoba, and the Dist. of Keewatin,—a Comr. under 32-33 Vic. Cap. 24 as amended by 33 Vic. Cap. 28.

Augt. 1.—David Leahy, Bathurst, N.B.,—Landing Waiter and Searcher in H. M. Customs.

*Aug. 4.*—Geo. W. Barnaby, Cornwallis, N. S.,—Out Port Col. in H. M. C.

*Aug. 6.*—Charles Boivin, St. Johns, P. Q.,—Prev. Officer in H. M. Customs.

*Aug. 9.*—David Leo Porter, Tusket Wedge, N. S.,—Out Port Colr. in H. M. Customs; Chas. J. Fuller, Arichat, N. S.,—Prev. Officer in H. M. Customs.

*Aug. 11.*—David Dinsmore, Wiarton, Ont.,—an Out Port Colr. in H. M. Customs; Alfred H. Dugdale, Garden Island; Ont.,—Prev. Officer in do.

*Aug. 17.*—Peter LeLacheur, Martinique, N. S.,—Prev. Officer in H. M. Customs; Geo. Alexr. Jamison, Ship Harbour, N. S.,—do.

*Aug. 18.*—Geo. Frye, Victoria, B. C.,—Surveyor in H. M. Customs; Robt. Gillis,—Harbor Master for East Bay, N. S.

*Aug. 23.*—David N. Black, Toronto,—Landing Waiter and Searcher in H. M. Customs.

*Aug. 31.*—Jas. Churchill, Coaticook,—Landing Waiter and Searcher and Clk. in do.

*Sept. 4.*—Archd. Evans, Chester, N. S.,—Harbour Master of Chester.

*Sept. 13.*—Thos. Clark, Dundas,—Chief Landing Waiter and Searcher in H. M. Customs at Winnipeg, Man.

*Sept. 14.*—Lieut. P. H. D. Casgrain, R. M. C.,—Lieut. Canadian Artillery, from 10 Augt. '83, *vice* Hébert, deceased.

*Sept. 17.*—Peter L. Hatfield, Tusket, N. S.,—a Measuring Surveyor of Shipping, *vice* Lent, deceased; Capt. Thos. Habbottle, Toronto, Ont.,—do.; Peter McNeil,—Harbour Master, Port of St. Peters, N. S.; Joseph Chambers, La Tete, N. B.,—do. Port of La Tete, Back Bay and L'Etang; Elias W. Cross, Beaver Harbour, N. B.,—do., Port of Blacks Harbour and Beaver Harbour; Fredk. Revely, Victoria, B. C.,—Receiver of Wreck for Dist. of Victoria, B. C.

*Sept. 21.*—John Anderson Ardagh, Jr. Judge Co. Ct. Simcoe—Judge of said Court, *vice* J. R. Gowan, resigned; Hon. Montague W. Tyrwhitt Drake, and Alexr.

E. B. Davie, of Victoria, B. C.,—H. M.'s Counsel Learned in the Law; Hector McKenzie, Pictou, N. S.,—Comr. of Pilotage Dist. Pictou, *vice* Gordon, deceased.

*Sept. 28.*—Chas. Robt. Horne—Judge Co. Court of Essex, Ont.; Wm. Fuller Alves Boys,—Junior Judge Co. Court, Simcoe, Ont.; Charles B. Rouleau, advocate,—Stipendiary Magistrate, N. W. Territories, *vice* Ryan.

*Oct. 2.*—Hy. Muma,—an Offl. Arbitrator of Canada, *vice* Buchanan, deceased.

*Oct. 3.*—C. R. Horne,—a Local Judge of High Ct.; Jno. Anderson Ardagh,—do.; Wm. Fuller Alves Boys,—do.

*Oct. 4.*—Hon. Joseph G. Blanchet, Levis, P. Q.,—Collr. in H. M. Customs.

*Oct. 15.*—Thos. S. Jarvis, Niagara, Ont.,—Comr. under "Extradition Act, 1877" for Ont.

*Oct. 17.*—The Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, K. C. B., D. C. L., Minr. of Interior,—Presdt. of the Privy Council, *vice* McLelan; also Supt. Genl. of Indian Affairs; Hon. David L. McPherson, Speaker of the Senate,—Minister of the Interior, *vice* the Rt. Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald; Hon. Wm. Miller, Q. C.,—Speaker of the Senate of Canada, *vice* Macpherson, resigned.

*Oct. 19.*—Michael J. Foley, Souris, P. E. I.,—Receiver of Wreck, South Shore Dist., King's Co., *vice* McFadyen.

*Oct. 24.*—Major the Viscount Melgund,—Secy. and Military Secy. to H. E. the Govr. Genl.; Lieut. Hy. Streatfield, Grenadier Guards,—A. D. C. to do.; Lieut. the Hon. Hy. Jas. Anson, Highland Light Infantry,—A. D. C. to do.

*Nov. 5.*—Hy. Davis, Wingham, Ont.,—Out Port Colr. in H. M. Customs; Jas. McCurdy, Clifton, N. S.,—do.

*Nov. 9.*—The Venerable John S. Launder, D. C. L., Archdeacon of Ottawa,—Chaplain to the Senate, *vice* Rev. J. Johnston, deceased.

*Nov. 10.*—Wm. P. Leslie, Gretna, Ont.,—Out Port Colr. in H. M. Customs.

*Nov. 13.*—Hon. John O'Connor, Q. C., Ottawa, Ont.,—Comr. to consolidate

and revise the Statutes of Canada, *vice* Cockburn, deceased.

*Nov. 17.*—Hon. Featherstone Osler,—a Judge of Supreme Ct. of Judicature of Ont., a Justice of High Ct. of Justice and a Member of Common Pleas Div. of said High Ct.,—a Judge of Ct. of Appeal for Ont., with title of Justice of Appeal; C. R. Horne, Judge of Co. Ct. Essex, Ont.,—a Surrogate Judge of Maritime Ct. of Ont.

*Nov. 21.*—J. J. McGee, Clk. Privy Council,—Depty. Governor, whether H.E. the Governor Genl. be absent or not; John Cape, Winnipeg,—a Measuring Surveyor of Shipping.

*Nov. 27.*—Jno. A. Grose, Montreal, P. Q.,—a Special Prev. Officer in H. M. Customs.

*Nov. 28.*—Richard Tobin, St. Francis, N. B.,—A Prev. Officer in do.

*Nov. 29.*—Irvine W. Binney, Moncton, N. B., Coltr. in H. M. Customs, Peter E. LeGros, Gaspé Basin, P. Q.,—Landing Waiter and Searcher and Clerk in do.

*Dec. 1.*—Wm. Barrett,—Depty. Judge Co. Ct. Bruce, Ont., during absence of

the Judge, and also a Local Judge of High Ct. of Justice for Ont.; E. R. Abell, Manitoba,—a Measuring Surveyor of Shipping.

*Dec. 4.*—John Edwd. Rose, Q. C., Toronto, Ont.,—a Judge of Supreme Ct. of Judicature for Ontario, a Justice of the High Ct. of Justice for Ont., and a Mem. of the Common Pleas Division of do., *vice* Osler; Colin P. LeLacheur, West Arichat, N. S.,—a Prev. Officer in H. M. Customs,—Patrick Foley, New Brandon, N. B.,—do.

*Dec. 5.*—Jno. Moore Bowell, Winnipeg,—Surveyor in H. M. Customs; David Marshall, Portage la Prairie, Man.,—an Out Port Colr. in H. M. Customs.

*Dec. 10.*—Jacob Carvell Gough, Port Arthur, Ont.,—a Comr. under 32-33 Vic., Chap. 24 (1869) as amended by 33 Vic., Chap. 28 (1870).

*Dec. 15.*—Jas. M. Fraser, Guelph, Ont.,—Out Port Colr. in H. M. Customs.

*Dec. 19.*—Capt. J. Stapleton, Port Hawkesbury, N. S.,—Shipping Master for do, *vice* Grant.

### ONTARIO PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

*Jan. 6.*—Jno. Austin, Fenelon Falls,—B'ff. 2nd D. C., Victoria; Benjamin D. Scaman, Woodville,—B'ff. 1st. D. C., do.

*Jan. 13.*—Thos. Hodgins, Q. C.,—Master in Ordinary of Supreme Ct. of Judicature, *vice* T. W. Taylor, resigned; Wm. H. Cross, Montreal,—Comr. for taking aff'dts.; Wilbert J. Mallory, Yonge,—B'ff. 12th D. C., Leeds and Grenville; Wm. Walsh, Loughborough,—B'ff. 3rd D. C., Frontenac.

*Jan. 20.*—Wm. Dickson, Parkhill,—Clk. 2nd D. C., Middlesex.

*Feb. 3.*—Jas. Cosgrave, Loughborough, B'ff. 3rd D. C., Frontenac.

*Feb. 10.*—Wm. D. Lyon, Stipy. Mag. and Frank J. Ap. John, Rat Portage,—Comrs. *per ded pot.*, Algoma; Duncan

C. Leitch, M. D., Duart,—an A. C., Kent.

*Feb. 17.*—Claude Cannell, Isle of Man,—a Comr. for taking aff'dts.

*March 3.*—Donald Sinclair, Paisley,—Reg. of Deeds, Bruce, *vice* McLay; Edgar F. Cross, London, Eng.,—Comr. for taking aff'dts.; Isaac R. Eckart, Quebec,—do; Salter M. Jarvis, Qu'Appelle, N. W. T.,—do; Donald McGregor, Caledonia,—Clk. 1st D. C., Haldimand; Donald McKay, Penetanguishene,—Clk. 9th D. C., Simcoe; John McConchie, Ancaster,—B'ff. 6th D. C., Wentworth.

*Mar. 10.*—Thos. Hielop, Detroit, U.S.,—Comr. for taking aff'dts.; E. J. Wigg, Caledonia,—B'ff. 1st D. C., Haldimand;

Jno. Knox, Goderich,—B'ff. 1st D. C., Huron.

Mar. 17.—Robt. Christie, Toronto,—Insp. Prisons and Public Charities; Alexr. McKenzie, Guelph,—Regr. Surrogate Ct., Wellington.

Mar. 24.—Alexr. G. McMillan, San Francisco, U. S.,—Comr. for taking aff'dts; David Macfarlane, Parry Sound,—an A. C.; John Armit, Fort Francis,—Clk. 4th D. C., Thunder Bay; Archd. McMaster,—B'ff., do; Caspar Ramey, Welland,—B'ff., 1st D. C., Welland; Jas. Surtees, Rockland,—B'ff. 10th D. C., Prescott and Russell.

Mar. 31.—Wm. J. Manbey, Minnedosa, Man.,—Comr. for taking aff'dts; Edgar G. Malcolm, Scotland, Ont.,—Clk. 5th D. C., Brant; Jas. Mills, Bruce Mines,—B'ff. 2nd D. C., Algoma.

Apr. 7.—Saml. S. Peck, Minden,—Stip. Mag., Haliburton, *vice* Whiteside; Wm. Prust, Haliburton, B'ff. 2nd D. C., Haliburton.

Apr. 14.—Hugh R. Willson, New York, U. S.,—Comr. for taking aff'dts; Alex. Richardson, Luther,—Clk. 5th D. C., Dufferin.

Apr. 21.—Wm. H. Quilliam, Liverpool, Eng.; Ed. A. Baynes, Calgary, N. W. T.; Joseph B. Brayman, New York, U. S.,—Comrs. for taking aff'dts; Geo. A. Morse, Leamington,—Clk. 5th D. C., Essex.

Apr. 28.—George K. Matheson, St. Mary's,—Clk. *pro tem*. 2nd D. C., Perth; Ed. A. McDougall, Luther,—B'ff. 5th D. C., Dufferin.

May 5.—Jean H. Frigon, Montreal,—Comr. for taking aff'dts.

May 12.—Archd. C. Gavillier, M. D., Luther,—an A. C., Dufferin; J. G. Hood, Alliston,—Clk. 8th D. C., Simcoe; Wm. P. McMicking, Elora,—Clk. 6th D. C., Wellington.

May 19.—John McIntosh, Montreal,—Comr. for taking aff'dts; Simmons S. Scovil, M. D., Rat Portage,—an A. C., Algoma; Jas. H. Macnamara, Storrington,—B'ff. 5th D. C., Frontenac.

May 26.—Jas. S. Cartwright, Toronto,—Regr. Q's. B. Div. of High Ct. of J'ce; John Gordon Brown, Toronto,—Regr. Surrogate Ct., York.

June 2.—Jas. Young,—mem. of Ex Council, and Treasurer and Comr. of Agriculture, *vice* S. C. Wood; Jno. Winchester, Toronto,—Insp. of offices of Local Masters of Supreme Ct., of Dep. Regrs. of Chancery Div. of High Ct. of Jce. and of the Sheriffs, Clks. of the Peace, and Co. Crown Atty's.

June 9.—Harvey W. Burk, Darlington,—Sh'ff. Northumberland and Durham; Thos. P. Pake, Brighton,—B'ff. 8th D. C., Northumberland and Durham.

July 14.—Arthur Starkey, Parry Sound,—Regr. of Deeds, Parry Sound.

July 21.—Robt. Lambert, M. D., Windsor,—an A. C., Essex; T. Duncan, M. D., Toronto,—do., Toronto; Chas. S. Crowe, Fort Francis,—Comr. *per Ded.* Pot. Algoma,—Eugene Lafleur, Montreal,—Comr. for taking aff'dts; Francois S. Mackay, Papineauville; Andrew J. Simpson, West Lynne, Man,—do. do.; Frederic P. Bouteiller, Belle River,—Clk. 6th D. C., Essex.

July 28.—John Bernard, Renfrew,—Clk. 5th D. C., Renfrew.

Augt. 4.—Malcolm J. McCall, Vittoria,—Clk. 5th D. C., Norfolk; John Whittton, Ottawa, B'ff. 1st D. C. Carleton; John Hartney, Brudenell,—B'ff. 8th D. C., Renfrew.

Augt. 11.—Abraham Neelands, Invermay,—Clk. 7th D. C. Bruce; Jas. A. Stewart, Sandwich,—Clk. 1st D. C., Essex.

Augt. 18.—Jas. C. Bowen, Marmora,—B'ff. 10th D. C., Hastings.

Augt. 25.—Jas. E. DeCow,—License Comr. South Norfolk.

Sept. 1.—Jas. W. Main, Brampton,—Clk. 1st D. C. Peel; Jno. McGill, Moore,—B'ff. 7th D. C. Lambton.

Sept. 8.—Fredk. W. Terrill, Montreal, P. Q.,—Comr. for taking aff'dts; Matthew F. Ainalie, Blenheim,—Clk. 2nd D. C. Oxford; Jacob Westover, Bracebridge,—B'ff. 1st D. C., District of Muskoka.

*Sept.* 15.—Edgar N. Clements, Yarmouth, N. S.,—Comr. for taking aff'dts.

*Sept.* 22.—Jas. Robt. Slade, London, Eng.,—Comr. for taking aff'dts.

*Sept.* 29.—W. T. McMullen, Woodstock,—Clk. 1st D. C., Oxford.

*Oct.* 6.—E. S. Jarvis, London East,—Clk. 9th D. C., Middlesex; Thos. Foran, Ross,—Clk. 7th D. C., Renfrew.

*Oct.* 8.—Richd. Lawlor, Hawkesbury,—an A. C. Prescott and Russell.

*Oct.* 13.—Alfred Fagge, London, Eng.,—Comr. for taking aff'dts; George J. Carter, Tyendinaga,—B'ff. 7th D. C. Hastings; N. H. Stephenson, Dunganon,—B'ff. 12th D. C. Hastings.

*Oct.* 27.—David Lloyd, Newmarket,—Clk. 4th D. C. York.

*Nov.* 1.—Alexr. McLagan Ross,—a mem. of Ex. Council and Treasurer and Comr. of Agriculture, *vice* Jas. Young, resigned.

*Nov.* 3.—Jas. B. Secord, Niagara,—Clk. 1st D. C. Lincoln.

*Nov.* 10.—Wm. Wells, Parkhill,—Police Magistrate, Village of Parkhill; Eden P. Johnson, L'Orignal,—do. Town of L'Orignal; Thos. G. Matheson, Simcoe,—do. Town of Simcoe; Benj. S. Beley, Rosseau,—an A. C. Dist. of Parry Sound.

*Nov.* 17.—Wm. McFarlane, M. D., Almonte,—an A. C. Lanark; Washington Mosher, Eastnor,—Clk. 10th D. C. Bruce; Thos. R. Garratt, Murray,—Clk. 10th D. C. Northumberland and Durham; E. Barlay, Eastnor,—B'ff. 10th D. C. Bruce; Robt. Beals, Luther,—B'ff. 5th D. C., Dufferin; W. H. Richards, Murray,—B'ff. 10th D. C., Northumberland and Durham; Robt. Cock,—License Comr. East Northumberland Dist.

*Nov.* 23.—Geo. W. Ross,—a mem. of the Executive Council and Minister of Education, *vice* Adam Crooks.

*Nov.* 24.—Andrew Botsford, Windsor,—B'ff. 7th D. C. Essex; Geo. S. Miller,—License Comr. East Northumberland Dist.

*Dec.* 1.—E. Hanson, Montreal, P. Q.,—Comr. for taking aff'dts; Napoleon Link—License Comr. Nipissing Dist.

*Dec.* 22.—Jos. Fox, Mara,—B'ff. 7th D. C. Ontario; Thos. McMillan, Cumberland,—B'ff. 5th D. C. Prescott and Russell; David Ricker, Sr., Gurd,—B'ff. 6th D. C. Dist. Parry Sound; Jas. S. Clement, St. Catharines,—B'ff. 2nd D. C. Lincoln.

*Dec.* 29.—A. W. Campbell, M. D., Gravenhurst,—an A. C. Muskoka Dist.

#### QUEBEC PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

*Jan.* 5.—Hon. Henri G. Malhiot, Q. C., Col. A. A. Stevenson and Gaspard Drollet, Provl. Auditor,—Comrs. to inquire into working of the Public Service, Civil Service and Administration of Justice; Alphonse J. Ouimet and Christopher Massiah, Montreal,—Joint Secretaries to above Commission.

*Jan.* 13.—N. Bessette, Chapeau,—Clk. Co. Court, Pontiac.

*Feb.* 5.—Jos. G. Lebel and Isaac Bernard,—Joint Coroners, Bonaventure.

*March* 6.—Gustave O. Taschereau, St. Joseph,—Sh'ff of Dist. of Beauce, *vice* T. J. Taschereau.

*March* 31.—Louis F. Fafard,—Coroner of Dist. of Saguenay.

*Apr.* 19.—G. H. Lee, St. Johns, N. B., and Edward A. Baynes, Calgary, N. W. T.,—Comrs. for taking aff'dts.

*July* 9.—Alexr. Richardson, St. Michael,—Regr. County of Naperville.

*July* 12.—Sampson P. Robins, L. L. D.,—Principal and Ordinary Professor of McGill Normal School, *vice* W. H. Hicks, retired.

*Aug.* 6.—Chas. Clement, Baie St. Paul,—Coroner, Saguenay; Hector Lussier, St. Vincent de Paul,—mem. of

Council of Agriculture; Alfred Fagge, London, Eng.,—Comr. for taking aff'dts.

Augt. 17.—Andrew J. Simpson, West Lynne, Man.,—do.

Oct. 25.—Hon. Chas. Alleyne and Hon. Etienne T. Paquet,—Joint Sheriffs, Dist. of Quebec; Chas. Gibb, St. Paul d'Abbotsford,—mem. of Council of Agriculture, *vice* J. Gibb, resigned; E. T. Smith,

Ottawa, Ont.,—Comr. under Civil Procedure Act.

Novr. 29.—J. F. St. Julien, Hull,—Dist. Magistrate, Dist. of Ottawa, *vice* C. B. Rouleau, resigned.

Dec. 10.—Hon. Chas. L. Champagne, St. Eustache,—mem. of Leg. Council, *vice* Lacoste, resigned.

Dec. 18.—James Verge, Carleton,—Registrar 2nd Div. Co. Bonaventure.

### NOVA SCOTIA PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 9.—Dixon C. Allan, M.D., Amherst,—Coroner, Cumberland.

Jan. 13.—Wm. E. McLellan, Winnipeg,—Comr. for taking aff'dts.

Feb. 6.—F. N. Balcom, M.D., Aylesford,—Coroner, Kings.

Feb. 15.—Isidore LeBlanc, M.P.P.,—mem. of the Executive Council; Peter McDonald, Pugwash,—Coroner, Cumberland.

March 5.—Charles H. Adams, Boston, U. S.,—Comr. for taking aff'dts; Chas. F. Cochrane, Kentville,—Coroner, Kings.

March 13.—John A. W. Morse, M.D., Ohio,—Coroner, Yarmouth; James R. Smith, M.D., Great Village,—Coroner, Colchester.

Apr. 19.—Joseph B. Braman, New York, U. S.,—Commr. for taking aff'dts.

Apr. 19.—Israel J. Parker, Belle Isle, and Russel Withers, M.D., Annapolis,—Coroners, Annapolis. To be Sheriffs of the several Counties for the current year: Annapolis, Peter Bonnett; Antigonish, Hy. P. Hill; Cape Breton, John Fergusson; Colchester, Leander J. Crowe; Cumberland, Roderick McLean; Digby, Benjamin Van Blascum; Guysborough, Wm. J. Des Barres; Halifax, Joseph Bell; Hants, Ed. Curry; Inverness, H. McDonald; Kings, Stephen Be'cher; Lunenburg, Jos. Creighton; Pictou, Geo. S. Harris; Queen's Wm. McGill Scott; Richmond, J. F. Fuller; Shelburne, Geo. W. McLean; Victoria, J. S. Ingram; Yarmouth, Wm. K. Dudman; Edward Berteaux, Jr.,

Annapolis Royal,—Deputy Surveyor Crown Lands.

Apr. 20.—Wm. E. Marshall, Shelburne,—Regr. of Probate, Shelburne, *vice* White, resigned; Wm. Thompson, Shelburne,—Regr. of Deeds, Shelburne, *vice* White, resigned.

Apr. 24.—Wm. Clarence, Hamilton, Sh'ff *pro tem*, Co. Halifax, *vice* Bell, deceased; Theophilus H. Oliver, Quebec,—Comr. for taking aff'dts.

Apr. 30.—John H. Bamstead,—mem. Court of Appeal, Halifax.

June 16.—Wm. S. Peart,—Sh'ff Guysborough, *vice* W. F. Des Barres, resigned.

June 27.—Albert Peters, Halifax,—Master in Supreme Ct.

July 3.—Jas. S. Fraser, Durham,—Dep. Sur. of Crown Lands.

July 4.—Fredk. Leavet, Annapolis Royal,—Regr. of Probate, Annapolis, *vice* Forbes, deceased.

July 9.—Donald Archibald,—Sh'ff Co. Halifax, *vice* Hamilton, resigned; John Ervin, Barrister, Halifax,—Master in Supreme Ct.

July 10.—W. J. Wentzell, Bridgewater,—Dep. Surveyor Crown Lands.

Aug. 4.—Geo. C. Harrison, Southampton,—do.

Sept. 4.—Wm. Jakeman, V. S.,—Provl. Veterinary Surgeon.

Sept. 8.—Geo. R. Locker, Montreal,—Comr. for taking aff'dts.

Sept. 21.—Melbourne M. Tait, Q.C., Montreal,—do.

## 292 NEW BRUNSWICK PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS—1883.

*Oct. 9.*—Richd. J. Uniacke,—Clk. Co. Ct. Annapolis.

*Oct. 13.*—Thos. B. Flint,—Sh'ff, Yarmouth, *vice* W. K. Dudman, deceased.

*Dec. 19.*—Jno. W. McLean, M. D.,

Port Hastings,—Coroner, Co. Inverness; Rev. E. Roberts,—Comr. of Schools Southern Dist. Inverness Co.; Gibbs West, Metford, and Geo. Davison, Gaspesaux,—Comrs. of Schools, Co. Kings.

### NEW BRUNSWICK PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

*Jan. 31.*—Hon. D. L. Hannington,—a mem. of the Bd. of Works; John E. Perks,—Gentleman Usher of Black Rod, *vice* Jouett, deceased; Jno. B. Grieves,—Sergt. at Arms, *vice* Beckwith, resigned; Isaac H. Hallet,—Clk. of the Circuits, Kings.

*Feb. 7.*—Jas. Kennedy and David Bartlett,—Coroners, York.

*Feb. 28.*—Jas. Holly, Portland,—a mem. of the Leg. Council; Geo. R. Locker, Montreal,—Comr. for taking aff'dts; Jno. G. Brine, M.D.,—Coroner, Kent; Blair Estabrooks and Jno. Baird,—Coroners, Westmoreland.

*March 3.*—Thos. F. Gillespie, A. G. Blair, Wm. Elder, Patk. G. Ryan, Jas. Mitchell, Robt. J. Ritchie, Hon. A. Harrison, Gaius S. Turner, and Edwin A. Vail, M.D.,—memrs. of the Ex Council; Hon. Thos. J. Gillespie,—Pres. of Ex. Council, *vice* Young, resigned; Hon. A. G. Blair,—Atty. Genl., *vice* McLeod, resigned; Hon. Wm. Elder,—Provl. Sec., *vice* Landry, resigned; Hon. P. G. Ryan,—Chf. Comr. Bd. of Works, *vice* Colter, resigned; Hon. Jas. Mitchell, Surveyor Genl., *vice* Adams, resigned; Hon. Robt. J. Ritchie, Solicitor Genl., *vice* Morton, resigned.

*March 5.*—Hon. Wm. Elder, Provl. Secy.,—Presdt. and Chairman of Bd. of Agriculture.

*Apr. 4.*—Hon. A. G. Blair; Hon. W. Elder; Hon. P. G. Ryan; Hon. A. Harrison, and Hon. E. A. Vail, M.D.,—Comrs. of the Lunatic Asylum; Thos. C. Allen, LL.B.,—Clk. of Pleas and Clk. of Equity, *vice* Carman, resigned; Alexr. A. Sterling,—High Sh'ff Co. of

York; W. C. Hazen Grimmer, Police Magistrate, Milltown.

*May 2.*—Mellville N. Cockburn,—Regr. of Probate, Charlotte.

*May 16.*—Caleb Richardson,—Regr. of Probate, Kent.

*May 23.*—To be Sheriffs of the several Counties for current year:—Albert, Asael Well; Carleton, F. R. J. Dibblee; Gloucester, L. R. Doucett; Kent, A. Girouard; Kings, S. N. Freeze; Madawaska, F. J. Rice; Northumberland, John Shirreff; Queen's, John Palmer; Restigouche, Wm. H. P. Phillips; St. John, James A. Harding; Sunbury, Chas. H. Clowes; Victoria, Jas. Tibbets, Jr.; Westmoreland, Robert A. Chipman.

*May 30.*—D. Mills,—Coroner, Kings.

*July 4.*—T. Medley Wetmore,—Judge of Probate, and Clk. of the Peace, Queen's; John E. Smith,—Coroner, Sunbury; Wm. J. Black, M.D., Robt. Boyd, and Cornelius M'Nichol,—Coroners, Charlotte; Melville N. Cockburn,—Dep. Regr. of Deeds, Charlotte; Geo. A. Blair,—Police Magistrate, Chatham; E. T. Gaudet, M.D.,—Coroner, Westmoreland; Robt. W. Abercromby,—Police Magistrate, Shediac; Chas. H. Adams, Boston, U. S., and John H. Cother, Regina, N. W. T.,—Comrs. for taking aff'dts.

*July 28.*—David M'Lellan,—a mem. of Ex. Council, also Provl. Secy., *vice* Elder, deceased, and Presdt. and Chairman of Bd. of Agriculture; Hon. J. F. Gillespie, Hon. R. J. Ritchie, and Hon. D. M'Lellan,—Comrs. of Provl. Lun. Asylum.

Oct. 31.—Geo. W. Morse, Boston, U. S.; Theo. H. Oliver, Quebec; Chas. A. Hanson, Montreal, and W. S. Pettigrew, Chicago, U. S.,—Comrs. for taking aff'dts.

Nov. 21.—Hon. D. M'Lellan,—Presdt. of Bd. of Agriculture; Josiah Anderson, J. E. Fairweather, J. H. Reid, G. L. Colwell, F. W. Brown, and Robt. Irvine,—

members of do; Wm. Crocket, A.M.,—Supt. of Education, *vice* Rand; Melbourne M. Tait, Q. C., Montreal,—Comr. for taking aff'dts; Walter S. Butler,—High S'hff of Queen's Co.; James Boyne, and Jacob L. Hanson,—Coroners, Charlotte Co.; H. E. Gilmour, M.D.,—do City and Co. St. John.

### MANITOBA PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 10.—Alexr. Sproat, St. Albert, N. W. T.,—Comr. for taking aff'dts.

Feb. 7.—Loftus M. Fortier,—Police Magistrate, Brandon; John MacIntosh, Montreal, and Wm. Whyte, Kilsyth, Scotland,—Comrs. for taking aff'dts.

Feb. 23.—W. J. McLean, Fort Ellice,—do.

March 14.—Jas. W. Brereton, Rat Portage,—Police Magistrate, Varennes; Francis Ogle'ree, Portage La Prairie,—do, Portage La Prairie; Thos. Collins, Portage la Prairie,—Clk. of Co. Ct. West Marquette; Jas. P. Alexander, Wakopa, and J. F. Landry, M. D., St. Leon,—Coroners; William Currie, Napawa,—Regr. for Beautiful Plains; Wm. R. Gunn, Prince Albert, N. W. T., and Chas. H. Adams, Boston, U.S.,—Comrs. for taking aff'dts.

March 20.—Hy. Y. Baldwin, M. D., Portage La Prairie,—Coroner.

Apl. 28.—Rice M. Howard, Winnipeg,—Inspector of Registry Offices, *vice* Sherwood.

May 1.—Georges Roy, Saint Boniface,—Regr. Provencher.

May 5.—John Hy. D. Munson, Winnipeg,—Guardian *ad litem* of Infants.

May 7.—Gershom Joseph, Montreal; Wm. Grayson, Moose Jaw, N. W. T., and Jos. B. Braman, New York, U. S.,—Comrs. for taking aff'dts.

May 15.—James Clare, St. Andrews,—Dep. Regr. Lisgar; Jas. P. Mitchell, Moose Jaw, N. W. T.,—Comr. for taking aff'dts.

May 25.—Jno. Fraser, and W. R. Nursey, Winnipeg, and Roger Marion, St. Boniface,—License Comrs.

May 28.—Gédéon Bourdeau, St. Boniface,—Depy Provl. Secy., *vice* Roy, resigned.

June 2.—Augustus Mills, Winnipeg,—Depy. Prothonotary, Q. B. Eastern Judicial Dist.

June 30.—Chas. H. Pacaud, St. Norbert,—Depy. Regr. Provencher.

Augt. 7.—T. A. Gadbois, Rat Portage,—Clk. Co. Ct. Varennes; Wm. McEachran, M. D., V. S., Winnipeg, and Frederick Torrance, B. A., V. S., Brandon,—Dist. Veterinarians; N. Richardson, Portage La Prairie,—B'ff. Co. Ct. West Marquette; Jas. Paul, Gladstone,—B'ff. Co. Ct. Westbourne.

Aug. 18.—Leslie Gordon, Qu'Appelle, N. W. T., and Joseph Melancon, Montreal,—Comrs. for taking aff'dts.

Aug. 21.—Chas. G. Johnston, Portage la Prairie,—Depy. Sh'ff for Central Judicial Dist.

Sept. 6.—Hon. Jas. Andrews Miller,—a member of the Ex. Council, *vice* Girard, resigned; Hon. A. A. C. La Rivière,—Minister of Agriculture, Statistics and Health, *vice* Girard; Hon. Alexander Macbeth Sutherland,—Provl. Secy, *vice* La Rivière; Hon. J. A. Miller,—Attorney Genl., *vice* Sutherland.

Augt. 21.—Richd. Bellamy, Virden,—Provl. Constable.

Augt. 23.—John G. Robinson, Toronto, Ont.,—Comr. for taking aff'dts.

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*Augt. 24.*—Stephen C. Wood, Pilot Mound,—B'ff. for Co. Ct. Pilot Mound.

*Augt. 25.*—Fredk. J. Culvert, Carberry,—Dep. Regr. Div. of Norfolk.

*Augt. 27.*—Jno. J. Cochrane, Nelson,—Dep. Sh'ff Eastern Judicial Dist.

*Sept. 1.*—Chas. A. Hanson, Montreal,—Comr. for taking aff'dts.

*Sept. 11.*—Acton Burrows, Winnipeg,—Depy. Min. of Agriculture, also, Inspector of Agriculture, Statistics and Health; Jas. Kerr, M. D., Winnipeg,—Provl. Health Supt.; Andrew Lemon, Winnipeg,—Regr. in Equity.

*Sept. 25.*—Thos. J. Moloney, Quebec, and Jno. Greenfield, London, Eng.,—Comrs. for taking aff'dts.

*Oct. 9.*—Wm. B. McLellan, Rat Portage,—mem. Bd. of Agriculture.

*Oct. 12.*—Edwd. Alf. Baynes, Calgary,—Comr. for taking aff'dts.

*Oct. 13.*—Fredk. Gow, Morris,—B'ff. Co. Ct. Morris; Thos. C. Tennant, Morris,—Clk. Co. Ct. Morris; Chas. B. Edie, Millbrook,—Assessment Comr. Eastern Judicial Dist.

*Oct. 15.*—Wm. P. Robinson, Winnipeg,—High B'ff. Co. Ct. Selkirk.

*Oct. 30.*—Louis Wm. Coultée, Winnipeg,—Depy. Atty. Genl., *vice* Ardagh, resigned.

*Novr. 1.*—Alfred Fagge, London, Eng.,—Comr. for taking aff'dts; Jos. T. Dumouchel, Minnedosa,—Depy. Reg. Div. of Minnedosa.

*Novr. 2.*—Jno. Robertson, Winnipeg,

—Depy. Sh'ff Eastern Judicial Dist.; Wm. McEachran, M. D., V. S., Winnipeg,—Consulting Veterinary of Dept. of Agriculture, Statistics and Health.

To be District Veterinarians for the following counties:

Manchester and Carillon, D. H. McFadden, V. S.; Morris, Alex. Porteous, V. S.; Dufferin and Rock Lake, Matthew Young; Brandon, Fredk. Torrance; Minnedosa, Riding Mountain, Shoal Lake and Russell, David McNaught; Norfolk and Beautiful Plains, S. J. Thompson; Selkirk, Wm. McEachran; Lisgar, Gimli, Plessis and Varennes, J. E. Gemmell; Portage la Prairie, W. J. Hinman; D'Iberville, J. Loughman; Lorette, Chris. Taylor; Marquette and Fairford, Chas. Little; Westbourne, W. A. Dunbar; Chas. C. McCaul, Fort McLeod, N. W. T.,—Comr. for taking aff'dts; Revd. E. A. Stafford, Winnipeg,—mem. Protestant School Bd. of Education.

*Novr. 16.*—Richmond Spencer, M.D., Brandon,—Jail Surgeon, Western Judicial Dist.

*Novr. 26.*—J. W. Reynolds, Nelson,—Depy. Registrar for Dufferin Div.

*Dec. 14.*—H. D. Helmcken, Toronto, Ont.,—Comr. for taking aff'dts; John Spiers, V. S., Oak Lake,—Dist. Veterinary, Co. Dennis.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

*Jan. 29.*—Wm. Smithe,—Chief Comr. of Lands and Works; Alex. E. B. Davie,—Atty. Genl.; John Robson,—Provl. Secy. and Min. of Mines, and Min. of Finance and Agriculture; Montague W. T. Drake,—Pres. of Ex. Council.

*Mar. 7.*—Wm. King Bull,—Colr. of Provl. Revenue, Victoria city.

*Mar. 17.*—Alexr. McLean, and Peter

McQuade,—Off'l Members of Bd. of Directors, Royal Hospital, Victoria.

*Mar. 29.*—Jas. A. Silvewright, M.D.,—Medical Off'r Insane Asylum, New Westminster, *vice* McInnis; John Jessop,—Immigration Agt. at Victoria.

*Apr. 4.*—Jas. Cumingham and Gordon E. Corbould,—Off'l Membs. of Bd. of Management of Royal Columbian Hospital, New Westminster; Jas. A. Silve-

wright, M.D.,—Medical Off'r of Royal Columbian Hospital, do.

May 7.—Paulus Æmilius Irving,—Dpty Atty Genl., *vice* Harrison, resigned.

May 16.—Andrew Chas. Elliott,—Stip'y. Magistrate.

June 14.—Wm. Ross,—Immigration Agt. New Westminster.

June 26.—Hon. Wm. Smithe,—Gold Commr.

July 10.—Edward Kelly,—Govt. Agt., Asst. Gold Commr., Asst. Comr. of Births, &c., Kootenay, *vice* Fernie.

Sept. 7.—Hon. Wm. Smithe, Chf. Comr. of Lands and Works,—to execute money warrants during absence of Lieut.-Govr. from Victoria; Edwd. Kelly, Govt. Agt.,—Sh'ff of Kootenay.

Oct. 1.—Saml. Augustus Rogers,—Sh'ff of Cariboo, *vice* Byrnes.

Nov. 7.—J. S. K. de Knevett, Paris,—Agent General of Province in Europe.

Dec. 24.—Chas. Jas. Legatt,—Acting Reg. Genl. of Titles, *vice* H. B. W. Aikman, resigned.

## P. E. ISLAND PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

March 20.—Hon. Stewart Burns, M.L.C.,—a mem. of the Ex. Council.

Apr. 6.—Rev. David Fitzgerald, D.D., Charlottetown,—Comr. of Glebe and School Lands.

July 20.—Wm. B. Paterson, Glasgow, Scotland; Chas. A. Shaw, Boston, U.S.; Geo. R. Locker, Montreal, P.Q.;

Wm. Steil Pettegrew, Chicago, U. S., Chas. H. Adams, Boston, U. S., and Jos. B. Braman, New York,—Comrs. for taking aff'dts.

Sept. 5.—Archd. J. Macdonald,—mem. of the Ex. Council.

Oct. 15.—Philip A. Hoyne, Chicago, U. S.,—Comr. for taking aff'dts.

## APPOINTMENTS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR IN THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

*Notaries Public.*—Jas. Hy. Benson, Regina; Hy. J. Dexter, Winnipeg; Jas. Stewart Tupper, do.; Augustine Foy, Regina; Jas. B. McArthur, Winnipeg; Wm. Jackson, Prince Albert; Insp. J. W. McIlree, Calgary; Maj. James Walker, do.; Richard Hoskin, Regina; Wm. Grayson, Moose Jaw; Endo Saunders, Regina; E. H. D. Hall, Moose Jaw; Thos. Routledge, Indian Head; Thos. C. Atkinson, Medicine Hat; J. A. Loughheed, Calgary; T. C. Down, Broadview; Willoughby Clarke, Moose Jaw; J. N. Muir, Calgary; A. D. Perry, do.; C. C. McCaul, Fort Macleod; C. W. Peterson, Calgary; J. K. Oswald, do.; Leslie Gordon, Troy; Saml. Macdonald, Indian Head.

*Issuers of Marriage Licenses.*—Rev. Alfred Osborne, Winnipeg; Rev. W. J.

Hewitt, Regina; Rev. D. C. Sander-son, Edmonton; P. G. Laurie, Battleford; Thos. Routledge, Indian Head; J. A. Keyes, Moose Jaw; F. R. J. Hall, do.; Joseph Daniel, Moosomin; Leslie Gordon, Troy; Jas. C. C. Hamilton, Broadview; Geo. L. Dodds, Wolsely; Geo. Anderson, Grenfell; Saml. Cru-thers, Fort Qu'Appelle; D. A. Johnston, Regina; Rev. W. Bridgman, Medicine Hat; A. W. R. Markley, Prince Albert; J. K. Oswald, Calgary.

*Issuers of Billiard Licenses.*—W. C. Hamilton, Regina; Maj. J. M. Walsh, do.; P. C. Laurie, Battleford; Jas. A. Loughheed, Calgary; J. K. Oswald, do.; A. W. R. Markley, Prince Albert.

*Justices of the Peace.*—Insp. A. H. Griesbach, Fort Saskatchewan; Insp. Frank Norman, Fort Macleod; J. C. C.

Hamilton, Broadview ; J. Leckie, do. ;	Insp. F. J. Dickens, Fort Pitt ; S. H.
Hy. Lejeune, Regina ; Insp. R. B. Dean,	Caswell, Troy ; J. A. B. Wilton, Dun-
do. ; Jas. Harney, Indian Head ; Maj.	vegan ; J. K. Oswald, Calgary ; Rufus
W. R. Bell, do. ; Sam McDonald, do. ;	Stephenson, Winnipeg ; C. T. Lewes,
John Gillespie, Qu'Appelle ; Jno. E.	Pense ; T. G. Lyons, Whitewood ; Jas.
Ross, Moose Jaw ; F. S. Stimson, Bow	Hamilton, Saskatoon ; C. C. Rogers,
River ; Geo. Anderson, Grenfell ; Joseph	Crescent City ; O. T. Stone, Sussex ; Joel
Daniel, Moosomin ; Wm. Cust, Edmon-	Reaman, Yorkton ; C. S. Willis, Pheas-
ton ; G. L. Dodds, Wolsely ; Hugh Has-	ant Creek ; W. C. Bishop, Long Lake ;
sard, Moose Mountain ; Thos. Hislop,	Peter McAra, do. ; Alfred Hutchinson,
do. ; Harrison Young, Lac la Biche ; J.	do. ; Wm. McKillop, do. ; Thos. Tweed,
W. Connell, Sec. 14, T. 3, R. 42 W. ;	do.

## OBITUARY FOR 1883.

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ALLEYN, HON. RICHARD, a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec (1881-83). B. at Trabolgan, the seat of Lord Fermoy, Co. of Cork, Irel., 1836; d. at St. Germain de Rimouski, P.Q., 16 Augt. When very young, accompanied his father, the late Commander R. I. Alleyn, R.N., to Can., and was ed. in Quebec. He was one of the earliest pupils of Laval University, graduating from that institution as B.L. and B.C.L. in 1856. Mr. A. was called to the Bar of Quebec in 1857, and for some years practised his profession in partnership with his brother, Hon. Chas. Alleyn, Q.C., the present respected Sheriff of Quebec, and subsequently with the present Judge Chauveau. He took a first place as an advocate, and for many years represented the Crown in the Court of Queen's Bench, acquitting himself with marked ability. In 1873 he was created a Q.C.; and in 1877 he was returned, in the Conservative interest, to the Quebec Assembly, as the representative of Quebec West. At the ensuing general election he was defeated, and in 1881 he was raised to the Bench, he being one of the youngest men ever apptd. to the Superior Court in Can. Mr. A. was for many years an enthusiastic Volunteer. He joined the active Militia force in 1861, at the time of the *Trent* affair, and, in 1863, being then in command of the Victoria Rifles of Quebec, was despatched on active service to form part of an administrative battalion organized for the protection of the Western frontier of Ontario. In this capacity he served until 1865. At a later period he was promoted to the majority of the 8th "Royal" Rifles, and subsequently to the command of that fine corps. Mr. A. was a man of great popularity with all

classes, and especially with his countrymen in Quebec, whose interests and rights he never lost an opportunity of advancing or enforcing.

ALMON, COTTON MATHER, 3rd s. of the Hon Senator Almon, d. at Halifax, N.S., his native city, 5 Feb., aged 37. Mr. A., who was a graduate of King's College, Windsor, N.S., went to Manitoba, 1873, in charge of the Agricultural dept. of the Joint Boundary Commission. In 1874 he unsuccessfully contested Ste. Agathe, in the Conservative interest, for the Manitoba Assembly.

AMYOT, MADAME MARGUERITE ALICE GERTRUDE PENNÉE, wife of Guillaume Amyot, Esq., M.P., to whom she was m. 1874, d. at Quebec, 21 Dec.

ANSLEY, GEORGE DOANE. City Surveyor of Montreal (1876). B. in Montreal, 2 Dec., 1836; d. there (the result of an accident), 22 Sept. He was a son of the late Rev. Amos Ansley, for many years incumbent of Hull, P.Q.

ARMSTRONG, CAPT. CHAS. LOGIE, late Supdt. of Works, Lake St. Peter, P.Q. (1856- ). B. at Ste. Ursule, P.Q., 1797; d. at Sorel, P.Q., 5 Dec. He was the descendant of U.E. Loyalists, who gave up valuable property in the city of New York rather than live under the flag of the revolted Colonies. Upon the evacuation of N. Y., the family came over in a frigate, and settled in the Dist. of Gaspé, landing at a place still called Armstrong's Landing; but not liking the climate, they came up the river to Sorel, where they settled for a time. During their stay in Sorel they were offered by the Government grants of land upon or near the present site of the city of Toronto. This they refused on account of Indians, taking, instead, grants in the Laurentian Mountains, in the Co. of

Maskinongé, north of Lake St. Peter. The Armstrongs were a seafaring family. Capt. Armstrong followed a seafaring life for a number of years. In 1828 he gave up the sea, and took command, first of the steamer *Chambly*, and then of the *St. George*, in which vessel he rendered the Govt. eminent service. On the 22 Nov., 1837, he was required to have the steamer ready to transport troops from Montreal to St. Denis, where, the Govt. was informed, the rebels under Dr. Wolfred Nelson were preparing to assemble. As soon as the object of the expedition was made known to him, Capt. A. advised that no communication should be allowed from the north to the south shore, so that the departure of the steamer might be kept secret. The steamer left in the afternoon, and reached Sorel after dark. The weather was rainy and cold. Capt. A. advised the then Col. (afterwards Sir Chas.) Gore, who commanded the expedition, to remain on board, told him that the roads must necessarily be in an almost impassable state, and offered to land him at daylight the next morning, 12 miles further up the Richelieu, leaving him only 6 miles to march. Col. Gore, "with a light heart," told him that "he had his land tack on board." We know the result was what might have been expected. Had Capt. A.'s advice been followed, the troops would have arrived before St. Denis before any serious preparations had been made to receive them, they would have been comparatively fresh, the rebellion would have collapsed, and numbers of lives would have been saved. Capt. A. was subsequently, in the same year, entrusted by the authorities with the duty of bringing up arms and ammunition from Quebec, and finally brought up troops from Quebec on the 13th Dec. He left Quebec when the river was a mass of ice, and when another powerful steamer had just returned; he had planks put on the bow of the steamer and these being cut through he had his men on the ice nailing iron plates on the steamer's bows, and was thus enabled to cut a channel through the ice in Lake St. Peter. These troops took part in the affair of St. Eustache. The unfortunate occurrences of those days Capt. A. regretted, he himself having always lived upon the best terms with his French fellow-subjects by whom also he was both respected and beloved. His crew, composed entirely of French Canadians, zealously seconded their commander throughout. It had been said of him that he was the trusted commander of costly vessels when everything depended on the commander's skill and vigilance. The wonderfully accurate knowledge of the River St. Lawrence and of the Gulf possessed by Capt. A. made him especially well fitted to carry out the great idea of deepening the channel between Montreal and Quebec. Twenty-five years ago this idea was called "the Lake St. Peter Folly." He inspired the late Hon. John Young in his energetic efforts to carry out this national work, and to these two men Montreal owes a debt of gratitude. In the accomplishment of this work Capt. A. was engaged during the last quarter of a century, having held the position of Supt. of Works for deepening the channel from 1837, until within a few years of his death, when he was apptd. advisor to the Board of Harbour Commrs, receiving at the same time a pension for his past services as Supt. of Channel Works. He and his brother the late Harbour Master of Quebec, were the first to urge the necessity of establishing lights between Quebec and Montreal, and in 1828, the first light by which the navigation of the Gulf and river has been made so easy and safe was erected at the Richelieu rapids. Capt. A. was a man of great physical strength and endurance. He was also a man who knew no fear. It was his privilege during his lifetime to save 34 lives from drowning, many of these were saved at the risk of his own. His many daring acts were also spiced with caution. He was twice married: firstly to the daughter of Mr.

A. Ferguson, of Athol House, Baie des Chaleurs, and secondly to Louisa, dau. of Capt. Taylor. His only son, Hon. James Armstrong, C.M.G., was for some years Chief Justice of St. Lucia and Tobago, Windward Islands, and is now Prest. of the Montreal and Sorel Railway.

ARNOLD, CHARLES, hybridist, d. at Paris, Ont., 21st April. He applied himself years ago to the study of the reproduction of plants, and so expert did that he originated many new varieties of he become in the science of "crossing" fruits, cereals, and other plants, some of which have turned out most valuable acquisitions. As a hybridist he had few living equals.

BABY, MADAME CLOTHILDE PINSON-NEAULT, relict of the Hon. François Baby, M.L.C., of Canada, d. in Quebec, 18 Oct. Her husband had rendered important public services in erecting many extensive and costly piers and wharves on the Lower St. Lawrence, and introducing on the same river Clyde built iron steamers for passenger traffic and towage purposes.

BAILLAIRGEON, MADAME MARIE GENEVIEVE ANGELE, wife of Hon. Dr. Baillairgeon, senator, d. in Quebec, 23 Apl., aged 66. The deceased lady was the eld. dau. of the late Dr. Joseph Painchaud, of Quebec, and was married to Dr. B. in 1842.

BARLOW, Robt., late chief draughtsman, Canadian Geological Survey. B. at Margate, Eng., 18 Feb., 1813; d. in Montreal, 17 Feb. Mr. B., before coming to Can., in 1854, spent 27 years in the detailed ordnance survey of Eng., Scot. and Irel., during the last 5 of which he was supt. of one of the large survey divisions in the Island of Lewis. Joining the Can. Geological survey, under the late Sir W.E. Logan, he was employed to prepare maps and sections to accompany the annual reports of the survey, and more particularly that for 1863, the best report on the mineral resources of Canada yet published, in which work he was aided by his son, Mr. Scott

Barlow, the present chief draughtsman of the survey. These maps were very beautiful and correct, and justly received the very highest praise. They were awarded medals at the first Paris and London exhibitions, and have scarcely been improved or added to since that time. One of them, on a scale of 125 miles to an inch, is intended to form an index to Mr. B.'s greatest work—a large map of Canada, on a scale of 25 miles to an inch, which represents correctly the geological features ascertained by Sir W. Logan and his assistant explorers in various parts of the country. So great was the care taken with this map, that in engraving it was not found necessary to change a single line or letter in the original drawing, and the title is in itself a work of art. Scarcely less valuable is the map of the Eastern Townships, upon which Mr. B. spent many years, and which was published in Walker & Miles' atlas without Mr. B.'s name, an omission to which attention was drawn at the time. It was on Mr. B.'s suggestion that the services of Capt. Ashe, R.N., were secured in 1856-57 to determine by telegraph the relative longitudes of several widely separated points in Canada, by which means he defined for the first time, with singular accuracy, the position of the great lakes.—*Montreal Witness*.

BARNES, JAMES, for 36 years publisher of the *Presbyterian Witness*, Halifax, N.S., d. there, 19 May, aged 63. He had printed most of the publications of the Presbyterian body in N.S.

BARNHART, NOAH, a well known business man. B. 12 Feb. 1818; d. in Toronto, 10 Sept. The deceased, who was the son of a U. E. Loyalist, had long followed the business of grain-buying, lumbering and trading both at Streetsville and Toronto, and had amassed a handsome fortune. He was a director of the Northern Railway and of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

BARNSTON, GEORGE, a retired factor of the Hudson's Bay Co. B. in Edinburgh,

Scot., 1800; d. in Montreal, 14 March. Mr. B. came to this country in 1820, and for 41 years was in the service of the H. B. Co. In the course of that time he was stationed at various points between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and B. C. He crossed the Rocky Mountains as early as 1825 or 1826. When in B. C. he established the first factory in existence on the Fraser River. When at York factory in 1824 he assisted in fitting out Sir John Franklin's party and at Norway House, 30 years later, he aided the expeditions under Rae and Anderson and Stewart. He retired from the H. B. Co's services in 1867. Throughout his residence in the Hudson's Bay Territory, Mr. B. was a diligent collector in botany and zoology, and contributed collections of insects, plants, &c., to the British Museum, the Natural History Society, Montreal (of which he was the Presdt. in 1872-3), the McGill University and other institutions. At Montreal he occupied himself with the determination and arrangement of the specimens he had collected, and prepared notices of them for publication, more especially in the *Canadian Naturalist*. A list of these papers is given in the *Bibliotheca Canadensis* (1867).

BARNSTON, JOHN GEORGE, B.C.L. (1816), M.P.P. for Cariboo in B.C. Assembly (1872-75). B. at Martin's Falls, H.B.T., 17 Apl., 1835; d. in Victoria, B.C., 22 Dec. Deceased was a s. of the late Geo. Barnston, Esq. (see preceding). He was ed. at St. John's College, Red River, and at McGill University. In 1856 he was called to the Bar of L.C., shortly after which he removed to B.C., where, in 1862, he was called to the Bar of that Province.

"He was regarded by his professional compeers as an adept at cross-examination and a vigorous opponent in argument."—*Victoria Colonist*.

BELL, JOSEPH, High Sheriff of the County of Halifax, N.S. (1871), d. at Halifax, 24 Apl., aged 64.

BELL-SMITH, JOHN, painter. B. in London, Eng., 1810; d. in Toronto, 30

Dec. Before coming to Can., in 1866, was widely known in art circles in his native city, his works having many times been admitted to the walls of the Royal Academy. In Can., his failing health had caused him to almost entirely give up his profession. Hence his refusal to join the Canadian Academy. He founded in Montreal, in 1867, the first Canadian Society of Artists in existence, of which he became Presdt.

BENNY, JAMES, a mem of the well-known and extensive hardware firm of Peck, Benny & Co., Montreal, d. in that city, 17 March.

BENOIT, SAM'L, late Manager of *La Banque Nationale*, Ottawa, d. at Ancienne Lorette, P.Q., 28 Apl., aged 53. He was an excellent business man.

BINNIE, REV. ROBT., minister of Knox Ch., Cornwall, Ont., d. there in May, aged 60. He was ordained in 1861.

BLAIN DE ST. AUBIN, EMM. *litterateur*. B. at Rennes, France, 1833; d. in Ottawa, 8th July. Mr. B., who held the position of a French translator to the House of Commons, had resided in Canada for the past 20 years. He was a graceful writer, as his frequent contributions, in prose and verse, to the French-Canadian press, bear witness. He was a graduate of the Univ. of Paris.

BLANCHET, MOST REVD. FRANÇOIS NORBERT, D.D., Archbishop of Amida (1880). B. at St. Pierre, Rivière du Sud, P.Q., 3 Sept., 1795; d. at Portland, Oregon, U.S., 19 June. Ordained a priest 1819, Mr. B. spent six years in N.B. as a missionary, having many Micmac Indians among his flock. Returning to his native Province he became parish priest at the Cedars, near Montreal, where he was stationed during the cholera, in 1832, and up to 1838. In the latter year he was apptd. to the distant field of Oregon, in the U.S., then without ch. or priest. In Dec., 1843, Oregon was erected into a Vicariate Apostolic, and in 1845, Mr. B. was consecrated as Bishop of Philadelphia. Two years later he was promoted to the archiepiscopal see of Oregon City.

This he resigned 12 Dec., 1880. The deceased prelate was a man of high attainments coupled with great force of character. He was known to almost every one in Oregon in early days, and beloved by all. — *Catholic Directory*.

BONFIELD, JAMES, M.P.P for South Renfrew (1875-82). B. at Gartmore, Tipperary, Irel., 1825; d. at Eganville, Ont., where he had long resided, 29 Jan. Mr. B. was engaged in the lumbering business and was a genial and popular man. He was a Liberal in politics.

BORLASE, GEORGE HENRY, advocate, of P.Q. (1855). B. at St. Keyne, Cornwall, Eng. (where his father was Rector) 9 June, 1832; drowned at Sherbrooke, P.Q., 6 Augt. Coming to Can. in 1846, Mr. B. studied at Lennoxville, where he took the degree of B.A. After his call to the Bar he practised in partnership with Mr. Sol.-Genl. Ross, of Quebec. In 1859 he became a partner of the late Mr. T.W. Ritchie, Q.C., then of Sherbrooke, P.Q., and he again joined that gentleman in business in Montreal in 1880. He was a member of the Sherbrooke City Council at one time, and for some years commanded the Sherbrooke Battery of Garrison Artillery. He m. the eld. dau. of the late Sir Edmund Cox, Bart.

BOUDROT, HON. CHAS., M.L.C. of N.S. (1878-83). B. at Arichat, N.S., 1822; p. at Liscomb, N.S., 30 June. Mr. B., who occupied an independent position in politics, sat for Richmond in the N.S. Assembly from 1874 up to the time of his elevation to the L.C.

BOWELL, JOHN, an Englishman by birth and father of the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs, d. at Belleville, Ont., 16 Oct., aged 84.

BOYD, MOSSOM, a well known lumber merchant. B. in Londonderry, Irel., 1816; d. at Bobcaygeon, Ont., 24 July. Mr. B. came early in life to Can. and settled at Bobcaygeon, of which flourishing settlement he has been called the founder. He became actively engaged in the lumber business and was known

as an enterprising member of that bustling class not only in the Midland dist but throughout Canada. He was a man of the highest personal worth.

BROUGH, REDMOND JOHN, M.I.C.E., City Engineer of Toronto (1880-83). P. in Toronto, 10 Augt., 1846; d. there, the result of an accident, 21 July. Although a young man, Mr. B. had had a wide experience in his profession. He was a son of the late Judge Brough (see A.R., 1879, p. 390).

BROWN, EBENEZER, late M.P.P. for New Westminster, B.C. (1875-1882). B. in Eng.; d. at New Westminster, B.C., 5 June. Mr. B. went to B.C. in 1859, and became a wine and spirit merchant. He became a member of the Municipal Council; and held the office of Presdt. of the Ex.-Council of B.C., for a brief period during Mr. Elliott's administration, 1876-7.

BROWN, DAVID K., journalist, d. at Rat Portage, D. T., 14 Oct., aged 29. Had served as a reporter to several Canadian newspapers, and finally became editor of the *Winnipeg Sun*. He was also a contributor to the magazines and the author of several plays. He was a native of the south of Scotland.

BROWN, LIEUT. DAVID M., R.N., Supt. of Lights, at Halifax, N.S., Dept. of Marine & Fisheries (1879). B. in Hampshire, Eng.; lost on board the Dominion vessel *Princess Louise*, off Digby, N.S., in the Bay of Fundy, 3 Dec. Lieut. B. had held a commission in the Royal Navy and served on the W. I. and N.A. station for some years. Obtaining leave of absence from the Imperial Govt., he was, in 1870, placed in command of one of the Dominion vessels for the protection of the fisheries, and in that position, as in the others held by him under the Can. Govt., gave the utmost satisfaction. He was a brave, zealous and efficient officer and his sudden death, together with the circumstances connected with it, was much deplored.

BROWN, WILLIAM, nurseryman. B. in Duns, Berwickshire, Scot., 1824; d. in

Montreal, 4 July. Came to Can., 1847, and taking up his residence in Montreal, subsequently started the large and well-known nursery at Cote des Neiges, which bears his name. Mr. B. was a frequent contributor to the newspaper press on public questions, and he was the author of a *Land Catechism*, and of a pamphlet on the "Silver Nuisance."

BRUCE, MAJOR HENRY, late of H. M's. 100th Regt. of Foot, d. at Annan Cottage, London, Ont. 23 July, aged 73. Major B. joined the 82nd Regt. of Foot (Prince of Wales' Volunteers) in 1825, and was for thirteen years adjutant of that Regt. He sold out his company in 1854, and settled in Can., and on the formation of the 100th Regt. here some years later, was apptd. to a captaincy in that corps.

BRUSH, GEORGE, proprietor of the Eagle Foundry, Montreal, with which he had been connected since 1839. B. in Vergennes, Vt., U. S., 6 Jany., 1793; d. in Montreal, 21 March. Mr. B. came to Can. about 1814. From 1816 to 1823, he commanded in succession the *Car of Commerce*, *Swiftsure* and *Lady Sherbrooke*, the earliest boats propelled by steam—if we mistake not—which ran between Montreal and Quebec. In the latter year he superintended the building and construction, and afterward commanded the tug steamer *Hercules*, designed principally to overcome the difficulties which the St. Mary's channel had previously offered to the ascent to Montreal of sea-going vessels. The attempt was successful, and proved the availability of the harbour of Montreal as an ocean port. These were succeeded by the *British America*, *St. George* and *Canada*. In 1835 he became connected with the Ottawa Forwarding Co., and in their interests removed to Kingston, where he resided till 1839, when he returned to Montreal and entered into partnership with the Messrs. Ward in the engine works established by them as above mentioned, and in the proprietorship of which he succeeded them. Mr. B. was a man of immense energy and great de-

termination of spirit as the above record bears witness. He was also a man of the most scrupulous honour.

BRYSON, THOMAS MACFARLANE, retired merchant, d. in Montreal, 6 March, aged 64. He retired from active business in 1860 with an ample fortune, and from that time largely consecrated his leisure to the promotion of Christian and philanthropic enterprises, which he also liberally aided financially. He did much to promote the church extension movement of the Methodist body in Montreal, resulting in the erection of several fine edifices.

BUCHANAN, HON. ISAAC, a well known merchant and public man. B. in Glasgow, Scot., 21 July, 1810; d. in Hamilton, Ont., 1 Oct. He was the 4th s. of the late Peter Buchanan, Esq., of Auchmar, Stirlingshire, Scot., a magnificent estate sold by the family in 1830 to the Duke of Montrose for the purpose of applying the proceeds to the extension of their Canadian business. Mr. B. received a liberal education at the Glasgow Grammar School, and being intended for the University, was aided by a private tutor. In 1825 however, the ideas of his friends were thwarted, the young student, chancing to meet a friend of the family, was so attracted by the business prospects held out to him that he accepted a clerkship in the house of William Guild & Co., and when twenty years of age became a member of that firm. Three years later the Canadian business of this extensive concern was transferred to him. He came at once to this country and taking as his motto, "business is business," set himself to work to increase and develop his trade connections, eventually making the house, which he directed, one of the most enterprising and influential in the country. As the late Mr. Fennings Taylor remarked in his *Portraits of British Americans*, "Time, the approver, showed there was wisdom as well as courage in his tactics. Mr. B. became the *avant courier* of western commerce. From Glasgow trade had

been impelled westward to New York and Montreal, thence to Toronto, afterwards to Hamilton and London, in all of which places, with the exception of Toronto, Mr. B. established branches of his business. Those who are familiar with the western province are probably aware how thoroughly Mr. B. identified himself with the history of its progress and advancement. Almost every village institute might testify to his benevolence, while the Great Western Railway can bear witness to the earnestness, as well as to the persistency, of his endeavours to establish that great traffic line of communication between the United States and Canada."

His influence among the merchants of the Western Province, among whom he had made his home, and with whom he had personally identified himself, induced them about the time of the Union to regard him as the man who of all others should represent them in Parliament. For years he had by his pamphlets and speeches defended trade interests as against others, and in 1840, on the occasion of the first election after Upper and Lower Canada had become united, he was invited by the Liberals and Conservatives alike of Toronto to become their candidate. By instinct he was a Reformer, but the position which he had assumed, during the agitation of Mr. William Lyon Mackenzie, gained for him the support of many who, on general principles, were opposed to Reform. The contest between Messrs. J. H. Dunn and Buchanan on the one side and Henry Sherwood and George Munro on the other, was a memorable one and was fought out with much bitterness. Votes were taken at one stand only, while the election lasted from Monday morning to Saturday night, Messrs. Dunn and Buchanan being elected by a slim majority. Mr. B., we may observe, had not sought the honour which had been conferred upon him, and only went to the polls as the representative of Responsible Government, which

his chief opponent, Mr. Sherwood, was unwilling to have conceded. Indeed Mr. B. before, and, again, after his election volunteered to withdraw in Mr. Sherwood's favour, if he would only support and advocate Responsible Government.

Many years ago Mr. B. declared that he belonged to neither of the then existing parties. His party was a more numerous one, that of order. He did not present himself at the election of 1844, but heartily sympathized with Lord Metcalfe on that occasion. In 1854 he was defeated in Hamilton by Sir A. N. MacNab, but in 1857 was returned for the same constituency, as also in 1861 and 1863. On the resignation of the Sandfield Macdonald-Dorion Govt. in March, 1864, Mr. B. joined the Tache-Macdonald Administration as President of the Executive Council on the invitation of his old friend and leader, the present Sir John A. Macdonald, but some months afterwards withdrew, on the entrance of Messrs. Brown, Macdougall and Mowat, and in the following year retired from Parlt. Such was his independence of character that during his occupation of office he declined all salary or emolument. From the time of his withdrawal from Parlt., Mr. B. remained in comparatively private life, occasionally, in a speech, or through a pamphlet, giving expression to the decided views which he entertained upon commercial and other subjects. The writer of a sketch of Mr. B., published many years since, thus remarks: "As between the great governing forces of the old country Mr. B. would probably occupy a position of curious isolation. On political and economical questions his vote would be looked for among the names of the 'country party,' while on ecclesiastical or educational questions we might expect to find it with the Manchester sect!"

Reference has been made to Mr. B. as a writer and pamphleteer. As such he was unquestionably strong. Political economy and Imperial connection re

ceived much attention and study at his hands, two noteworthy productions of his upon these issues being respectively entitled the *Industrial Politics of America*, and *Britain the country versus Britain the Empire*. Mr. B. has been described by some writers as being most eccentric in some of his views, nevertheless he was unquestionably one of those who advocated in advance the principles upon which the Canadian National Policy established in 1879 was founded. He declared long ago that foreign propitiation appeared to include, if not to necessitate, colonial disparagement, and objected to the tendency that the sentiments of affection and loyalty towards the Sovereign and the State were to be determined by considerations of profit and loss, of interest or convenience.

He was one who believed that the true Imperial policy was for the British Govt. to have established reciprocal trade with her colonial possessions in every part of the world, in which way her own provinces would have supplied her people with cheap bread, while her population, instead of strengthening a foreign and unfriendly power, would have continued to be "her faithful as well as her prosperous subjects, her best customers in time of peace and her best soldiers in time of war." His desire was that Canada should be "free, prosperous and happy, the delight of the old world and envy of the new."

To revert to his business career, Mr. B. was, if we are not mistaken, only connected with the Montreal house of Wm. Guild & Co. for a few years, removing to "muddy little York," where he established the house of Isaac Buchanan & Co., which was subsequently transferred to Hamilton, where the firm's name became Buchanan, Harris & Co. A branch was opened at Montreal about 1841, and another later on at London, Ont., and there was also an office in New York. The firm, with its branches, was among the largest importers to this country, much of the return produce

trade of Canada passing through its hands. In 1878 Mr. B. retired from business and was apptd. by Sir John Macdonald one of the Dominion arbitrators, which position he held at the time of his death. He may be said to have been the father of the Canada Southern Railway, while other public enterprises were materially aided and promoted by him.

"He was a most enthusiastic Scot and took a great interest in all the Scottish Societies and their movements. He was widely known and highly respected by all who knew him, even by those politically opposed to him."—*Scottish American*.

"His knowledge of men and things was vast; his integrity was unimpeachable; his life abounded with useful works; and in his death Canada loses an honoured and useful citizen and Scotland an illustrious son."—*N. Y. Scotsman*.

"He was not one of those who professed to be doing everything for his neighbours and nothing for himself, but his course was influenced by the sincere conviction that the more he was able to do for the country and its inhabitants, the more effectually was he advancing his own material interests. He was a clever man of business, possessed of large ideas, and endowed with almost any amount of energy and perseverance."—*Montreal Herald*.

"In politics Mr. B. was somewhat nondescript. He strongly advocated an equitable settlement of the clergy reserve question, and was an earnest advocate of responsible government for Canada. He took, as member for Toronto in the first Parlt. after the Union of 1840, an active part in framing the municipal system of Ontario, and he was equally prominent in the work of providing an educational system. He held strong but somewhat contradictory views on the trade question, being at the same time an earnest advocate of protection to home industries, and an equally earnest advocate of absolute free trade with the United States. To him the proposal to admit duty free all the products of our neighbours while imposing heavy duties on those of the Mother Country did not seem at all incompatible with that fervid loyalty to England which was one of the most marked features of his many-sided character. During the latter part of his life, Mr. B. was a supporter of Sir John Macdonald, but he always asserted his independence of party allegiance both in and out of Parlt., and there is no reason to doubt the validity of his claim

to be regarded as untrammelled in his speeches and actions by either the solicitations of his friends or the demands of self-interest."—*Toronto Globe*.

BUREAU, HON. JACQUES OLIVIER, Senator (1867-83). B. in Three Rivers, P.Q., Feb., 1820; d. at St. Remi, P.Q., 7 Feb. The deceased, who was a notary by profession, represented Napierville in the Can. Assembly, in the Liberal interest, from 1854 to 1862, when he was returned to the Leg. Council for "DeLorimier" division. Here he remained until the Union. He held the office of Provl. Secy. for a few months, in 1863, in Mr. S. Macdonald's Govt. He was an earnest and active member of the old Liberal party under the leadership of Mr. (now Sir) A.A. Dorion.

CAMERON, REV. JAMES, Moderator of the Presbyterian Synod of Toronto and Hamilton, Ont. B. in Petly, Inverness, Scot. ; d. at Chatsworth, Ont., 13 Augt. Deceased, who was a silver medallist at Edinburgh University, completed his studies at Knox College, Toronto. He was ordained in 1857, and in 1858 became pastor of Chatsworth, where he remained until his death. Besides being the author of many magazine articles he edited for 6 years the *Canada Christian Monthly*, and for 7 years the *Presbyterian Year Book*.

CAMPBELL, DONALD FREDERICK, Registrar for Peel, Ont. (1864), d. at Brampton, Ont., 3 May.

CARTER, EDWARD, Q.C. (1862), D.C.L., (1872), LL.D. ( ). B. at Three Rivers, P.Q., 29 Feb., 1824; d. in Montreal, 27 Sept. Called to the Bar of L.C., 1845, Mr. C.'s talents soon secured for him a numerous *clientle*, his specialities being criminal and municipal affairs, as well as prerogative rights. From 1862 to 1866 he held the office of Clk. of the Crown and associate Clk. of the Peace, for the Dist. of Montreal, and he was also, for many years, Prof. of Criminal Law in McGill University. He represented Montreal Centre in the Quebec Assembly from the Union in 1867 until 1871, when he was defeated. In the latter

year he was returned to the House of Commons for Brome and continued to represent that constituency at Ottawa until the g. e. of 1874 when he retired from politics. As a politician Mr. C. was a Conservative of the old school and warmly attached to his leader, Sir J. A. Macdonald. A fluent and forcible speaker he took frequent part in the debates both at Quebec and Ottawa and could always command the attention of his hearers. He was the author of a *Treatise on Summary Convictions and Orders by Justices of the Peace* (1856). Mr. C. was for many years Crown prosecutor in Montreal, and was likewise retained in many notable cases, among them that of the St. Alban's "raiders" during the Am. civil war.

"It is an unfortunate characteristic of the legal profession, and not in Canada only, that the most eminent lawyers attain their eminence by their devotion to politics rather than to law. Mr. Carter was one of the honourable exceptions to the rule. Although not unknown in the world of politics, his fame was founded upon the devotion of his exceptional talents to his avowed profession. He was a lawyer first, and as a lawyer won honours beyond any in the gift of political patronage."—*Montreal Star*.

CHIPMAN, ZACHARIAH, merchant and ship owner. B. at Cornwallis, N. S., 1814; d. at his residence, "The Cedars," St. Stephen, N. B., 16 Oct. Mr. C. was early employed in mercantile pursuits and in 1837, went into business for himself in St. Stephen. During his residence in that town the deceased gentleman was connected, either officially or otherwise, with every local enterprise. He served as a magistrate for a long period and was for many years, a mem. of the board of School Trustees, a director of the New Brunswick and Canada Railroad and of the St. Stephen Bank, president of the Frontier Steamboat Co., and a trustee of the St. Croix and Penobscot Railway. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Ch. and aided it financially by large contributions. When the project of building the ch. in St. Stephen recently burned, was first mooted, he encouraged the scheme by a gift of \$10,000; when it became necessary to repair the loss in-

flicted on that building by fire, he was again ready with a handsome subscription; and one of the last acts of his life was the liquidation of the church debt, which bore heavily on the congregation. He held many offices in the church, and took an active part in the affairs of the Sunday-school, in which he acted as Supt. for some time and in which he always took a great interest. He served as Secty. of the St. Stephen branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society until failing health compelled him to resign and, indeed, was foremost in all movements which had for their end the advancement of right.

By his will he left to the Methodist institutions of Sackville, N.B., \$10,000; to the superannuation fund of Methodist ch. \$5,000; to St. Stephen's Ch., \$1,000, and to the British and Foreign Bible Society, \$500. One of Mr. C's. daughters was married to Sir S. Leonard Tilley, K.C.M.G., Finance Minister of Canada, and another to Mr. W. H. Howland, of Toronto.

"He leaves behind him the record of a life of unsullied reputation and of Christian worth; of wealth and energy and talents devoted to every good object, of patience under affliction, of resignation under losses and of Christian fortitude in all things. Surely, with him to die was gain."—*St. Croix Courier*.

CLARK, REV. WM., B.A., Ph.D., rector of Christ Church (ch. of Eng), Belleville, Ont. B. at Inverness, Scot., 1843; d. at Belleville, 16 Oct. Mr. C. who was a graduate of Queen's Univ. Kingston, Ont., was ordained deacon in 1874, and priest in 1875, the latter ceremony being performed at Winnipeg by the Metropolitan of Rupert's Land. He had served at St. John's cathedral, Winnipeg, at Buckingham, P. Q., and Ottawa. He was the author of *The Influence of a Godly Life*, and *Masonry and what it is*.

COCHRANE, HON. ARTHUR McNUTT, M.L.C., of N. S. (1875-83), and a mem. of the Provl. Govt. without office (1882-83). B. at Newport, N. S., of Irish de-

scant, 16 Oct. 1811; d. at Maitland, N.S., 17 Augt. He was a merchant and ship owner, and in 1859 was returned for North Hants to the N. S. Assembly as a Liberal.

COCHRANE, SIR JAMES, Kt., (1845), Chief Justice of Gibraltar (1841-77). B. in Halifax, N.S., 1798; d. at his residence, "Glenrocky," Gibraltar, 24 June. The deceased knight was a s. of the late Hon. Thos. Cochrane, formerly Speaker of the N.S. Assembly. He matriculated at King's College, Windsor, in 1809, and was called to the N. S. Bar about 1818. For some years he was Secy. and Treasurer of King's College. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1829; and apptd. Attorney-General of Gibraltar, 1837, which office he continued to hold until his elevation to the Chief Justiceship, 1841. Sir James' brother, William, reached the rank of Lieut.-General in the army, and was for some time Asst. Military Secy. at the Horse Guards. Of his sisters one became the wife of Bishop Inglis, of N.S., a second, the wife of Dean Ramsay, of Edinburgh, and a third the wife of Sir Denis George, Bart. Sir James is spoken of as a man of deep piety, and of a quiet and retiring disposition.

COCKBURN, HON. JAMES, Q.C. (1863), Speaker of the House of Commons of Canada (1867-74). B. at Berwick-on-Tweed, Eng., 13 Feby. 1819; d. in Ottawa 14 Augt. Coming to Can. in early life, he studied for the bar in U. C., to which he was admitted, 1846, and for many years practised his profession at Cobourg. In 1861 he was returned, as an Independent Liberal, to the Can. Assembly for West Northumberland. This constituency he continued to represent up to the union of 1867, and from that time, up to 1874, in the House of Commons. In 1878 he was again returned for the same seat, but, in 1881, in consequence of an illness, contracted during his occupancy of the Speaker's chair, he retired and was apptd. chairman of the commission for the codification of the

Dominion statutory law. From March, 1864, until the union of 1867, having joined the Conservative party under Sir John Macdonald, he was a member of that statesman's cabinet, holding the office of Solicitor-Genl. for U. C., and as such became one of the fathers of Confederation.

CONNOR, C. W., M.D., LL.D., educationalist. B. in Aberdeen, Scot., 9 Apl., 1815; d. in Hamilton, Ont, 19 Apl. Dr. C. who had previously held the Principalship of the Liverpool Mechanics' Institute, and the Chief Mastership of the Govt. Naval School at Greenwich, was, from 1858 to 1873, English and Classical Master at Upper Canada College. He was the author of a grammar for the use of schools, and an edition of *Paradise Lost* with notes.

CONNOR MRS. ELIZA, relict of the late Hon. Skeffington Connor, LL.D., a Puisne Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Upper Canada, d. in Toronto, 18 Oct., aged 78. The deceased lady was a member of the family of Hume of Humewood, Co. Wicklow, Irel., whose grandfather, uncle and cousin german successively from 1784 represented Wicklow in the English House of Commons, and a niece of the last Lord Hartland.

COURT, JAMES, broker and accountant. B. at Hamilton, near Glasgow, Scot., 1811; d. in Glasgow, Scot., 14 Feb. Coming to Montreal about 1829, he after some years established himself as a Custom House broker and real estate agent and subsequently as an accountant. In these positions he was much trusted and his success was marked. In 1839 he assisted in establishing the French Canadian Missionary Society, and he was also one of the founders of the Montreal Temperance Society. He was on a visit to Europe at his death.

CROFT, HENRY H., D.C.L. (1850), F.C.S. B. in Eng., 1820; d. at the residence of his son, *Ranch les Hermanilas*, San Diego, Texas, 1 March. Dr. C., who was a pupil of Faraday, and completed his scientific education at the University

of Berlin, came to this country early in life, and from 1843 to 1880, filled the chair of Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy in University College, Toronto. He obtained a high reputation for his papers on Chemistry (several of which appeared in the *Canadian Journal*), and for some discoveries in that science. He published, in 1860, a manual of practical chemistry, and was pronounced by Dr. Chauveau to be without an equal in Forensic Chemistry in Canada. From 1850 to 1853 he was Vice-Chancellor of Toronto University, and in 1857, was apptd. a mem. of the University Senate. He had also filled the Presidency of the Toronto Mechanics' Institute and of the Canadian Institute. It will also be remembered that Dr. C. organized the "University Company" of the Queen's Own Volunteers, and was present at Ridgeway in command of his men, in 1866, on the occasion of the first Fenian incursion.

CROMBIE, ERNESTUS M. A., M.A. (Tor. 1857); Barrister of Ont. (1858); Benchet of the Law Society of U.C. (1879); b. in Montreal, 17 Dec., 1832; d. at Toronto, 5 Augt. Mr. C. who was the eld. s. of the late Mr. Marcus C. Crombie, Principal of Toronto Grammar School, was the gold medallist in Classics of his year at Toronto University. He became the law partner of the late Hon. John Ross, the late Lieut.-Gov. Crawford and m. a dau. of Hon. Justice Gwynne of the Supreme Court of Canada. He was solicitor to the Bank of Montreal for 20 years when he was given the position of Chief Counsel for Ontario.

CUTLER, HON. ROBERT MOLLESON, M.L.C. of N.S. (1838-81). B. at Guysborough, N.S., 9 Oct., 1784; d. there 1 May. Mr. C. who was the s. of Thos. Cutler, a loyalist and an officer in the "King's Orange Rangers," sat in the N.S. Assembly from 1819 to 1821. He was a Conservative in politics.

DAVID, FERDINAND CONON, M.P.P. for Montreal East (1871-75). B. at

Sault-aux-Recollets, P.Q., 1825; d. in Montreal, 16 July. Mr. D. was for many years a very energetic and useful member of the Montreal Corporation, and, in 1877, contested the Mayoralty with the Hon. J. L. Beaudry. He was a Conservative in politics.

DAVIDSON, REV. THOS. L., D.D., a Baptist clergyman. B. in Can., of Scotch descent, 1820; d. at Tiverton, Ont., 16 Sept. His first charge was to Markham and Pickering; subsequently he was pastor of the Brantford, St. George, Aylmer, Guelph, Chatham, and Tiverton Churches, and was regarded as one of the most energetic and successful of Canadian Baptist clergymen. On three several occasions he was selected for the position of secy. of the Home Mission Convention. It has been estimated that during his ministry he was instrumental in founding upwards of 50 Churches. He was also one of the original founders of the *Canadian Baptist* newspaper.

DAVISON, JAMES, Manager of the Royal Canadian Insurance Co., a position he had held for some years, d. in Montreal, 25 Dec., aged 69. He was a native of Bedford, Eng., and previously to his last appt. had been manager in Montreal for the Phoenix Insurance Co. of London for 26 years.

DE WOLF, THOS L., senior mem. of the well known and extensive lumber shipping firm of T. & E. de Wolf & Co., of Halifax, d. at Parrsboro', N. S., 14 Jan.

DOANE, J. HOMER, an old "pioneer" of B. C., in which Province he settled in 1858, having previously lived in California. B. at Barrington, N. S., 1812; d. in London, Eng., 15 Dec., 1882. He was originally a ship master. At one time he took a prominent part in public affairs, but during recent years devoted himself to the management of his property which was extensive and valuable.

DOMVILLE, Lieut.-Genl. James Wm., Royal Artillery. B. at Greenwich, Eng., 2 Augt., 1817; d. at his son's residence, Kingshurst, Rothesay, N. B., 19 Nov.

Genl. D., who was of royal descent, entered the army as a cadet in the R. A., 1834, and reached the rank of Lieut.-Genl., 1880, when he retired on a pension. He had served in every quarter of the globe, and always with credit and distinction, and was on several occasions placed in the chief command. His long and distinguished services received acknowledgement in a despatch, written in 1876, at the instance of H. R. H., the commander-in-chief, from which we take the following extract:—

"Your tenure of command being about to expire, I have the command of the Field Marshal, commander-in-chief, to convey to you the expression of His Royal Highness' great satisfaction at the manner in which you have conducted the highly important duties committed to your charge. During a long service, the execution of your duties has always been marked by great energy and ability, and at no period more so than that during which you carried out the arduous and important details in connection with the Depot Brigade, the creditable state of which has on more than one occasion called for the encomium of His Royal Highness, and it cannot be but a source of great satisfaction to you to learn, as you are about to give up your command, that the untiring interest, zeal and ability which you have displayed in so great a degree has gained for you the warm approbation of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal, commander-in-chief."

Genl. D. came to Canada in 1875, and settled in N. B., where at the general election of 1878, he was a candidate in the Conservative interest, for the representation of the County of Albert in the House of Commons.

DORWIN, JEDEDIAH HUBBELL, a retired merchant. B. in New Haven, Vt., U.S., 25 May, 1792; d. in Montreal, 11 Nov. Mr. D. came to Montreal in 1815, and engaged in trade. In 1819, he contracted for and accomplished the removal of Citadel hill from the present Dalhousie Square in that city. He subsequently entered the lumber trade, in partnership with the late Hon. Peter McGill. In 1811, he commenced keeping a daily journal of events, which was continued up to the present day. Extracts from this

interesting record were some years ago published in the *Montreal Star*.

DOUGALL, MRS. ELIZABETH REDPATH, wife of Mr. John Dougall, proprietor of the *Montreal and New York Witness*, d. in Montreal, 9 Nov., aged 64.

"The death of any member of the family who have worked so zealously and accomplished so much for the best interests of their fellows, could not fail to evoke wide-spread public sympathy and regret." *Montreal Star*.

DOUGLAS, JAMES WILLIAM, M.P.P. for Victoria, B.C. (1875-78). B. in Victoria about 1850; d. in San Francisco, Cal., U.S., 7 Nov. Deceased was the eld. and only surviving s. of the late Sir James Douglas, K.C.B., who was the first governor of Vancouver Island and subsequently of the whole of B.C.

DOYLE, GENL. SIR CHAS. HASTINGS, K.C.M.G. (1868) Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick (1866-67); Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia (1867-70). B. 1804; d. in London, Eng., March. From 1861 to 1868 he commanded the troops in N.S., and he was commander of the forces in B.N.A. from 1870 to 1874.

"He administered the Govt. of Nova Scotia, and that of New Brunswick, on different occasions, when his administrative abilities being conspicuously successful, especially in the affair of the *Chesapeake*, a delicate international question, he received for them the thanks of H.M. Govt., of the American Govt., and of the House of Assembly of the Province, circumstances which caused him to be apptd Lieut.-Gov. of New Brunswick and subsequently Lieut.-Gov. of Nova Scotia, previous to the Confederation of the N. American Provinces in 1867."—*Debrett*.

DUBERGER, GEORGE, for 40 years Crown Lands Agent for the Saguenay Dist., d. at Murray Bay, P.Q., 10 Mch.

DUFF, REV. ARCHIBALD, D.D. (Congregational). B. in the Gallowgate, Aberdeen, Scot., 23 Apl., 1810; d. at Putney, Eng., whilst on a visit to that country, 10 Nov. On completing his education at Marischal College, Aberdeen, Mr. D. devoted himself to business pursuits, and was for two years in the service of the London and Aberdeen

Steam Navigation Co. He came to Can. in 1832, but, being urged to prepare for the ministry, he returned to Scotland in 1836, and entered the Glasgow Theological Academy, now known as the Congregational Theological Hall, then under the presidency of the distinguished Dr. Wardlaw. He was ordained at Fraserburgh, of which ch. he became the pastor, in 1841. In 1847 Mr. D. removed to Liverpool, and thence to Dalkeith, near Edinburgh, preaching for several months in each. He settled in 1848 in Hawick, and, after 8 years there, in 1856, sailed for Canada, where for 7 years he occupied the pastorate of Cowansville, preaching also at Brome Corner, West Brome, and Farnham Centre. About the year 1863 he went to the Sherbrooke Congregational Ch., succeeding the late Mr. Robertson, father of the Hon. J. G. and Mr. W. W. Robertson, Q.C. There he remained for 20 years. Dr. D. was an enthusiastic worker in the cause of temperance, acted as local secy. for the Congregational missions, and was a member of the Sherbrooke Board of School Examiners. He was also, while at Sherbrooke, advanced to the Chairmanship of the Congregational Union of B.N.A., and was apptd. to proceed to Eng. as the delegate of the Ch. in Can. His degree of D.D. was conferred by the University of Vermont.

DUROCHER, STANISLAS AMEDEC, manager of *La Banque Jacques Cartier*, at St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., d. there, 24 Sept., aged 30.

ELDER, HON. WM., LL.D. (1883), Provincial Secy. of N.B. (1883). B. at Malin, Donegal, Irel., 22 July, 1822; d. in St. John, N.B., 23 July. Dr. E. received an excellent collegiate training at Belfast, Glasgow and Edinburgh, and to this was no doubt partly due the high literary character of his writings and speeches. He was educated for the Presbyterian ministry, and spent some years in pastoral work in N.B., but a literary life had for him such attraction that he finally resolved to devote himself to the

profession of journalism. His first paper was a denominational one, the *Colonial Presbyterian*, but the field of secular journalism was more inviting, and he soon afterwards, in 1865, started in St. John the *Morning Journal*, which he conducted amidst considerable difficulties with marked ability. Holding strongly to his opinions on all political, social and religious questions, and expressing them with equal force and freedom, he soon became a power in the Province, and acquired a high reputation as a controversialist. While the *Morning Journal* was conducted as a tri-weekly newspaper the *Telegraph* was started in the same city. After a time the two journals were amalgamated as a daily, of which Dr. E. eventually became proprietor as well as editor. For the past 12 years the *Daily Telegraph* has been one of the most enterprising, most ably conducted, and most influential journals in the Dominion, and its success has been largely due to the personal character and unwearied efforts of Dr. E. himself. Few men in the profession had a higher ideal of it than he had, and fewer still laboured so assiduously, so conscientiously, and on the whole so successfully as he did to realize it. Dr. E.'s first attempt to enter political life was made in 1872, in which year he was a candidate for election to the House of Commons for the city and county of St. John. The members chosen at that time were the present Mr. Justice Palmer and the Hon. I. Burpee, but the contest had little significance of a political kind, as all the candidates were moderate supporters of Sir John Macdonald's Govt. Dr. E. had been a warm supporter of Confederation and of the Conservative regime, and he continued to support the latter until the summer of 1873, when he went into opposition owing to the "Pacific Scandal." From that time he supported the Liberal cause, and he was by the Liberals returned to the N.B. Assembly, in 1875, as one of the members for the county of St. John. At the last Provincial election held in 1882, Dr. E. was

re-elected for St. John, and the Local Govt. to which he was then opposed, was left in a minority. The formation of a new Ministry became a necessity, and Mr. A.G. Blair was entrusted with the task. The Provincial Secy's portfolio was allotted by common consent to Dr. E., who was regarded as one of the mainstays of the new Ministry. During the few months of his too brief tenure of office he had little opportunity of showing what he could do as the administrator of a Dept, but there is good reason to believe that the Province would have greatly benefited by his enlightened public spirit, his fertility of resource, and the indomitable energy with which he applied himself to everything he undertook. Dr. E. was as powerful as a speaker as he was as a writer, but in his political efforts in that line his force lay not in noisy declamation, but in calm and logical reasoning relieved with flashes of wit. His services as an orator were often called into requisition, especially at college gatherings. His addresses on these occasions were always models of scholarly eloquence; nor were his speeches at the annual meetings of the Dominion Board of Trade, which he attended as a delegate from the St. John Chamber of Commerce, less interesting, because more practical. During the last two months of his life, the deceased had been working hard, in addition to his usual duties of government and journalism, in promoting the then approaching Dominion and Loyalist Centennial Exhibition at St. John, he being chairman of the Executive Committee. He had just piloted Exhibition matters through a complicated and critical situation, and was in high spirits over the satisfactory working of the preliminary arrangements, when, it is believed from overwork, his strength suddenly failed, and he quietly closed his busy and, we may add, beneficent career. In all the private relations of life Dr. E. was estimable and irreproachable, and in the community he was to the fore in

every movement for the elevation of his fellow-creatures and the relief of distress. It is sad to see a life cut off just as opportunity was opening to its possessor to crown it with the fruits of sagacious statesmanship, and for which no one anticipated anything less than the full span of human years of usefulness.

"A useful man and worthy citizen."  
—*Montreal Witness*.

"As an opponent in newspaper or political contests he was never vindictive, but always honourable and gentlemanly."  
*Moncton Times*.

"He has exercised for a much longer interval a powerful influence in the direction of Provincial affairs, and, to a far greater extent than is generally the case with public men, his influence has been of a beneficial kind."—*Toronto Globe*.

ELIOT, CAPT. WM. HENRY, staff officer of pensioners, d. in Ottawa, 16 Sept., aged 58. Prior to entering the army, in 1844, he had served in the Royal Navy, and was present at the taking of the Bogue Forts and the operations before Canton, for which he received a medal.

ELMSLEY, MRS. CHARLOTTE, relict of the Hon. John Elmsley, M. L. C. of U.C., and eld. dau. of the late Hon. L. P. Sherwood, d. in Toronto, 2 Oct., aged 71.

EWER, REV. FERDINAND C., S. T. D., Rector of St. Ignatius Ch. (Episcopal) New York, d. suddenly in Montreal, 10 Oct. *Sanctity and other sermons*, by the deceased, has since been published. The sermon which gives its name to the book is one which was partly preached by Dr. E. in the Ch. of St. John the Evangelist in Montreal, when, smitten with sudden sickness, he sank down in the pulpit, helpless, dying three days later.

FIELDE, CAPT. FREDERICK, late 88th Regt. of Foot. B. at Plymouth, Eng., 31 Jan., 1797; d. on his farm, Waterdown, Ont., in July. Capt. Fielde was one of the few survivors of the Peninsula campaign, having served under Wellington from 1813 up to the overthrow of Bonaparte at Waterloo. He was also present at the taking of Washington and the battle of New Orleans. He left the

army in 1817, retiring on half pay, and in 1836 emigrated to Canada, where he resided until his death.

FERGUSON, ROBT. COLQUHOUN, Governor of the Union Bank of London, Eng. The deceased, who was the 7th s. of the late Hon. Adam Fergusson, M.L.C. of Can. and a bro. of the late Hon. Fergusson-Blair, a mem. of Sir John Macdonald's Govt. in 1867, was b. in Edinburgh, Scot., Apl., 1824; and d. at Cornwall Gardens, London, Eng., 11 Oct. Mr. F. accompanied his father to Can., in 1833. For a short time he was in the employment of Mr. McTaggart at Bytown (now Ottawa), which he discontinued to join Mr. Ferrie at the Doon Mills, near Galt, Ont. He subsequently entered the service of the Bank of B.N.A., and was employed successively at the branches of that institution in Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Newfoundland and New York. Leaving the bank he joined the firm of Alsop & Co., private bankers, New York, and represented its interests for some years at San Francisco and New York. In 1873 he was elected a director of the Union Bank of London, of which he became Presdt. three years later.

FOSTER, DR. NINIAN F., a native of Edinburgh, Scot., d. in Victoria, B.C., 6 July, aged 63. He had resided in B.C., since 1862, having left his native country in 1842. Possessed of more than ordinary intellectual powers, and being a man of generous impulses he made many friends and was held in general respect.

FRASER, ALEXANDER, M. P. P. for West Northumberland in the Ont. Assembly (1867-72); Asst. Receiver Genl. of Canada at Toronto (1877-83). B. in Inverness, Scot., 24 Aug., 1824; d. at his seat, "Torbreck," Cobourg, Ont., 23 Oct. He was the eld. s. of the late John Fraser, Esq., formerly Provost of Inverness, who came to Can., 1837, as Chief Commr. of the B. A. Land Company, and was subsequently agent at London, Ont., for the Bank of Montreal. Mr. F. was ed. at the Univ. of King's College,

Aberdeen, and accompanied his father to Can. After the death of the latter, who was killed by an accident, he entered the service of the well-known dry-goods firm of Ross, Mitchell & Co., of Toronto. Subsequently he purchased the Cobourg Woollen Mills, the proprietorship of which however, he gave up in 1870, owing to the severe depression in the woollen trade then existing, and he became manager of the Cobourg Woollen Manufacturing Co. As a politician Mr. F. was a member of the old Reform school; he was considered an excellent parliamentary debater, and excelled as a political organizer. He took a warm interest in the welfare of the Presbyterian Ch., of which he was a leading elder. Two of his brothers are prominent Presbyterian divines: Rev. Donald Fraser, D.D., and Rev. Wm. Fraser, of Edinburgh school.

"A real-hearted Scotchman."—*Scottish American*.

FRASER, CAPT. GEORGE SIMPSON, late H.M.'s 62nd Regt. of Foot. B. at Abitibi, H. B. T., his father being a chief factor in the H. B. Co.'s service, 23 Jan., 1839; d. in Montreal, 21 Nov. Educated in Montreal, Chambly and Lennoxville, young F. at first studied medicine, but having joined the volunteers he imbibed a taste for military life. He was a lieutenant in the 1st or Prince of Wales' Rifles, Montreal, when he received his commission as an ensign in H.M.'s 62nd Regt. of Foot. This was in Dec., 1861—the time of the Trent affair—when Canada was all aglow with a martial spirit. His comrades escorted him to the Railway depot on his leaving Montreal to join his Regt., then stationed at Kingston, and subsequently the non-commissioned officers and men of his company presented him with a handsome sword and belt. Mr. F. became lieutenant Nov., 1864 and captain Feb., 1868, in which latter year the Regt. having previously left Can. for Eng., embarked for India. While in Ireland in 1866, he was

wounded in the head during a Fenian riot. While in India Capt. F. saved the life of Major Gwynne, of the 62nd, at the risk of his own, falling, as he did, over a precipice 500 feet in depth. He was also wounded in the foot by the bursting of a shell at Perak in the Malay Peninsula in 1875, from which casualty he suffered during the remainder of his life. Capt. F. retired from the army in 1877 and returned to his native country, where, in 1881, he married the dau. of the late Edward Vennor, Esq., of Montreal. The deceased was a splendid specimen of the manhood of Canada, standing 6 feet 2 inches in height, and being built in proportion. He was a brave, zealous and well disciplined officer and in every respect a credit to his Queen and country.

GALES, REV. THOS. (Baptist), Temperance reformer. B. at Wells, Norfolk, Eng., 1841; d. in Montreal, 24 Oct. Coming to Canada in 1860, he was ordained in 1862, and for two years served as a missionary at Inverness, P.Q., when he was settled as pastor at Point St. Charles, Montreal. From 1870 he devoted himself to the furtherance of the temperance cause in the Dominion. At the time of his death he had completed, as secretary, the organization throughout the Dominion, of the Dominion Alliance for the suppression of the Liquor Traffic, with a branch in every province. He did much towards aiding the promotion of Women's Christian Temperance Unions throughout the Province of Quebec, and lived to see that organization also completed by the formation of a Provincial and a Dominion Union.

"An earnest, energetic, faithful temperance man, who by his courteous manner, sincerity and tact, won the esteem of all classes."—*P. Monaghan, (Halifax, N.S.)*

"An earnest, unassuming man, and so kindly that there were none with whom he could not work."—*Mont. Witness.*

GIBBS, HON. THOS. NICHOLSON, Senator (1880). B. at Terrebonne, P.Q.,

where his father had temporarily settled, 11 March, 1821; d. at his residence, Ellesmere Hall, Oshawa, Ont., 7 April. Mr. G., who was one of the most enterprising and successful of Canadian business men, had long been in the produce trade, in partnership with his brother. He was also a director of various companies, chairman in Canada of the English and Scottish Investment Co. of Canada, Presdt. of the Oshawa Harbour Co., of the Oshawa Cabinet Co., of the Ontario Loan and Savings Co., and of the Standard Bank. He had also held for many years, the Presidency of the Dominion Telegraph Co. In 1850 he was elected first Reeve of Oshawa, and in 1854, he was elected Warden of the Co., being the first to hold that office. Mr. G. was a Liberal-Conservative in politics, and as such unsuccessfully contested South Ontario for the Can. Assembly in 1854. He was returned in Jan., 1865, and at the Commons' General Election, in 1867, defeated the Hon. Geo. Brown, the leader of the Reform party, who had offered against him. Defeated in 1874, he was again returned in 1876, on the death of Hon. Malcolm Cameron, the sitting member, and remained the representative of South Ontario until 1878, when he again suffered defeat. In 1880 he was called to the Senate. He was for a few months, in 1873, a member of Sir John Macdonald's Cabinet, holding the offices of Secy. of State for the Provinces and Minister of Inland Revenue therein.

"Though not a brilliant politician, Mr. Gibbs was a sound, clear-headed business man, and as such a source of strength to the Government of which he was a member; while in the House his opinions always carried weight with all parties."—*Montreal Witness*.

GLUCK, REV. JOSEPH, for many years Rabbi of the Jewish Synagogue, Toronto; d. there 18 Dec., aged 49. He was a Hungarian by birth.

GOODHUE, HON. —, a member of the judiciary of Ohio, and late a State Se-

nator, d. at Akron, Ohio, U.S., 12 Sept. He was a native of the Eastern Townships, P.Q., but went to Ohio when a young man. He had long occupied a prominent position at the bar of his adopted State. His brother, J. L. Goodhue, a well-known business man of Danville, P.Q., d. by his own hand, 5 Dec.

GOODWIN, JAMES, a well-known contractor. B. in the County of Kildare, Irel., 24 May, 1819; d. in Montreal, having just returned from Europe, 30 Sept. Mr. G., who had resided in Ottawa for over 40 years, had been entrusted with the construction of many important public works, a large section of the P. & O. Railway—Lawrence and Ottawa Railway—the pioneer railway of the Ottawa valley—the Dufferin Bridge across the Rideau Canal at Ottawa, and the enlargement of the Grenville Canal, being among the number. He sat for some years in the Ottawa City Council, and was personally much esteemed for his unaffected charity and generous hospitality.

GRAYDON, SIMPSON HACKETT, attorney of Ont. (1858), d. in London, Ont., of which city he held the mayoralty in 1859-70, 30 April. He was b. in Birr, Irel., 1819, and emigrated to Canada in 1846.

HARRIS, WM. H., High Sheriff of the County of Pictou, N.S. (1857-83). B. at Pictou, 1805; d. there, 1 Augt. The late sheriff was a man of more than ordinary ability, and although the Co. of Pictou has been the hot-bed of political partizanship, perhaps more so than any other in Nova Scotia, his firmness of character and unswerving adherence to the right, always inspired the confidence and admiration of the people. In his social and private life, all those who knew him will universally testify to his integrity and sterling worth. The family has been connected with Pictou since 1767, in which year his grandfather, Dr. John Harris, afterwards a member of the N.S. Assembly, arrived there with others from Philadelphia, for the purpose of settling the country, the enterprise being under the management of a company,

which had obtained from the Crown a large tract of land, and of which company Dr. H. was the agent. The shrievalty was held by the father of the late sheriff, and is now in the enjoyment of latter's son, Mr. G. S. Harris.

HAVILAND, ROBERT ARTHUR, 2nd s. of Lieut.-Gov. Haviland, of P. E. Island, d. at Charlottetown, 14 Nov., aged 32.

HEATH, EDMUND, M.P.P., for Pontiac, in Can. Assembly (1857-61); M.P. for same constituency in House of Commons (1867-72). B. in Bristol, Eng., 13 Sept., 1813; d. in Clarendon, P.Q., 21 Jan. For many years he was Crown Land's agent in Pontiac. A Conservative in politics, he was a man of singularly amiable disposition and much esteemed by all who knew him.

HEU DE BOURCK, REV. WM. HARVEY (Congregational). B. in London, Eng., 1805; d. at Cap. Rouge, near Quebec, P. Q., 17 Augt. Ed. at Homerton College, he was ordained in 1830, and took charge of a church at Tiverton, where he laboured with great success for 15 years, emigrating then to Canada where he remained for the rest of his days. He was stationed in Quebec for many years.

HENSON, JOSIAH, an escaped slave, who became the original of the character of "Uncle Tom" in Mrs. H. B. Stowe's well known tale of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. B. at Port Tobacco, Maryland, U. S., 15 June, 1789; d. at Dresden, Ont., where he had long resided and was pastor of a church, 18 May. He effected his escape in 1830 and lived in Canada ever afterward. In 1876, while on a visit to Eng., he was presented to the Queen.

HERON, GILBERT, a retired merchant. B. in Aberdeenshire, Scot., 1816; d. in Glasgow, Scot., 27 Jan. He was for some years one of the firm of Dickson, Logan & Co., Toronto, and of Heron, Dickson & Co., Glasgow, and ran a long and successful business career.

HODGSON, DANIEL, Clerk of the Crown and Prothonotary, P. E. I. (1830-83). B. in Charlottetown, P. E. I., 1803; d.

there, 21 July. In addition to the office above named, Mr. H. was Registrar of the Court of Vice-Admiralty and coroner for the whole Island. As an official he lived as nearly up to the standard of a perfect official as it was possible for a man to live. No public office in P. E. I. was more efficiently conducted than the one under his charge. His knowledge of the criminal law was sound and extensive. On no point of practice or precedent was he ever at fault. To the different crown law officers of the colony, he was always ready to give his valuable assistance, and to the young law student he was particularly kind. Many of the leading professional men of the day have reason to remember with gratitude his many acts of genial kindness. It was a pleasure to seek information at his office. He spared no pains in imparting it, and of its correctness there was no doubt. Mr. H. was a son of Mr. Speaker Hodgson, of the P. E. I. Assembly, by Rebecca, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Joseph Robinson, of the South Carolina Regt, a U. E. loyalist, and a bro. of the late Sir Robt. Hodgson, Lieut.-Gov. of P. E. I. (see A. R. 1880-81, p. 411). He was thrice married, and by his second wife (the youngest dau. of the Hon. Geo. Wright, Presdt. of the Leg. Council) he had two sons: Mr. E. J. Hodgson, the well-known, Q.C., and the Rev. G. W. Hodgson, M.A., an eminent Ch. of Eng. divine.

HUNTINGDON, RICHARD, proprietor of the Yarmouth (N. S.) *Tribune*, d. at Yarmouth, in May, aged 64.

IBBOTSON, HENRY JOHN, B. C. L., (1839), Deputy Recorder of Montreal, (1883). B. in London, Eng., 1818; d. in Montreal, 4 Feb. A s. of the late Capt. Hy. Ibbotson, of H. M.'s 103rd Regt. of Foot, he was called to the bar of L. C. 1841, and practiced his profession in partnership with Mr. John Monk. In 1856 he became Clk. of the Recorder's Court of Montreal, a position he filled with great advantage to the city. A few days before his death he was promoted to the Deputy Recordership. Mr. I. was

in high esteem for his integrity, courtesy and professional attainments.

"In addition to the honourable reputation won by a faithful discharge of official duties and the esteem in which he was held by all those who knew him personally, there was a side to Mr. I's character and career which, but for his modesty would have been better known. We mean his literary taste and ability. As a student, Mr. Ibbotson's range was a very comprehensive one, embracing all the subjects which enter into the enlarged culture of modern times. As a bibliophile and book-collector, the exhibit of works from his library at the Caxton celebration in 1877 showed the breadth of his sympathies. Though he gave far too few opportunities for judging of his power and skill as a writer, we know by his occasional contributions to the *British-American* magazine and other periodicals, what he could do when he took pen in hand."—*Ill. Can. News*.

ISBISTER, ALEX. KENNEDY, M. A., LL. B., formerly a factor in the Hudson's Bay Co., d. in Eng., 28 May, aged 61. Mr. I. did much through his writings in the newspaper press and otherwise to awaken an interest in the great North-West of Canada, an interest which finally culminated in the acquisition by Canada, of those immense and valuable territories. He was for many years master of the Stationers' School in Eng., and Dean of the College of Preceptors.

JAMES, JOHN COLLINSON, C. E., Chief Engineer and Supt. of Construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, western division (1882); b. at Otterbourne, Northumberland, Eng., Dec., 1846; d. in Winnipeg, 27 Feb. Coming to Canada in 1866 he entered the service of the Grand Trunk Railway, being app'td almost immediately asst engineer of the International bridge at Fort Erie. In 1879 he became Chief Engineer of the Chicago and Grand Trunk, and completed the building of the road from Valparaiso to Blue Island. On the Canada Pacific he built and equipped between June and Dec., 1882, 498 miles of road, a feat unparalleled in the history of railroading—all the stations, section houses and tanks being in good order and the road in first-class condition.

JOHNSTON, REV. JOHN, incumbent of Hull, P. Q., (Ch. of Eng.), hon. Canon, of Christ Ch. Cathedral, Montreal, and Chaplain to the Senate of Canada (1868). B. in Toronto, Ont., 1813; d. in Hull, 9 Oct. Ordained deacon in 1838, and priest in 1840, Mr. J's first mission was to New Carlisle, P. Q., in the Gaspé Dist. where he underwent all the hardships and privations peculiar to missionaries in those early days. He travelled only on horseback, sometimes 80 miles a day, and slept anywhere. His second mission was in the township of March, on the Ottawa—thence he was appointed to Hull and Aylmer. He was an eloquent preacher, and during the sittings of Parlt at the Dominion capital attracted many leading public men to his church across the river.

JUDAH, HENRY HAGUE, Q.C. (1854). B. in London, Eng., 28 Apl., 1808; d. at his residence, "*Le Bocage*," Montreal, 10 Feb. Mr. J. came to Can. in early life, was called to the bar of L. C., 1829, and represented Champlain in the Can. Assembly, 1843-4. In 1854 he was named one of the Commrs. for determining the compensation to the Seigneurs under the Act abolishing their tenure, and discharged the important duties of his office with great ability. Mr. J. was one of the founders of the Montreal City and Dist. Savings Bank, and for several years its Presdt.

KENNEDY, SIR ARTHUR EDWARD, K.C.M.G. (1871), C.B. (1862), Governor of Vancouver Island (1863-67). B. 1810; d. at Brisbane, Queensland, Australia (where he was Gov'r), 3 June.

KENNEDY, JOSEPH, an experienced lake and river navigator, d. in Toronto, 8 Jan. The deceased had sailed vessels on Lake Ontario and the River St. Lawrence from 1840 up to 1881. He commanded for some time the propellor "*Her Majesty*," one of the earliest vessels, if not the very earliest, trading between Toronto and Halifax.

KITTSON, ALEXANDER, M.P.P. for Ste Agathe in the Manitoba Assembly

(1879-83). B. at North Pembina, Man., 26 Feb., 1853; d. at St. Boniface, Man., 27 Apl. He was a s. of the well known "Commodore" Kittson, of St. Paul, Minn.

KOLLMYER, ALEX. HENRY, M.D. (1856). B. in Montreal, 1832; d. there, 13 Mch. He became apothecary to the Montreal Gen. Hospital; then (1868) lecturer on *Materia Medica*, and (in 1869) lecturer on Botany in the Montreal College of Pharmacy; and (in 1871) he was apptd. Prof. of *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics in the Medical Faculty of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, P.Q., a position he held until his death.

LABERGE, EDOUARD, M.D. (1856); M.P.P. for Châteauguay, P.Q. (1867-83). B. in Châteauguay, 22 Augt. 1829; d. at Ste. Philomene, P.Q., 2. Augt. In politics he was a Liberal and a Nationalist.

LAMERE, JEAN BAPTISTE,, General Manager of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co. B. at Sorel, P.Q., 1824; d. in Montreal, 19 Nov. Mr. L. originally a merchant of Sorel, turned his attention to the improvement of steam navigation on the St. Lawrence in 1850, in which year, he, in company with others, constructed the steamer *Voyageur*, and subsequently the *Victoria* and *Napoleon*, the two latter for passenger service between Montreal and Quebec, in opposition to the Royal Mail line. He was also one of the founders of the Richelieu Co., to which the travelling public are indebted for the magnificent floating palaces, *Quebec* and *Montreal*, now found on the same route. Mr. L. was a man of splendid business talents. For several years he was the agent of the Richelieu Co. at Sorel, and subsequently at Quebec. On the death of Mr. Levy, he succeeded to the General Managership of the united Ontario and Richelieu Company at Montreal. Much of the success of the Co. was due to him. During two years, 1857-8, he was mayor of Sorel, and on another occasion, warden of Riche-

lieu. He m. as his second wife the widow of A. Réal Angers, Esq., the eminent Q.C.

LAWLESS, LAWRENCE, Postmaster of London, Ont. (1855-1881), having previously held the asst. postmastership of Toronto. B. of Irish parentage on board a man-of-war in the Mediterranean, ; d. in Toronto, 21 Sept. He came to Canada when in his 16th year.

LECLERE, REV. NAZAIRE (Ch. of Rome), founder and late editor of the *Annales de Ste. Anne de Beaupré*, d. at St. Felix du Cap Rouge, P.Q., 31 Oct.

LEGGATT, GORDON WATTS, Judge of the County Court of Essex, Ont. (1860-83). B. at Sorel, P.Q., 26 March, 1826; d. at Detroit, Mich. U.S., 19 Sept. The youngest s. of the late Asst. Commissary Genl. Leggatt, he was called to the Bar of U.C., 1850, and for a short time practised his profession in partnership with the late Mr. J. B. Lewis, Q.C., of Ottawa. Going west he settled in Essex, where, in 1858, he was apptd. Deputy Judge to Judge Chewett. He was twice married: 1st in 1853, to Miss Laliberte (who d. 1860); and 2ndly to Mary Ann, 2nd dau. of the late Deputy Inspector-Genl. Cary.

LEPROHON, BERNARD HENRI, Sheriff of Dist. of Joliette (1858- ); b. at L'Assomption, P. Q., 15 July, 1815; d. 24 April.

LITTLE, JAMES, a well-known lumber merchant. B. at Newton Stewart, Irel., 1803; d. at his residence, "Woodlands," Cote St. Antoine, Montreal, 2 Oct. Mr. L. came to Canada in 1823, and after residing a couple of years at Niagara, then the metropolis of Upper Canada, went to St. Catharines, where, on the completion of the Welland Canal, he accompanied his friend, the Hon. W. H. Merritt, its projector, on the first vessel passing through the canal. In 1833 he removed to Seneca (now Caledonia), on the Grand River, where he embarked in the manufacture of lumber, being the first to send Canadian lumber to the U. S. markets, and for a quarter of a century carried on extensive lumbering operations, which

extended over nearly the whole of the peninsula between Lakes Erie and Ontario. His subsequent operations were on the Georgian Bay, and afterwards on the Maskinongé and St. Maurice rivers, in Quebec. Mr. L. was a forcible and able writer, and contributed to the press of the country many valuable articles on political and economic questions, and years in advance of current opinion, he advocated measures of public policy, the subsequent adoption of which by the country, give evidence of his far-seeing intelligence. The *Montreal Gazette*, referring to Mr. L.'s services, says:—"Politically belonging to what might now be called the 'Old Reform' party of Upper Canada, while deprecating the revolutionary measures of others, he took every opportunity to advocate, through the press, those measures of reform that he felt would be beneficial to the interests of the country, and few men have lived to see more of the measures thus advocated subsequently adopted, comprising the establishment of responsible government—the settlement of the question of the Clergy Reserves—an improved municipal system—a good school system—the abolition of unjust and inhuman laws respecting debts—the opening up of public lands free to actual settlers—the granting of assistance by Government to important and necessary public works—the incorporation of the North-West territory with Canada—and the protection of home industry as a National Policy." It is, however, more in connection with his efforts towards forest conservation that his name will be remembered. This subject found in him one of its first and most persistent advocates, and to show how highly his services to this cause were appreciated, both in the U. S. and Canada, he was accorded by the American Forestry Congress, of which he was vice-president, a special vote of thanks, and the first Forestry Association of Canada, that of the Province of Quebec, made him Honorary President. For the last 12

years of his life, Mr. L. resided in Montreal.

"It is seldom that a man can read in the future so truly as Mr. Little has done; but how few men live to see the doubts and taunts with which their warnings were received converted into a general admission that they were right."—*Hon. H. G. Joly, M.P.P.*

"I am sure that every one who now does, or that may ever hereafter, take an interest in American Forestry, will cherish his memory. His name deserves an honourable place in history as (so far as I know) the first one who ventured to raise a warning voice against the reckless waste of our forests. There can be found but few who will not now admit that he was right."—*Prof. F. B. Hough, Chief of Forestry, Washington.*

"Mr. Little was one of those positive thinkers, and forcible writers, and always considerably in advance of public sentiment. He turned his attention to forestry and the necessity of forest protection, at such an advanced period, that he was viewed in the light of a mere visionary and impractical theorist, and was too often taunted and jeered at for the persistency and earnestness with which he continued 'in season and out of season,' as it were, to put forth his unanswerable logic. But unlike many men of his peculiar stamp, he has lived to enjoy the victories which invariably fall to the right, and his heroic and manly efforts have received their just recognition, not only in Canada but also in the U. S., where his transcendent ability, and zealous labours, were as fully appreciated as in the neighbourhood of his home."—*Am. Lumberman's Gazette.*

LONGWORTH, CAPT. JOHN, for many years Civil Engineer to the Canada Co. B. in Westmeath, Irel., 7 Apl., 1790; d. at Port Austin, Mich., U. S., 16 Jan. He had lived at Goderich, Ont., for 52 years, and had built the first harbour that town possessed, which was also the first ever built on Lake Huron. Previously to coming to Can. he had served in the army, and was with Wellington throughout the Peninsular campaign.

LORANGER, JOSEPH RIVARD, d. at Yamachiche, P.Q., in Nov. Deceased was the father of Hon. Justices T. J. J. and L. O. Loranger. He was a descendant of Nicholas Rivard, lord of the manor at Batiscan. P.Q., 1642.

LORANGER, MADAME ROSALIE, wife of Hon. Justice L. O. Loranger, d. in Montreal, 9 May, aged 36. The deceased lady was a dau. of the late Hon. Justice Laframboise, and was married to Judge Loranger in 1867.

LUMSDEN, REV. WM., M.A. (Ch. of Eng.) B. in Wexford, Irel., 1811; d. in Hamilton, Ont., 2 Feb. Originally studied for the bar under the late Hon. W. H. Seward, at Albany, N. Y., but preferring the ministry of the gospel, prepared himself for it, and was duly ordained as a Congregational minister. He laboured in Upper Canada for many years. In 1874 he joined the ministry of the Ch. of England. He was the father of Mr. Asst. Sec'y Lumsden, of the Ontario Civil Service.

MACAULAY, LADY, relict of Hon. Sir James Buchanan Macaulay, C.B., formerly Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in U.C., d. at Sparkford Hall, Somerset, Eng., 17 July, aged 80. The deceased lady was the dau. of Dr. John Gamble.

MACDONNELL, JOHN MILNES, barrister of Man. (1872), d. at Winnipeg, 6 Dec., aged 36. He was the youngest bro. of the Rev. D. J. Macdonnell of Toronto, and was a graduate of Queen's University.

MACDONALD, CAPT. JOHN, a retired officer, who had served in H.M.'s 34th and 90th Regts., and been in both India and China, d. in London, Ont., 15 Dec., aged 71.

MACKAY, EDWARD, a retired merchant. B. in Kildonan, Sutherlandshire, Scot., 13 March, 1813; d. at his residence, Kildonan Hall, Montreal, 6 May. Coming to Can., in 1840, he became a clerk in the dry goods house of his brother, the late Mr. Joseph Mackay (see A. R., 1880-81, p. 417), of which house he was admitted a partner in 1850 and in which he remained up to 1875, when he retired from business, having amassed a handsome fortune. Mr. M. although an ardent Liberal, could never be persuaded to enter Parlt. He was for a short time a Harbour Commr. for Montreal. He was also a dir. of the

Bank of Montreal, and of the London and Lancashire Fire and Life Assurance Co., a Governor of the Montreal Genl. Hospital, Presdt. of the Canada Cotton Co., of the Colonial Building and Investment Co., and of the Mackay Institution for Protestant Deaf Mutes, the latter founded by his late brother. Mr. M. gave liberally during his lifetime to works of a deserving character, and left the following bequests in his will:—The Presbyterian Theological College, Montreal, in addition to what I have already given in aid of the "Joseph Mackay chair," \$10,000; the session of the Crescent Street Presbyterian Ch. Montreal, to be employed as may be deemed best by them for the extension of the Ch. and in aid of schools either in Montreal or elsewhere, \$5,000; the Montreal General Hospital, \$5,000; the Mackay Institute for Deaf-Mutes and the blind, \$8,000; the Young M-n's Christian Assn. \$400; the Ladies' Benevolent Institution, \$400; the Hervey Institute, \$400; the Protestant Infants' Home, \$400; the St Andrew's Home, \$400; the Royal Institution (McGill College), \$5,000; the Presbyterian Theological College, Winnipeg, \$1,000; Home Mission Fund, Presbyterian Ch. of Canada, \$10,000; Foreign Mission Fund do, \$10,000; Aged and Infirm Ministers Fund, \$4,000; Ministers' Widows and Orphans Fund, do, \$3,000; to my executors to be divided as they may deem best among such charitable institutions (even including those already named) as they may select, \$5,000; do. to be expended in subscriptions toward the erection of Presbyterian churches in Manitoba, \$1,000.

MACKENZIE, HON. KENNETH, Q. C. Judge of County Court of York, Ont. (1876-83); and Judge of the Maritime Court of Ont. (1877-83). B. in Ross-shire Scot., in the early part of the century; d. in Toronto, 7 Feb. Judge M. came to Can. in 1832, and for some years followed merchantile pursuits. He was called to the Bar, 1843; created a Q. C., 1853; and elected a Benchcr of the Law

Society, 1871. From 1853 to 1865 he held the County Court Judgeship of Frontenac, Lennox, and Addington, when resigning that office, he removed to Toronto and resumed his practice at the Bar, where he attained a high position as a criminal lawyer. He became Crown Counsel, and in 1866 was retained by the Am. Govt. to defend the Fenian brigands captured at Fort Erie in that year.

"As a Judge he was painstaking, laborious and conscientious."—*Toronto Mail*.

MACLAREN REV. C. D., a missionary of the Presbyterian Ch., d. at Bangkok, Siam, 14 March. He was a native of P. E. Island, and received his preparatory training at Dalhousie College and the Theological Institution at Pine Hill. He took his last year in theology at Union College, N. Y., and went out in the September previously, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church of the United States. His letters in the *Halifax Presbyterian Witness* attracted a good deal of attention by their vivid, vigorous writing, abounding in graphic portraiture and instructive details. His last contained a brilliant sketch of his introduction to the King of Siam, bearing a letter and presents from Mrs. Leonowen, of Halifax, formerly a resident of the Siamese Court. He died of cholera suddenly contracted.

MACLISE, REV. D., D. D., (Presbyterian). B. in Belfast, Irel., 1824; d. in St. John, N. B., 1 June. He had laboured in the U. S., Ont., and N. B., and for the past nine years was pastor of Calvin Church, St. John. He had lately served as immigration agent for the Can. Gov't in Ireland.

MAIN, DAVID, editor and proprietor of the *St. Croix Courier*, (N. B.), which he had established in 1865. B. in Richibucto, N. B., 13 July, 1835; d. at St. Stephen, N. B., 19 Sept. He had been connected with the press since 1863.

"An accomplished journalist, a man of amiable character and held in the highest esteem."—*Scottish American*.

MAINWARING, NATHANIEL EZRA, M.D. (1839). B. at Lynne, Conn., U. S., 1813; d. at St. George, Ont., 18 Nov'r. His father, who was of loyalist stock, came to Can. in 1820, taking up his residence in South Dumfries. Educated at the University of New York and at Dartmouth College, Dr. M. graduated in 1839, and commenced practising his profession in South Dumfries, where amid the incessant calls of an active and busy life, he remained for 44 years. He had declined parliamentary honours on more than one occasion.

MARCOUX, REV. FRANCOIS XAVIER, R. C. missionary to the Indians at St. Regis, P. Q., d. 17 Aug., aged 78. He had been in the employment of the Indian Dept. since Oct., 1832.

MARIE, LOUIS, a colporteur of the French Can. Missionary Society, d. near St. Laurent, P. Q., 23 July, aged 85. He was a native of Normandy, and had laboured as a colporteur in L. C. for 40 years.

MAXSE, SIR HENRY F. B., K.C.M.G., (1877), Governor of Newfoundland (1881-83). B. 1832; died at Government House, St. John's, Nfd. 8 Sept. He had served in the army, was A.D.C. to Lord Cardigan during the Crimean war and was one of the immortal 600 in the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava.

MCGILL, WM., M.D. (1848), M.P.P. for South Ontario in Ont. Assembly (1867-71). B. near Paisley, Scot., 1807; d. at Whitby, Ont., 9 Nov. He was a supporter generally of the coalition govt. of Mr. Sandfield Macdonald during his legislative term.

MCGILLIVRAY, REV. ALEX (R. C.). B. at Antigonish, N. S., 1 May, 1847; d. in Charlottetown, P. E. I., of which he was parish priest, 4 July. Mr. McG. pursued his studies at St. Francis College, Antigonish, then at St. Dunstan's, Charlottetown, next with the Jesuits in Maryland, again at the Quebec Seminary, and finally with the Trappists at Tracadie, being forced by his delicate

state of health to stay but a brief period at each place. He was finally ordained by Bishop Cameron at Arichat, N. S., 6 June, 1875. After spending six months with his brother (Rev. Ronald McG.) at St. Joseph's, he was transferred to Canso, and thence to Mira. Proceeding to Charlottetown, P. E. I., on a visit in May, he was there apptd. parish priest, the Bishop (Dr. McIntyre) from the first being most favourably impressed with his profound knowledge, deep piety and earnestness of purpose. In his new position Mr. McG. earned the warm love and gratitude of his parishioners, while by persons of other religious beliefs he was esteemed and respected in an eminent degree. His earnest endeavours in the cause of temperance, and his genial and affectionate disposition, had doubtless much to do in securing for him the general good opinion. Death cut short his most promising career in his 36th year. Had he been spared, it was his intention to have proceeded to Rome to complete his theological studies. Of Mr. McG's future position in his Ch., no one at all acquainted with the man, his varied talents and determined spirit, could have the least doubt.

MCMURRICH, HON. JOHN, head of the extensive wholesale firm of Bryce, McMurrich & Co., Toronto. B. at Knock Farm, near Paisley, Renfrewshire, 1804; d. in Toronto, 13 Feb. Mr. M's career was eventful and more than ordinarily successful. On leaving school he entered the office of Playfair, Bryce & Co., Glasgow, and continued in the employment of that firm in Glasgow till 1833. In that year the firm having resolved to extend their field of operations by opening branch houses in Can., they sent out Mr. McM. to carry out their desire. At first he started houses in Hamilton, Toronto and Kingston, but the business at Hamilton was early transferred to, and consolidated with, the Toronto branch. There the business was carried on under the firm of Buchanan, Bryce & Co.,

and at Kingston under the firm of Ferguson, Bryce & Co. Mr. McM. spent one winter in Toronto, and then went to Kingston, where he remained 3 years. He then in 1837 returned to Toronto, and remained there for good at the head of the firm, which had been changed to Bryce, McMurrich & Co. He always took a great interest in everything connected with Toronto, but it was not till the year 1860 that he became a member of the City Council, and was then apptd. chairman of finance. Mr. McM. retired from this position at the close of the year, and never sought re-election. He was elected in the Liberal interest to the Leg. Council of Can. in 1862, for Saugeen division, having been an unsuccessful candidate for the same seat in 1856. He retired in 1864. From 1867 to 1871 he represented North York in the Ont. Assembly. This comprised his political record. He was an active member of the Toronto Board of Trade, and was interested in many financial and commercial undertakings outside his business proper. He was the first presdt. of the Dominion Telegraph Co.; vice-presdt. of the Toronto, Grey, and Bruce railway; trustee under the Railway Act for the Credit Valley and other roads; director of the Consolidated Bank prior to the amalgamation with the Merchants' Bank; and a member of the local board in Canada of the North British Canadian Investment Co. and the Scottish and Ontario Manitoba Land Co. He was associated with the city Board of Education from its start, and gave cheerfully a great deal of his time and attention to everything tending to promote the school system. From 1847 to 1850 he was one of the trustees nominated by the Municipal Council to the General Board of Education. In 1850 these trustees were made elective, and it was not till 1858 that Mr. McM. could be induced to stand as a candidate. Then he was returned for St. George's Ward, and

with the exception of one year continued to represent it till 1870, when he retired. During that time he was for four years chairman of the Board. Mr. McM. was a zealous Presbyterian. In 1844 he took a great interest in the foundation of Knox Church, and in 1851 he was ordained one of its elders, and held that post till his death. He also took a great interest in the Sabbath school, and for ten years acted as supdt. He was at one time vice-president of the Toronto St. Andrew's Society and he was a liberal contributor to Toronto city charities, and especially of the Home for Incurables.

"It was foreign to his character to discharge any trust in a perfunctory manner, and yet with all these demands on his time he was able up to a comparatively recent period to devote his attention to ordinary business. Endowed with an excellent constitution, and a clear head, and living a temperate and generally calm life he was able to accomplish without injury to himself more hard work than generally falls to the lot of men of business."—*Toronto Globe*.

MICHIE, JAMES, of the firm of Fulton, Michie & Co., retail and wholesale grocers, Toronto. B. in Corgraff, Aberdeenshire, Scot., 24 Feb., 1828; d. in Toronto, 13 Jan. Deceased came to Toronto at the age of 18, and entered into the service of Ogilvie & Co., a firm of grocers, of which the late Mr. G. Michie was managing partner. In 1853 the firm of Fulton, Michie & Co., of which Mr. J. Michie was managing partner, took up the retail business of Ogilvie & Co., and Mr. Michie became a partner also in the business carried on by George Michie & Co. He was a man of great integrity and liberality, of both of which traits of character a single illustration may be given. His late uncle, Mr. G. Michie, left at his death a bequest as the foundation of a Home for Incurables. The sum left was to be paid to James Michie unless the institution was set on foot within three years. In the lapse of time the grant was not made, but, with characteristic liberality,

M. declined to take the money, and ultimately succeeded in having it applied to the purpose contemplated by the deviser. His business ability was so marked that his services were in request amongst financial societies. At the time of his death he was a dir. of the Bank of Commerce and of the Western Assurance Co. and was vice-presdt. of the Freehold Loan and Savings Co. His well earned popularity with his fellow-countrymen of Scottish descent secured for him twice in succession the presidency of the St. Andrew's Society, which position he still held at his death. He was an active member of the Temporalities Board of the Presbyterian Ch. and also of the Board of Management of Queen's College, Kingston. Mr. M. was widely known and very popular in private life. By his will he left the following bequests to Toronto and Canadian institutions: To the General Hospital, \$3,000; Home of Industry, \$3,000; Queen's College, \$4,000; Boys' Home, \$2,000; Girls' Home, \$2,000; Marine Asylum, \$2,000; Bible Society of Tract Society, \$500; Toronto Fund, \$4,000; St. Andrew's Ch. Lying-in-Hospital, \$2,000; Home for Incurables, \$4,000.

MONK, EDWARD, B. C. L., Advocate, 1848; d. in Montreal, 1883, who was the son of Monk, of the City of Quebec, and of the Jesuit College, Quebec. His father was a member of the Council of the Province of Quebec. He was a man of great integrity and liberality, of both of which traits of character a single illustration may be given. His late uncle, Mr. G. Michie, left at his death a bequest as the foundation of a Home for Incurables. The sum left was to be paid to James Michie unless the institution was set on foot within three years. In the lapse of time the grant was not made, but, with characteristic liberality,

rank of public speakers. He m., in 1871, Mary, eld. dau. of Mr. Ed. Murphy, Presdt. of the City & Dist. Savings Bank, Montreal.

MOODY, REV. JOHN T., D. D., Rector of Trinity Church (Ch. of Eng.), Yarmouth, N. S. (1846-83). B. in Halifax, N. S., 1803; d. at Yarmouth, 18 Oct. Ordained deacon 1827, and priest in the following year, he was rector of Liverpool, N. S., from 1827 to 1846. He was paid from the Imperial Govt. grant, and his widow has been allowed a pension, of £50 per annum. He received the degree of D. D. from King's College, Windsor, a few months before his death.

MORRIS, REV. GEORGE E. W., A. M., a retired clergyman of the Ch. of Eng., d. in Halifax in Oct., aged 87. He was a graduate of King's College, Windsor, N. S., and was paid from the Imperial Govt. grant.

MOREN, ARTHUR, M. D., Edin. (1860). City Health Officer, Halifax, N. S., d. there 27 Feb. He was a s. of Mr. J. A. Moren, Presdt. of the Union Bank. In 1872 he accompanied Mr. Sandford Fleming on his celebrated journey across the Canadian continent. (See Grant's *Ocean to Ocean*, 1873).

MOUNTAIN, MATTHEW GEORGE, a well-known merchant of Quebec. B., there, of English parentage, 31 Oct., 1816; d. there, 22 July. Mr. M. acquired his first knowledge of business in the house of Heath & Co., West India merchants, Quebec, where he remained until 1840, in which year he embarked in business as a retail grocer. In 1854 he entered the wholesale trade in which he was still engaged at the time of his death. He was a man of pluck and perseverance, and bore an honourable record in a business community where probity and honour have invariably been the rule and seldom the exception. Mr. M. was, we understand, one of the originators of the Quebec Steamship Co., and one of the founders of the Finlay Asylum, a home for the aged and infirm of the Ch. of Eng. in Quebec; and he held, on two

separate occasions, the Presidency of the St. George's Society of that city.

MUIR, JOHN, M. P. P., for Sooke, in the first Assembly of Vancouver Island, 1854-B. at Kilmarnock, Scot., 1799; d. at his residence, Woodside Farm, Sooke, B. C., 2 Apl. Mr. M., who had been manager of Coal and Iron stone works in the east of Scotland, entered the service of the Hudson's Bay Co. in 1848, for the purpose of developing their coal measures at Fort Rupert, B. C. He arrived in the colony in 1849, and after remaining at Rupert for a time, proceeded across Vancouver Island to Nanaimo (being the first white man to perform this journey), and there opened a coal mine, the first ever opened in B. C., thus laying the foundation of one of the chief sources of B. C.'s importance and wealth. Mr. M. was the last survivor of the original magistrates apptd. by the Queen for V. Island.

MULOCK, MRS. MARY, relict of the late Dr. Thomas H. Mulock (T. C. D.), in his life-time of Bond Head, Ont., d. at Los Angeles, Cal., 29 Dec., 1882. The deceased lady, who was the dau. of the late John Cawthra, Esq., M. P. P., for Simcoe, in the U. C. Assembly, was a liberal benefactress of local charities. She had also founded a scholarship in connection with Toronto University, of which institution her son, Mr. W. Mulock, M. P., is Vice-Chancellor.

NICHOLLS, CAPT. EDWARD ELMORE, late of H. M.'s 56th Regt. of Foot, d. at Jarvis, Ont., 23 May, aged 73.

NICHOLSON, JOHN W., merchant. B. at Kenmare, Kerry, Irel., 12 Jan., 1828; d. in St. John, N. B., 31 Dec. His love of fishing and shooting and the reports of the wonderful sport to be had in Can. first led Mr. N. to come out to this country. He arrived in St. John, in 1845. For some time he was secy to the late Mr. M. H. Perley, H. M.'s Comnr. of Fisheries, under whom he afterwards for a short time studied law. After a brief visit to Irel., he entered on a mercantile career, and, in 1854, commenced business on his own account as a wholesale wine

and spirit merchant. He was also engaged in shipping, and did a large general commission business. For many years he was the lessee of the Nepisiquit river, N.B., where he and his friends killed many salmon, and spent many a pleasant day together. He was renowned for his wonderful fishing and shooting achievements, many of which have been narrated in books on angling. At the time of his death he was a dir. of the Protestant Orphans' Home, St John, and both in public and private life, his honour and integrity, charity and hospitality were conspicuous.

NOTT, REV. H. J. (Bible Christian), editor of the *Observer*, Bowmanville, Ont., d. there, 6 Augt.

OILLE, GEORGE N., a well known machinist and engine builder. B. in Pelham, Ont., Mch., 1817; d. at St. Catharines, Ont., of which he had been a resident since 1847, 28 Mch. He had a natural genius for mechanics, being entirely self-taught, never having served even a brief apprenticeship at the business which he conducted for so many years with such signal success. His first venture in the building of marine engines was with that of the propeller *America*, which for many years plied between St. Catharines and Montreal. A better engine of its class was never built, and evidence of this fact is that though so many years have elapsed, it is doing good service to-day. Most of the steamers built at St. Catharines during the last 25 years were furnished with engines and boilers from the establishment of Mr. Oille.

O'REILLY, HAMILTON R., Barrister of Ont. (1836); of Man. (1874). B. in Halton, Ont., 1810; d. in Winnipeg, 13 June. Deceased was present at the cutting out of the steamer *Caroline*, at Fort Schlosser on the Niagara River, in 1837, and was in charge of one of the boats carrying the cutting-out party. He was a bro. of Miles O'Reilly, Esq., Q.C., of Hamilton, Ont.

QUIMET, ANDRE BENJAMIN CHAS., LL.B., Advocate, and for some time

Dist. Magistrate of Beauharnois, P. Q. B. in Montreal, 1844; d. in Ottawa, 2 Feb. Mr. O. was the author of some meritorious pieces of poetry. He edited, in 1880, *La Voix du Peuple*, at St John's, P. Q.

PALMER JOHN, High Sheriff of the Co. of Queen's N. B. (1863-79 and 1882-3). B. at Canning, N. B., 2 Jan., 1828; d. at Gagetown, N. B., 11 Oct. Mr. P., who was the descendant of loyalists, had led an active and useful life. Apart from local matters he distinguished himself in the cause of temperance and in the cause of his ch. (the Methodist body). In the latter he was sent as a delegate to the ch. in Can. on two occasions, on the last of which (1882), he was chosen a mem. of the committee on the union of the whole Methodist ch., a movement which has since been successful; in the former his services were recognized by his elevation to the office of Most Worthy Grand Chief of the Order of British Templars in the Dominion.

PATRICK, WM., Sheriff of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Ont. (1873-83). B. in Scarboro', Ont., 21 Feb., 1810; d. at Brockville, Ont., 6 Augt. Mr. P. represented Grenville in the Liberal interest, in the Can. Assembly from 1851 up to 1863, when he was defeated by Mr. Walter Shanly. He was the Chairman of the Reform Convention held in Toronto in 1867.

"The same kind, gentlemanly bearing which endeared him to all with whom he associated in private life characterized him in the administration of his public duties."—*Brockville Recorder*.

PAUL, ALEXANDER T., High Sheriff of Charlotte, N. B. (1865-83), d. at St. Andrew's, 22 March, aged 61. He was a meritorious officer, and rendered conspicuous service to the country on more than one occasion.

PHILLIPS, THOS., M.R.C.S. Eng. (1828), d. at St. Mary's, Ont., where he had long resided, 20 Nov., aged 86. He was licensed in U.C., 1832.

PICARD, FRANCOIS XAVIER, better known under the name of *Paul Tahou*.

*rinchi*, grand chief of the Huron Indians, d. at La Jeune Lorette, P.Q., 1 Apl., aged 72. He was buried with military honours, and immediately after the funeral Maurice Bastien was elected his successor.

PICKARD, JOHN, M.P. for York, N.B. (1869-83). B. in Douglas, N.B.; d. at Fredericton, N.B., 17 Dec. Mr. P. was descended from a loyalist family. He had previously represented York in the Liberal interest, in the N.B. Assembly. He was largely engaged in lumbering; and for many years held the office of Grand Master of the Orange Order in N.B.

"His amiable qualities as a man were the secret of his strength."—*Montreal Herald*.

"Few men in public or in private life were more esteemed or more deservedly liked."—*Toronto Globe*.

PINSONNEAULT, RT. REV. ADOLPHE, Bishop *in partibus* of Birtha (1860). B. near Montreal, 1815; d. in Montreal, of which diocese he was honorary Vicar-Genl., 30 Jan. The deceased prelate after following his primary studies at the College of Montreal, proceeded to Paris, where he completed his education and was ordained in 1840. After labouring in his profession with great success, both in Lower and Upper Canada, he was, in 1857, named Bishop of the new diocese of London. In consequence of local differences, Mgr. P. removed the seat of his diocese from London to Sandwich, where he established a R. C. College still in existence. Resigning his Bishopric in 1860, Mgr. P. proceeded to Montreal and was for many years spiritual director of the parish of Varennes.

PRICE, HON. DAVID EDWARD, Senator (1867). B. in Quebec, 1826; d. at his residence "Wolfesfield," in that city, after a long and lingering illness, 22 Aug. Mr. P. was the senior mem. of the well-known and extensive lumber firm of Price Bros. & Co., of Quebec and the Saguenay. The Prices were the pioneers of the Saguenay—Wm. Price, the father of the deceased Senator, having estab-

lished years ago a mill of some importance at Tadoussac, at the mouth of the river. After operating there for some years he removed to a fine mill site some 60 or 70 miles up the river. There he erected a new establishment around which the town of Chicoutimi has grown. Wm. Price was really the founder of Chicoutimi, and a monument to his memory there declares that the people accord him the honour. Mr. D. E. Price, and his brothers, succeeded to the father's property, and continued the great lumbering business he established. The deceased Senator was a public spirited man. The employer of hundreds of men, he took a personal interest in their welfare. In the surrounding country he was known as an energetic member of the Agricultural Society. Not only did he interest himself in agriculture; he also took much pleasure in fish culture, and one of his last public acts was to present the community with the fish-breeding establishment he had instituted on the Saguenay. Mr. P. entered politics in 1854, when he presented himself as a candidate in the Conservative interest for the representation of Chicoutimi and Saguenay in the Can. Assembly. On that occasion he retired in favour of the late Hon. A. N. Morin; but in 1855 he was returned and held his seat until 1864, when he was elected to the Leg. Council. His division was a purely French Canadian one, and Mr. P.'s return (he being English and a Protestant), was referred to by the late Sir G. E. Cartier in his speech on Confederation in the same year, as an instance of broad toleration and Catholicity of spirit on the part of his (Sir G.'s) countrymen. Upon Confederation, in 1867, Mr. P. was called to the Senate by the Queen. The deceased gentleman was Vice-Consul at the Saguenay for the kingdoms of Denmark and Sweden and Norway, and for the Argentine, Chilean and Peruvian Republics, and Consular Agent for the U.S. of America. He was a man of generous instincts and benevolent purposes, and

was greatly beloved by all. Mr. P. was a bro. of the late Mr. W. E. Price (see A. R., 1880-81. p. 426.)

PRUNEAU, JEAN BAPTISTE, postmaster of the city of Quebec (1874-83). d. there 5 July, aged 61. He had sat in the Quebec City Council and was Pro-mayor of Quebec on one occasion.

PYNE, THOMAS, M.D. (1854). B. in Waterford, Irel., 1812; d. in Huron, Ont., 2 Jan. Dr. P. studied medicine in Dublin and London, and practised very successfully for a number of years in his native place. Coming to Am. he remained for a short time in Illinois, and then settled at Newmarket, Ont. He was licensed by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of L. C., 1854. For some years he lived at Hagersville, Ont. He was a mem. of the Council of Physicians and Surgeons of Ont. from 1869 to 1872, when he was apptd. Registrar of that body. This position he filled until 1882, when he resigned, and was succeeded therein by his s., Dr. R. A. Pyne, of Toronto.

RATTRAY, WILLIAM J., B.A., a well-known literary man. B. in London, Eng., about 1835; d. in Toronto, 19 Sept. He was the s. of the late Mr. Alex. Rattray, who, coming to Can., established himself in trade in Toronto in 1848. Young R. early displayed talents of an exceptional kind. He was the contemporary and classmate of the late Chief Justice Moss, in Toronto University, and the two divided between them all the gold medals in arts of their graduating year (1858), Mr. Moss taking a triple first in the department of Classics, Mathematics, and Modern Languages, and Mr. R. a double first in those of Natural Sciences and of Mental and Moral Philosophy. Unlike Mr. Moss, his equally brilliant classmate, he never came prominently before the public, and only the few who were intimately acquainted with him were in a position to estimate fairly the extent and variety of his scholastic attainments. He will be remembered by old-timers as one of the most talented of the contributors to the To-

ronto *Grumbler* during the palmy days of that witty periodical. At a later period, amidst much physical suffering and weakness, he kept up a copious stream of literary work, at first on the *Canadian Monthly*, to which he was a voluminous contributor, and latterly on the *Toronto Mail*, of whose editorial staff he was a member down to the time of his sudden death. His only work in book form is his account of *The Scot in British North America*, 4 vols., the nature of which afforded but limited scope for higher literary work, but many parts of which display an aptitude of no mean order for historical composition.

"After Prof. Goldwin Smith, he was the ablest writer in Canada."—*Winnipeg Times*.

"He carries away with him a rare fund of scholarship and ability. He leaves behind him a name unstained by a dishonourable act or an untruthful word."—*Toronto Mail*.

"One of the most highly cultured literary men engaged in journalism in Canada. He has of late years done yeoman service in his articles against Agnosticism and other forms of infidelity, while his contributions on literary topics have been a delight to all who can appreciate refined, well-informed literary work. \* \* \* This right, gifted, cultured spirit has gone from us, and we look at the dark blank, knowing there is none to fill the vacancy."—*Dominion Churchman*.

"He was deeply read on almost every subject, and his mind was a storehouse of accurate facts and well-informed opinion in well-nigh every department of human thought. He was a good classic, a fine English scholar, a keen logician, and unusually well-read in history, science, and philosophy. In his college days he was an able debater and an admirable public speaker; he could, moreover, write well on any subject, and his active mind and liberal culture kept him *au courant* with every topic of the time."

"Aside from his labours on the *Scot in British North America*, it was in the *Toronto Mail* that he did his best work. His writings in that journal have given it much of its high character, for he wrote with point and polish, and on political and controversial subjects with admirable restraint. His Saturday articles on ethical and religious topics have been

greatly appreciated for their candour and catholicity, as well as for their ability and spiritual insight."—*Canada Educational Monthly*.

REGNIER, REV. AUGUSTE, reputed to be the first Canadian admitted to the Order of the Jesuits, after their establishment in Montreal. B. 22 Sept., 1820; d. in New York, 1 Apl. He was admitted to the Society, 1843, and had been employed for over 20 years in missions and works of charity. At the time of his death he was Chaplain to the R. C. institutions on Blackwell's Island, N. Y.

RETTIE, SAM'L, M. P. P. for Colchester in the N. S. Assembly (1871-74), d. at Truro, N. S., 20th Jan. Mr. R. was a merchant, and in politics a Conservative.

RICHARDSON JAMES, late of the Can. Geological survey staff. B. in Perthshire, Scot., 1809; d. at Matane, P.Q., 18 Nov. Mr. R. had the advantage of studying under his fellow townsman the eminent Dr. Dick, and though laying no claim to scholarly attainment, received a true scientific impulse from his teacher which he nurtured to a high degree of development. Coming to Can. in 1829, he for some time taught the village school at Beauharnois. About the period of the rebellion he made the acquaintance of the late Sir W. E. Logan, through whose influence, in 1844, he secured employment as a field hand on the Can. Geological survey. In this position he served for 2 years, reading and studying very hard. He also began to make collections of fossils and minerals. This brought him more fully under Sir W. E. Logan's notice, who at once had him appointed on the general staff, and from that time until his retirement in 1881, he devoted himself with an assiduity, an earnestness and a success seldom surpassed to the study and development of the vast mineral resources of the Dominion. His field work, performed most minutely, extended from the utmost extremity of the Dominion in the Pacific Ocean in the West to the opposite extremity, where it joins Labrador in the North-east. As a collector, not only of fossils but of the

economic minerals, especially on a large scale for international exhibitions and storing the national museum, now located in Ottawa, he had, perhaps, no equal. He was present at most, if not all, of the great International Exhibitions, having had in each instance a large share in the display and arrangement of the great mineral collections which Can. always contributed to these expositions. Between himself and Sir W. Logan there always existed the most cordial and tender relations—Sir W. leaving him a bequest in his will and speaking of him in the most flattering terms. After his retirement from the survey Mr. R. spent one season in making an extensive geological collection for the Peter Redpath Museum, McGill College. Latterly he has been unable, through failing health, to engage in any special field work, but for one year before his retirement he was engaged in arranging the plans, field books and other documents of the Geological survey, which had become quite voluminous—an undertaking that could be performed only by an officer who had personal knowledge of the whole history of the survey. In his profession Mr. R. was no theorist. He reached his conclusions by the calm logic of observed processes and the incontrovertible arguments of ascertained facts. Indeed so practical was he that he had no patience with theorizers, and whilst often worsted in an argument when the pen was called into requisition, his argument from geologic ascertained fact was usually as irresistible as the granite from which he drew it.—*Rev. James McCaul*.

RICHEY, REV. MATTHEW, D.D. (Wesleyan Methodist). B. at Ramelton, North of Irel., May, 1803; d. at Government House, Halifax, N. S., the official residence of his son, Lieut. Gov. Richey, 24 Oct. Dr. R. recd. an excellent early education, and was very proficient in the classics, when, at the age of 14, he left home to make his own way in the world. He began to preach when about 16 years of age. In 1821 he en-

tered the regular ministry among the "people called Methodists," and his name appears upon the "Minutes of Conference" from this date until that of his decease. He began his ministry in N. B. and filled stations there and in N. S. and P. E. Island until 1835, with the exception of one winter spent in Charlestown, S. C., where he was much sought after. In 1835 he removed to Montreal being placed in charge of the old St. James' St. Wesleyan Ch. In 1836 he was apptd. first principal of the Upper Canada Academy at Cobourg, now Victoria University. Here he remained until 1839, when after a visit to Eng. he was stationed in Toronto. While in Toronto, after the separation of the British and Canadian Methodists, he edited for some time a paper called *The Wesleyan*, as the organ of the Brit. Wesleyans. Then from 1843 to '46 in Kingston, from 1846 to 1848 in Montreal. Then in Toronto till 1850 as Presdt. of the Conference, when his health being greatly impaired he returned to N. S. and rested for a year. He afterwards was apptd. Chairman of the N.S. Dist. in connection with the British Wesleyan Conference, and stationed in Halifax till, in 1855, a Conference was formed for Eastern British America—including N. S., N. B., P. E. Island the Bermudas and Newfoundland, of which he became Presd. in 1856 and so continued till 1860 when he had again to retire from active work for a time, and though he afterwards filled several important stations and was for a time again Presdt. of the Conference of E.B.A., he never recovered so as to enjoy continuously the vigour of body and mind by which he was distinguished in his earlier years. Dr. R. was held in high estimation as a preacher. He was also an elegant and forcible writer. He, however, had a great aversion to the use of the pen and employed it very sparingly—in the compositions of his sermons but very little indeed. This was with him a purely mental process. He studied deeply, meditated carefully upon his subject and

went into the pulpit and gave forth the riches of his mind in language so select and faultless that every word of it would seem to have been written out and committed—expounding, exhorting, entreating with all the fervour and force of extemporaneous eloquence, but this regulated and restrained withal by that calm dignity which the sense of the solemnity of his mission induced.

He wrote, in 1835, before leaving Halifax a treatise on Baptism, and while at Cobourg, "*The Life of Rev. William Black*," eminent among the Methodists as the founder of their body in N. S. A volume of his sermons, being a collection of those preached on special occasions, and printed by request, was published many years ago at Toronto, and there have been perhaps as many more printed in pamphlet form since. Letters written by him at a time of controversy in Toronto on Apostolical Succession, have also been published. He took a lively interest in the prosperity of the State as well as in promotion of religious enterprise. His sermons on the fall of Sebastopol, entitled "*Britain's Refuge*"; his "*Plea for Confederation of the Colonies*," a very hastily written, but stirring letter; his oration at Halifax on the celebration of the Union 1st July, 1867, and speeches innumerable of which no record remains, gave ample testimony to this. As an official of the Methodist Ch., either as Chairman of a Dist., Supt. of Missions, or Presdt. of Conference, he had exercised a sort of episcopal jurisdiction in almost every part of the territory now included in our Dominion as well as in the islands beyond. In addition to being Presdt. of the Conference of Canada, and Presdt. of the Conference of Eastern British America, he was at one time Chairman of the District of Lower Canada, and Supt. of the Missions in the Hudson's Bay Territory. His life was thus a very active one and he travelled much, making his visitations, preaching at missionary anniversaries, the opening of new churches, and holding special

meetings for the furtherance of the object of Methodist societies. His peculiar qualifications led to his being frequently designated as a delegate to other religious bodies. In this capacity he attended many of the sessions of the General Conference of the Meth. Episcopal Ch. of the U. S., and of the British Conference and was one of the representatives from Can. at the formation of the World's Evangelical Alliance in London, G. B., in 1846.

Wherever he went he was sure to attract admiration and respect for the qualities of his mind and heart, and this impression was enhanced by his natural dignity of person and the elegance and urbanity of his demeanour. We feel that it is not too much to say of him that he was an accurate and excellent scholar, having knowledge of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and some acquaintance with their cognate tongues, a profound divine, an eloquent preacher, an elegant incisive writer, a loyal British subject, and a generous hearted, cultured Christian gentleman.

"There are only two other names that have graced the ministerial record of his church in British America, that merit mention in connection with his own as public speakers. One is Egerton Ryerson, the other is Wm. Morley Punshon. Ryerson was inferior to Dr. Richey by much as an orator. Punshon was at various points superior to him."—*St. John News*.

"He was a man of extensive attainments in theology and general literature, an eloquent and graceful speaker, and a man of genial disposition and of great worth of character. His memory shall be fondly cherished by all who knew him, and will go down identified with the work and fame of this seminary of learning."—*Address of Rev. Dr. Nelles, Presdt. Victoria College*.

RIDDELL, ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER, M.D. (1857). B. in Aberdeen, Scot., 10 Dec. 1819; d. in Toronto 15 Dec. Dr. R. came to Can. about the year 1836, and apprenticed himself to the printing business in Toronto. He became foreman of Rowsell's printing office, but having determined on entering the medical pro-

fession he prepared himself for college, and successfully passed his examination. He was licensed in 1857. From 1859 to 1863 he lived in Mexico, and while there was admitted as an M. D. by the Republic. On his return to Toronto he was appointed Coroner, and subsequently was elected to the City Council. He was a mem. of the first School Board, and was largely instrumental in having free schools established in Toronto. He was also one of the founders of the Toronto Medical Society. Dr. R. had acquired a knowledge of five different languages, the Spanish, French, German, Italian and Portuguese, some of which he spoke fluently. He was in many respects a remarkable man. He is mentioned in Mr. Saml. Thompson's *Recollections*.

ROBINSON, CHARLES, ex-Warden of the Co. of Ontario, Ont., d. at Beaverton, Ont., 15 Sept. He was b. in London, Eng., 3 Mch., 1812, and came to Can., 1832. He became Reeve of Thorah, 1852; he was also first Supdt of Schools in that township, and Presdt. of the North Ont. Reform Association.

ROCK, WARREN, Q.C. (Ont., 1876). B. at Crowland, Welland, Ont., 8 July, 1832; d. in London, 14 May. Mr. R., who had earned a foremost place at the Middlesex Bar, was ed. at the University of Toronto, where he took the degree of B.A. He became a student of Henry Eccles, the eminent Q.C., was called to the Bar, 1861, and practised for a time in his native county, in partnership with Mr. A. G. Hill, the present Police Magistrate at Clifton, Ont. Mr. R. removed to London in 1863, and by his talents and business assiduity, came speedily to the front. He acted as Crown Counsel at London for many years. He was an effective speaker, and as such his services were much sought for by the Liberal party, to which he had attached himself. He m. in 1866, Margaret, only dau. of Col. Duncan McFarland, ex-M.P.P.

ROSE, CHARLOTTE, LADY, wife of the Hon. Sir John Rose, Bart., G.C.M.G., formerly Minister of Finance of Canada,

d. at Queen's Gate, London, Eng., 3 Dec. The deceased lady was a dau. of the late Robt. Emmet Temple, Esq., of Rutland, Vt., and was married to Sir John (then Mr.) Rose, in June, 1843. Lady Rose was possessed of remarkable accomplishments and of a warm and kindly disposition, which made her a general favourite with all who had the privilege of her acquaintance.

ROUSSEAU, EDOUARD, M.D.; d. in Quebec, 19 June, aged 76. Deceased, who was concerned in the rebellion of 1836-7, assisted in the escape of Theller and Dodge, the American sympathizers, from the Quebec citadel, in 1838.

RUGG, RALPH, M.D., d. in Compton, P. Q. (where he was b. 22 Augt., 1806) 2 Nov. Had practised his profession in his native county for 45 years.

RYLAND, GEORGE HERMAN, Registrar of Montreal (1845-82). B. in the city of Quebec, 28 June, 1801; d. in the city of Montreal, 24 Sept. He was the s. of the late Hon. H. W. Ryland, who accompanied Sir Guy Carleton (afterwards Lord Dorchester) to this country in 1793, as Civil Secretary, became a Legislative Councillor, and was for many years, up to his death, in 1838, Registrar and Clerk to the Ex. Council of Lower Can. Mr. G. H. R. was intended as a boy, for the Royal Navy, but in 1817, entered the public service in Can., as secy to the commission for the management of the Jesuits' Estates. This office was shortly afterwards abolished, and from 1822, up to the day of his death, Mr. R. received a pension of £90 sterling per annum, for the loss of it. In 1818, he was apptd. an asst. in his father's office, a position he retained until May, 1821, when he was sworn in as Asst. Clerk to the Council. On his father's death, in 1838, he was called by Royal Warrant to the vacant Clerkship, and in 1841, at the Union of Upper and Lower Can., he was sworn in as Registrar and Clerk of the Executive Council of Can., and as such accompanied the Govt. Depts. from Quebec to Kingston, the seat of Govt. being fixed for

the time being at the latter city. There, however, Lord Sydenham, the Gov.-Genl. entered into an arrangement with Mr. R., the details of which are set forth in a blue-book, under which the latter gave up the Clerkship of the Council for the Registrarship of Quebec, a certain income being guaranteed to him in the latter office, to which he was apptd. in Jan. 1842. He also recd. a pension of £111 sterling per annum, computed on his emoluments as Asst. Clerk of the Council. In 1845, owing to the receipts at Quebec being insufficient to make up the income guaranteed to him, Mr. R. was transferred to the Registrarship of Montreal, where he remained until his death, at which time, having been in the public service continuously for the long period of 66 years, he was most probably in length of service the oldest public official in the Empire. He m. in 1833, Mary Pitt, youngest dau. of the late Col. Ralph Gore, of Barrow Mount, Kilkenny, Irel., head of the Gore family, and heir to the dormant Earldom of Ross (she d. 1879—see A.R. for that year, p. 421). Mr. R. held the rank of Lieut.-Col. in the Canadian Militia, and had twice, at times of great national emergency, offered to raise a *corps* in Can., as an auxiliary to H.M.'s regular forces. In acknowledgment of his services, at the time of the rebellion, the Duke of Cambridge, at the instance of the late Lord Seaton, recommended Mr. R.'s second s., Frederick Percy, for a commission in the army. This he obtained, being gazetted to the 48th (Northamptonshire) Regt. of Foot, without purchase. Sad to relate this young and much promising officer, with his newly wedded wife, fell a victim to the unrevealed fate of the steamship *City of Boston* in 1870. Col. R. was an honorary commander, apptd. in 1859, and sub-preceptor in Can., of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem in Angliâ.

"Mr. R.'s death removes from the stage of action, an individual who may be said to have been a connecting link between the present and the ancient re-

gima. He was the last surviving British official in Canada. He differed from his father in being of a much more retiring temperament; he was, however, a man of strong will and determination, the pertinacity which characterized him upon several occasions being most noteworthy. He was an exceedingly efficient public officer, and, although somewhat distant of approach, was ever courteous and considerate."—*Montreal Herald*.

SACHE, WM., a well known stock broker, d. in Montreal, 26 Jan., over 60 years of age. An Englishman by birth, Mr. S. was trained in London to banking. He had held in Can. the managership of Molsons Bank, and also of the Royal Canadian Bank, the latter now defunct.

SANBORN, M. H., for 28 years Deputy Sheriff of Montreal, d. there 25 Feb., aged 62. A zealous and faithful officer.

SAUVAGEAU, REV. GEORGE ERIC (R.C.), Superior of the College of Levis, P.Q., d. in Quebec, 2 Nov.

SCOTT, HENRY STEWART, for many years at the head of the well-known hardware firm of H. S. Scott & Co., Quebec, d. in that city, 22 Apl., aged 75. Mr. S. was a dir. of the Quebec Steamship Co., and of the Quebec Fire Assurance Co., and Presdt. of the Quebec Gas Co. He was also for many years corresponding secy. of the Colonial and Continental Ch. Society, and Secy-Treas. to the National Schools, and by his unremitting attention to the work he raised the standard of education in the rural districts of the Anglican Diocese of Quebec, and made himself thoroughly familiar with the wants and difficulties of each locality. As a churchman Mr. S. is described as having been such a Christian as the Ch. of Eng. contemplates and seeks throughout her whole ecclesiastical economy to produce.

SCOTT, THOMAS, M.P.P. for North Grey in the Ont. Assembly (1867-75). B. in Nottingham, Eng.; d. at Owen Sound, Ont., 17 Sept. Previous to entering the Legislature, Mr. S. had sat in the County Council, and had held the mayoralty of Owen Sound. He was a Conservative in politics.

SCOTT, WM. EDWARD, M.D. (1844). Professor of Anatomy, McGill University, Montreal, a position he had filled for many years; d. in Montreal, 24 May. He was a native of London, Eng., and came to Montreal at an early age. Dr. S. formed the only remaining link connecting the present medical staff of McGill with those who laid the foundations of the college.

SEWELL, JAMES ARTHUR, M.A., M.D., Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of Laval University, Quebec, d. in that city, 2 Oct., aged 73. The deceased gentleman, who was a s. of the late Chief Justice Sewell, occupied a distinguished position in medical science. He had been for 43 years physician to the *Hôtel Dieu* Hospital of Quebec, and for 30 years Presdt. of the Marine and Emigrant Hospital of the same city. He had also occupied the Presidency of the Dominion Medical Assn. For several years he sat in the City Council of Quebec.

SHARPLES, MADAME CELINA, wife of Wm. Sharples, Esq., of the important lumber shipping firm of Sharples & Co., Quebec; d. there, 4 June. The deceased lady was a dau. of the late Lieut. Gov. Caron of Quebec.

SHEARD, JOSEPH, Mayor of the City of Toronto (1870-71). B. at Hornsey, Yorkshire, Eng., 1813; d. in Toronto, 30 Augt. Mr. S. came to Can., 1833 and took up his residence in Toronto, where he became a builder and architect. He was for several years an alderman of that city before reaching the Mayoralty. In 1862 he was apptd. a Commr. in the investigation concerning the construction of the Parl't. Buildings at Ottawa, which took place in that year.

SHEPPARD, HENRY PIGOTT, barrister (1878), d. in Toronto, 20 July, aged 27. A young gentleman of more than ordinary promise at the Bar, he was the partner of Mr. Geo. Morphy; and in 1882 produced, jointly with Mr. S. R. Clarke, a *Treatise on the Criminal Law of Canada*.

SHERWOOD, HON. GEO., Q.C., Judge of the County Court of Hastings, Ont.

(1865-1881). B. in Leeds, Ont., 29 May, 1811; d. in Toronto, 27 Feb. Judge S. was a scion of the well-known family of that name, his father being the late Judge Levins P. Sherwood. Ed. at the old Johnstown Dist. Grammar School, he was called to the Bar, 1833, and practised his profession at Prescott and Brockville. He was for a time a partner of his bro., the late Hon. Henry Sherwood. In 1849 he was elected a Benchler of the Law Society, and in 1856 was created a Q.C. He represented Brockville in the Can. Assembly from 1841 to 1851 and from 1858 to 1863, and from 1858 to 1862 held office as Receiver Genl., and subsequently as Commr. of Crown Lands in the present Sir John Macdonald's administration of that day.

SIMMERS, JOSEPH A., Consul for the German Empire. B. in Germany, 1826; d. in Toronto, 17 June. Mr. S. had resided many years in Canada, and since 1855 had been a seed merchant in Toronto.

SIMPSON, Wm. B., late Collector of Customs at Montreal. B. in Can. 1818; d. at Coteau Landing, P. Q., 3 June. Mr. S. was the only s. of the late Mr. John Simpson, at one time private sec'y to Lord Dalhousie, when Gov. Genl. of Can., and subsequently Collector of Customs at Coteau Landing, by the widow of Mr. Roebuck, father of the late Rt. Hon. J. A. Roebuck (see A. R. 1879, p. 419). He entered the public service in Can. 5 May, 1841, and was successively Collector of Customs at Brockville, Kingston and Montreal. On leaving the latter port in 1882, to be placed on the superannuation list, he was presented by the merchants of the commercial metropolis with a gold snuff box, containing a cheque for \$1,000. Mr. S. had held the Grand Mastership of the Grand Lodge of the Freemasons of Canada, and was Grand Sec'y of the Supreme Council or 33rd degree. He was accorded all the honours of a Masonic funeral by his brethren. Mr. S. was a model official in every respect.

SMITH, HON. SIR ALBERT JAMES, K.C.M.G. (1878), Q.C. (1861). B. at Shediac, N.B., 1824; d. at Dorchester, N.B., 30 June. The s. of the late Mr. T. E. Smith, he was ed. at the Westmoreland County Grammar School, and subsequently, studying law, was called to the Bar of N.B. in 1847. He entered the N.B. Assembly in 1851, as one of the representatives of his native county, Westmoreland, which constituency he continued to represent up to the union of 1867, and subsequently, until his defeat in 1882, in the House of Commons. In 1856 he became a mem., without office, of the first Liberal administration formed in N.B. Although opposed to the prohibitory liquor law he acted with his colleagues when they refused, at the demand of the Lieut.-Governor (Mr. Manners-Sutton), to take steps for the enforcement or repeal of that measure, and with them was put out of office. On the return of his party to power he again became a member of the Cabinet, without office. Some years after, in 1862, when Mr. (afterterwards Judge) Fisher, was obliged to resign, Mr. S. reluctantly accepted the Attorney-Generalship, but he held it a very short time. When it was proposed that the Provinces should unite to build the Inter-colonial Railroad he thought that New Brunswick could not afford to bear three and one-half twelfths of the cost, and that the road, if built, would not be worth so much to the Province; and as his colleagues were determined to accept the proposal he resigned. When the Confederation scheme with Can. was proposed in 1864, Mr. S. was one of those who became opposed to it under the belief that the interests of the smaller Provinces would suffer by the preponderance of the large and wealthy Western Provinces, and the defeat of the measure at this time in N.B. was largely due to his efforts. On the consequent resignation of Mr. Tilley, Mr. S. and Mr. R. D. Wilmot were entrusted with the duty of forming a new administration, a duty they successfully accomplished, and

in which Mr. S. held office as Presdt. of the Council without salary. He and the present Chief Justice Allen were soon afterwards (in 1865) deputed to proceed to Eng. as a delegation to the Imperial Govt. on the subject of the proposed union and other matters. While in Eng. he made arrangements under which the St. John and Shediac Railway was extended to the N.S. boundary. Soon after his return Mr. Allen was appointed to the Bench, and Mr. S. was forced by his colleagues to take the Attorney-Generalship. He was afterwards, in Jan. 1866, associated with delegates from Can. and N.S. in a mission to Washington, the object of which was to obtain a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty. During his absence, the supporters of Confederation were not idle, and in due time their efforts bore fruit. The Smith Govt. resigned and Confederation became an accomplished fact in N.B. At Confederation, in 1867, Mr. S. became a member of the House of Commons, and for some years held aloof from both parties. It has been said that he was offered a seat in the Macdonald Cabinet at one time and declined it. In 1872-73 he was offered the Governorship of N.B. but declined the office. He had previously, in 1866, also declined the Chief Justiceship of the Province. Being a wealthy man, he felt no necessity for securing a safe retreat, and he was always fond of the excitement of political life. When Sir Jno. Macdonald's Govt. resigned in the fall of 1873, Mr. S. took office under Mr. Mackenzie as Minister of Marine and Fisheries. This position he retained up to the downfall of the Liberal Govt. in 1878, in which year he was created a K.C.M.G. in acknowledgment of his services in connection with the Halifax Fishery Commission under the Washington Treaty, whose meeting he did much to bring about, and with the successful results of which, as regards Can., his friends have claimed for him no inconsiderable credit.

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WOOD, REV. JOHN, M.A., Vicar of St. Matthews, Luton, Bedfordshire, Eng., (Anglican). B. in Walpole, Ont., 12 Apl. 1836; d. in Toronto, 22 Nov. Educated at Trinity College, Toronto, where he took two scholarships and the degree of M.A., he was ordained deacon by the late Bishop Strachan and apptd.

to the mission of Brighton. On his admission to the priesthood he became curate at Christ Ch., Ottawa. In 1864 he visited England where a curacy was offered him and accepted in the the ch. in which his grandfather had preached before him, at Ripley, Derbyshire. Here he gathered a new congregation and built a church and the work prospered under his care, but the climate of Derbyshire proving too cold and damp for his weak chest he removed to Luton. After many years of devoted and self-denying labours, during which he built a church, schools, and parsonage, his health declined, and he was obliged to seek restoration in the south of France and Algiers. He finally came to Am., and d. as above stated, in Toronto. Had his days been prolonged he would doubtless have accomplished much more in his chosen walk of life.

WYATT, GEORGE H., agent for the Can. Govt. in the management of the Canadian gunboat service on the upper lakes, during the Fenian troubles, 1866-67; d. suddenly in Winnipeg, 6 Jan. He was latterly employed in collecting information for a lecturing tour in Eng. in favour of immigration.

YOUNG, ANNE, LADY, wife of Sir Wm. Young, Kt., late Chief Justice of N.S., to whom she was united in 1830, d. in Halifax, N.S., 12 Jan., aged 79. Lady Y. was the dau. of the late Hon. Michael Tobin, M.L.C. Few ladies in Halifax were more generally known or more sincerely respected than Lady Y. She was a life-long contributor to all public charities of the city, and in her more active years was prominently connected with every benevolent undertaking.

ZEALAND, THOS., a well-know Ont. lake captain, d. at Nanaimo, B. C., 18 Feb. He was a bro. of Capt. Ed. Zealand, lost on board his vessel, the *Zealand*, in Lake Ont., 7 Nov., 1880 (see A. R. p. 255).

WILLIAMS OF KARS, GENRL. Sir WM. FENWICK, Bart, G.C.B., D.C.L., Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia (1865-69). B. at Annapolis, N.S., 4 Dec., 1801; d. in London, Eng., 26 July. Sir Fenwick was the descendant of a loyalist family of New York, which emigrated to N.S., in 1783, on the conclusion of the war of the Am. Revolution. His father, Colonel Thos. Williams of the Royal Artillery, who died in 1807, was at one time commissary general and barrack master at Halifax, N. S. He married Maria, dau. of Capt. Thos. Walker, and left a family consisting of 5 daughters and 2 sons. Of these the elder, Lieut. Thos. G. T. Williams, entered the Royal Artillery, served under the Duke of Wellington in Spain and France, and in 1815, after the battle of New Orleans. Sir Fenwick, at an early age, obtained through the influence of the commander-in-chief in British America, Edward, Duke of Kent (father of the Queen), an appt. to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. He had previously studied at King's College in his native Province, in remembrance of which fact, doubtless he afterwards founded scholarships in connection with that institution. Having passed with credit through the prescribed course of study, young W. was gazetted in 1825, second lieut. in the Royal Artillery, became first lieut. in 1827, and was soon sent on special service to Ceylon, where he remained during 9 years of active and constant labours. In 1840, he was promoted to a captaincy, and rendered military services in Turkey, where he acted as instructor in military practice to the Turkish army, and was soon made brevet-major. In 1843, he was commissioned by the Earl of Aberdeen, then Secy. for Foreign Affairs, to act as a Commr. along with the British Ministers in Turkey and Persia, to settle the disputed boundary between those countries. In this service he spent no less than 9 years, four of which were passed under a canvas tent, and suffered severely in health from the fevers charac-

teristic of that wild region. He became more conversant than any other living man of any nationality with the extensive territories on the borders of Turkey and Persia, and one incidental result of the appt. was the facilitating of the discoveries of Layard, Loftus and Rawlinson, in Mesopotamia and ancient Assyria. During the progress of this task Major W. took a prominent part in the Conference at Erzeroum (May, 1847), which resulted in a treaty signed by the representatives of England, Turkey and Persia, and he was at that time promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Col., with which grade he proceeded to mark off the boundaries agreed upon by the treaty of Erzeroum. The task was still incomplete when in July, 1854, war having been declared between Russia and Turkey, Colonel W. was selected by Lord Clarendon as British Commr. at the Turkish headquarters, with the local rank of brigadier general. In that capacity he reached his old quarters at Erzeroum early in Sept., and before the close of that month was at Kars, which it was then evident was soon to be besieged by the "Moscovites." The heroism which he displayed during the memorable siege of Kars, along with his companions, Gen. Kmety, Colonels Lake, Teesdale, and Thompson, the brilliant victory they gained over Gen. Mouravieff on the heights above Kars, Sept. 1855, the difficulties they experienced in the management of the Turkish garrison, and the misunderstanding with Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, British Minister at Constantinople, which prevented their being properly reinforced, are a part of the history of the Crimean war upon which it is unnecessary to dwell in detail. Forced by famine to surrender to the besieging army, Gen. Williams and his companions were treated with the greatest honour by Gen. Mouravieff, and returned to Eng. through St. Petersburg, where he was the recipient of every attention from the Russian Govt. On the news of the victory of 29 Sept., the British Cabinet

had gazetted Gen. Williams a K.C.B., and the Sultan had honoured him with the Order of Medjidie and the rank of Mushir, or full gen. in the Turkish service. On reaching Eng. Sir Fenwick found himself the popular hero of the day. He was rewarded with a baronetcy, a major-generalship, the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, a pension of £1,000 per annum, the freedom of the City of London, and a Doctorate of Laws from the University of Oxford. In July, 1856, he was elected to Parliament for Calne in the Liberal interest, and again at the general election of March, 1857, but he had no fondness for Parliamentary life, and retired in 1859, upon assuming the command of the post of Woolwich, where he had been educated. During the same year he was apptd. Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Canada, and held that post throughout the Am. civil war, until 1865, in which year he was apptd. Lieut.-Governor of his native Province, an office he continued to occupy until 1867, N. S. being then on the eve of entering the Confederation and becoming a portion of the Dominion of Canada. While Commander-in-Chief in Can. he became Administrator of the Govt. during the absence from the country of the then Gov.-Genl. In August, 1870, he was apptd. Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gibraltar, and filled that position until 1877, when he finally returned to Eng., and in the following year was placed on the retired list of Generals. His last office was Constable of the Tower of London, which he resigned within a few months of his appt. to it.

WOOD, REV. JOHN, M.A., Vicar of St. Matthews, Luton, Bedfordshire, Eng., (Anglican). B. in Walpole, Ont., 12 Apl. 1836; d. in Toronto, 22 Nov. Educated at Trinity College, Toronto, where he took two scholarships and the degree of M.A., he was ordained deacon by the late Bishop Strachan and apptd.

to the mission of Brighton. On his admission to the priesthood he became curate at Christ Ch., Ottawa. In 1864 he visited England where a curacy was offered him and accepted in the the ch. in which his grandfather had preached before him, at Ripley, Derbyshire. Here he gathered a new congregation and built a church and the work prospered under his care, but the climate of Derbyshire proving too cold and damp for his weak chest he removed to Luton. After many years of devoted and self-denying labours, during which he built a church, schools, and parsonage, his health declined, and he was obliged to seek restoration in the south of France and Algiers. He finally came to Am., and d. as above stated, in Toronto. Had his days been prolonged he would doubtless have accomplished much more in his chosen walk of life.

WYATT, GEORGE H., agent for the Can. Govt. in the management of the Canadian gunboat service on the upper lakes, during the Fenian troubles, 1866-67; d. suddenly in Winnipeg, 6 Jan. He was latterly employed in collecting information for a lecturing tour in Eng. in favour of immigration.

YOUNG, ANNE, LADY, wife of Sir Wm. Young, Kt., late Chief Justice of N.S., to whom she was united in 1830, d. in Halifax, N.S., 12 Jan., aged 79. Lady Y. was the dau. of the late Hon. Michael Tobin, M.L.C. Few ladies in Halifax were more generally known or more sincerely respected than Lady Y. She was a life-long contributor to all public charities of the city, and in her more active years was prominently connected with every benevolent undertaking.

ZEALAND, THOS., a well-known Ont. lake captain, d. at Nanaimo, B. C., 18 Feb. He was a bro. of Capt. Ed. Zealand, lost on board his vessel, the *Zealand*, in Lake Ont., 7 Nov., 1880 (see A. R. p. 255).

# MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS AND INFORMATION.

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## *Agricultural Products, Canadian, Exported :—*

	1882.	1883.
Great Britain.....	\$11,244,152	\$9,474,740
United States.....	18,189,118	11,989,280
Other Countries....	1,602,442	1,354,499

## *Average yield of the principal Crops in Ontario, Manitoba and United States—*

	Average yield in Ontario for 1881	Average yield in Manitoba for 1882	Average yield in U. States for 10 years 1870 to 79
Wheat, per acre	30 Bush.	32 Bush.	12·04 Bush.
Barley “	40 “	37 “	22 “
Oats “	57 “	51 “	28·04 “
Potatoes “	330 “	278 “	87·07 “

## *Animals and their Products, Exports of :—*

	1882.	1883.
Great Britain.....	\$13,365,399	\$13,158,194
United States.....	6,592,068	6,567,588
Other Countries....	497,292	558,561

## *Banks of the Dominion, Savings—*

	1882.	1883.
Deposits.....	\$13,526,423	\$13,893,656
Interest allowed .....	703,013	912,693
Total.....	\$14,229,436	\$14,806,349
Withdrawals.....	8,297,447	10,355,903
Increase of Deposits over Withdrawals..	5,931,989	4,450,446
Balances on 1st July .....	21,768,662	26,219,107

## *Banks, Post Office Savings—*

	1882.	1883.
Number of Deposits.....	97,380	109,489
Amount of Deposits.....	\$6,435,989	\$6,826,266
Number of open Accounts.....	51,463	61,063
Balance due to Depositors .....	\$9,473,661	\$11,976,237
Number of P. O. Savings Banks .....	308	330
Cost of Maintaining P. O. “ .....	\$ 29,246	\$ 31,180
Interest allowed to Depositors.....	\$291,065	\$407,305

*Banks, Chartered.*— See tables at end of Statistics.

*Breadstuffs, viz., Grain and Products of Grain :-*

		1882.		1883.	
		Imported. Bush.	Exported. Bush.	Imported. Bush.	Exported. Bush.
Barley	Bush.	9,491	11,588,446	16,465	8,817,216
Beans	"	12,709	95,643	23,732	142,429
Buckwheat	"	105	187,760	80	106,018
Indian Corn	"	3,918,031	2,229,900	2,425,668	819,605
Oats	"	73,022	4,148,865	222,685	1,024,053
Peas	"	3,641	3,521,496	2,353	2,339,287
Rye	"	1,447	1,281,678	45,377	1,093,112
Wheat	"	2,931,220	6,433,533	4,954,174	10,733,535
Total Grain	"	6,949,666	29,487,321	7,690,534	25,075,255
		Equiv. in Bush.	Equiv. in Bush.	Equiv. in Bush.	Equiv. in Bush.
Indian Meal		667,525	3,680	652,725	1,395
Oatmeal		4,100	248,210	5,911	335,080
Rye, Flour & Meal		1,535	20,710	1,835	22,165
Wheat Flour		1,003,580	2,540,600	1,507,275	2,631,700
Total products of Grain		1,676,740	2,813,200	2,167,746	2,990,340
Total Grain and products of	}	8,626,406	32,300,521	9,858,280	28,065,595
Excess of Exports over Imports	}		23,674,115		18,207,315

*Entered for Consumption.*

		1882.		1883.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Grain of all kinds, Bush.		2,260,439	\$1,581,918	1,892,829	\$1,272,345
Flour and Meal Brls.		307,956	1,366,613	396,448	1,793,715
All other Breadstuffs			450,877		357,337
Total			3,399,408		3,423,397

*Duty Collected.*

	1882.	1883.
Grain of all kinds	\$199,140	\$153,257
Flour and Meal	140,961	185,821
Bran, damaged Grain, &c.	11,621	13,870
All other Breadstuffs, in- cluding Rice, &c., &c.	161,151	138,360
	512,873	491,308

*Building Societies and Loan Companies, 1882.*—Total amount of loans outstanding \$72,021,310, divided amongst the provinces as follows : Ontario, \$68,052,281 ; Quebec, \$3,906,930 ; Nova Scotia, \$62,100. Total value of property owned, in cash, real estate, securities, etc., \$9,642,391—in Ontario, \$7,533,549 ; in Quebec, \$2,094,401 ; Nova Scotia, \$9,642,391. Total assets, \$81,663,701. Authorized capital \$104,867,066 ; capital subscribed, \$65,646,518 ; capital paid up, \$28,498,742. Liabilities to stockholders, \$37,298,336, and liabilities to the public \$42,784,574. Interest paid and credited during the year \$2,378,562. Value of real estate under mortgage,

\$148,030,256 ; amount overdue and on default on mortgages, \$1,654,847 principal, and \$337,217 interest. Cash value of investments on mortgages and other securities, \$75,559,333.

*Butter :—*

	Total Imports.		Total Exports.	
1881.....	316,661 lbs.	\$77,094	17,820,278 lbs.	\$3,611,888
1882.....	292,554	70,077	15,338,488	2,975,170
1883.....	496,118	99,200	8,162,729	1,714,381

*Canals, Total traffic on :—*

	Tons of freight.	No. of passengers.	Tonnage of vessels.
1882.....	2,542,843	110,787	4,063,247
1883.....	2,696,513	101,998	4,062,762
	Gross Revenue.		Expenditure.
1882.....	\$329,061		\$446,969
1883.....	368,661		487,205

*Cattle :—*

	Imports (free and dutiable).		Exports.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
1882.....	10,842	\$354,194	62,337	\$3,285,452
1883.....	20,978	733,714	67,060	3,995,090

*Cheese :—*

	Total Imports.		Total Exports.	
1882.....	4,779,765 lbs.	\$512,638	55,325,167 lbs.	\$5,979,537
1883.....	5,400,566 lbs.	586,944	63,340,938 lbs.	7,025,035

*Civil Government, Expenditure of :—*

	Salaries. Contingencies.			Salaries. Contingencies.	
1882.....	\$778,885	\$167,147	1883.....	\$798,840	\$189,881
	946,032.			986,721.	

*Church Edifices, 1881. Total number according to denominations.*—Baptist, 944 ; Catholics, 1,485 ; Congregational, 110 ; Disciples, 55 ; Church of England, 1,257 ; Lutheran, 98 ; Methodist, 3,017 ; Presbyterian, 1,353 ; Universalist, 7 ; other churches, 326. Total, 8,652.

Of other edifices there were 83 Hospitals, with a total number of inmates of 5,118

46 Orphanages,	do	do	do	2,770
13 Lunatic Asylums,	do	do	do	4,655
85 Various Asylums,	do	do	do	4,431
85 Universities and Colleges,			do	5,943
274 Boarding schools for ladies,			do	13,064
114 Penitentiaries and Gaols, do			do	3,393

*Coal Imported and Entered for Consumption :—*

	1882.		1883.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
Anthracite .....	638,273	\$2,666,356	754,891	\$3,344,936
Bituminous .....	636,374	1,992,081	911,629	2,996,198
All other.....	471	900	8,154	10,082
Total.....	1,275,118	\$4,659,337	1,674,674	\$6,351,216

	<i>Exported.</i>			
	1882.		1883.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
Great Britain ....	7,414	\$ 20,926	5,190	\$ 15,419
United States....	389,866	902,774	339,976	896,059
West Indies.....	20,088	39,302	23,568	45,291
Other countries...	86,774	195,703	99,756	238,638
Total.....	444,142	\$1,158,705	468,490	\$1,195,407

NOVA SCOTIA.—The production in 1882, was 1,365,811 tons ; and sale 1,250,179 tons ; in 1883, 1,422,553 was produced against 1,297,523 tons sold. From a statement published in the last report of the Inspector of Mines of Nova Scotia, it appears that the sales of coal in that province for periods from 1785 to 1880, were as follows:—1785 to 1790, 14,349 tons; 1791 to 1800, 51,048 ; 1801 to 1810, 70,452 ; 1811 to 1820, 91,527 ; 1821 to 1830, 140,820 ; 1831 to 1840, 839,981 ; 1841 to 1850, 1,533,798 ; 1851 to 1860, 2,399,829 ; 1861 to 1870, 4,927,339 ; 1871 to 1880, 7,377,428. Since 1878, the following figures show the rate of increase :—1878, 693,511 tons ; 1879, 688,626 ; 1880, 954,659 ; 1881, 1,035,014 ; 1882, 1,250,179. The total of sales from 1783 to 1882, amounts to 19,731,764 tons.

*Coal Oil, Refined Petroleum, &c.*—

	<i>Imported for Consumption.</i>		<i>Exported.</i>	
	Gals.	Value.	Gals.	Value.
1882.. .....	3,007,702	\$398,031	7,415	\$944
1883.....	3,086,316	385,546	3,106	593

*Companies incorporated under "The Canada Joint Stock Companies Act, 1877,"*  
1883.

Jan. 19.—" *The Midland Elevator & Forwarding Co. (Limtd.)*." Capital increased from \$100,000 to \$500,000. Feb. 2.—" *The Canada Southern Steamboat Co. (Limtd.)*." Capital \$150,000 in 1,500 shares of \$100 each, for constructing, acquiring, owning, chartering, &c., steam and other vessels, together with necessary lands, docks, &c. *Corporate members*, E. B. Osler, broker, Jas. Ross, C. E., N. Kingsmill, and Harry Symons, barristers, all of Toronto, Ont. ; and Wm. P. Taylor, railway official, Buffalo, U. S. Feb. 3.—" *The Military Colonization Co. of Canada (Limtd.)*." Capital \$100,000, in 1,000 shares of \$100 each, for acquiring, colonizing, settling, &c., of lands in Manitoba and N. W. T., and mining, farming, lumbering, stock raising, &c., of the same. *Corporate members*, Maj.-Gen. T. B. Strange, Alex. Gunn, M. P., both of Kingston, Ont., Lt.-Col. W. R. Oswald, Montreal, P. Q., Wm. D. Campbell, N. P., and Lt.-Col. J. F. Turnbull, Quebec, P. Q. Feb. 6.—" *St. Catharine's Milling and Lumber Co. (Limtd.)*." Capital \$100,000, in 100 shares of \$1,000 each, for acquiring, by purchase, lease, license, holding, selling, &c., of lands, timber limits, saw and other mills, timber, lumber, steam and other vessels, wharves, piers, &c. *Corporate members*, Jas. Murray, contractor, St. Catharine's, Ont., Pierre H. Chabot, merchant, and J. A. Gouin, hotel keeper, of Ottawa, Ont., Noé Chevrier, merchant, and H. A. Costigan, gentleman, of Winnipeg. " *The Kewatin Paper Manufacturing Co.*" Capital \$75,000, in 750 shares of \$100 each, for the manufacturing of paper and paper pulp. *Corporate members*, Richd. Fuller, gentleman, Hamilton, Ont., Jno. Ross, contractor, Homer, Ont., J. J. Foy, barrister, Toronto, Ont., D. McArthur, banker, and Wm. Clark, miller, of Winnipeg. " *The Gilbert Blasting and Dredging Co. (Limtd.)*." Capital \$60,000, in 600 shares

of \$100 each, for blasting, excavating, dredging, and removing rock, &c., the constructing of piers, wharves, locks, canals, &c., the constructing, purchasing, selling, &c., roads, tramways, dredges, tugs, barges, scows, saw and other mills, machine shops, lands, buildings, foundries, patent rights, &c. *Corporate members*, E. E. Gilbert, Frank Gilbert, Walter W. Gilbert, and Edward E. Gilbert, engineers, and W. R. Sutherland, M.D., all of Montreal. "*The Canadian Colonization Co. (Limtd.)*." *Capital* \$1,000,000, in 10,000 shares of \$100 each, for acquiring of lands and the colonizing, selling, settling, leasing, mortgaging, &c., of the same, and to aid and encourage emigration, &c. *Corporate members*, Hon. Jas. Dubuc, Hon. A. A. C. La Rivière, and Thos. A. Bernier, of St. Boniface, Man., Chas. De Cazes, Winnipeg, and Maurice Le Marchand, of Paris, France. "*The Argyle Mining Co. of Canada*." *Capital* \$1,000,000, in 10,000 shares of \$100 each, for acquiring by purchase, lease, license, &c., of timber or mining lands, to sell, lease, &c., the same, to dig or mine for gold, silver, coal, &c. *Corporate members*, Hon. W. N. Hood, A. W. Ross, M. P., A. C. Killam, M. P., Alex. Haggart, and Peter McCarthy, barristers, P. J. Brown, contractor, M. A. Maclean, adm. merchant, Jos. Wolf, auctioneer, Stephen Knight, broker, and Wm. L. Boyle, agent, all of Winnipeg, and Alex. McFadyen, miner, of Rat Portage, Man. Feb. 14.—"The North-West Lumbering Co. (Limtd.)." *Capital* \$250,000, in 2,500 shares of \$100 each, for the purchasing, leasing, licensing, holding, and selling of timber limits, lands, timber, saw-logs, lumber, &c., and manufacture of doors, sashes, &c., and the building of saw and other mills, piers, wharves, &c. *Corporate members*, Arthur Walkley, T. A. Burrows, and Geo. H. Bradbury, lumber merchants, Selkirk, Man., Alex. Moffatt, banker, and T. H. Carman, contractor, of Winnipeg. "*Winnipeg Consolidated Gold Mining Co. (Limtd.)*." *Capital* \$1,000,000, in 20,000 shares of \$50 each, acquiring of, by lease, purchase, &c., and sell, lease, transfer, mortgage, quit claim, &c., of mineral lands, and to mine, work, produce, mill, reduce, &c., gold, silver, and other ores, &c. *Corporate members*, A. W. Ross, M. P., H. N. Ruttan, C. E., P. J. Brown, contractor, J. R. Brown, assayer, and J. B. Berryman, accountant, all of Winnipeg. "*The Saskatchewan Mining and Gold Dredging Co.*" *Capital* \$20,000, in 800 shares of \$25 each, acquiring by purchase, lease, &c., and holding mining lands, locations, limits, &c., and to sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of the same, &c., to mine, work, &c., for gold, silver, and other metals or minerals, &c., and to build, purchase, &c., buildings, machinery, vessels, or boats, &c., and to smelt, reduce, and refine any minerals or metals. *Corporate members*, Horace McDougall, John Stronach, F. G. Walsh, Tom W. Goulding, P. D. Macdonald, telegraphers, J. F. Munsie and Charles Walsh, contractors, George S. Wood, accountant, Geo. A. Mitchell, builder, E. G. Porter, tinsmith, Walter Walsh, gentleman, and Alex. Haggart, barrister, all of Winnipeg; Duncan McDonell, farmer, Big Plains, and W. Scott, farmer, Fort Pelly, N.-W. T. Feb. 19.—"The Toronto Securities Co." *Capital*, \$500,000, in 5,000 shares of \$100 each, for the purpose of lending money, at interest, on security of stock, bonds, and debentures. *Corporate members*, James Scott, merchant, E. B. Osler, broker, Jos. Cawthra, A. B. Lee, merchant, Jas. Tilt, barrister, all of Toronto, Robert Moat, broker, Montreal, P. Q., Wm. Hendrie, contractor, and A. G. Ramsey, gentleman, of Hamilton, Ont. April 2.—"*Dominion Barb Wire Co. (Limtd.)*." *Capital* \$150,000, in 1,500 shares of \$100 each, for purposes of manufacture of wire, and articles made of wire, including all materials and implements used in wire fencing, and the right and power to acquire and hold real estate required for said manufacture. *Corporate members*, Jas. Cooper, merchant, Fredk. Fairman, merchant, A. M. Thom, bookkeeper, Geo. Aird, clerk, and W. T. Fair-

man, manufacturer, all of Montreal. April 6.—“*The Real Estate Loan Co. of Canada (Limtd.)*” Letters Patent granted incorporating the shareholders of the said Co., it now being a subsisting and valid Corporation. Directors, Robt. Barber, W.G.P. Cassels, J. G. Hodgins, Warring Kennedy, Hugh Miller, Hon. Alex. Morris, Hon. Gilbt. McMicken, G. B. Spencer, Jas. Turner, and T. R. Wadsworth. May 5.—“*The Prince Albert Colonization Co. (Limtd.)*.” *Capital*, \$400,000, in 4,000 shares of \$100 each; for purposes of acquiring land and colonizing, settling, cultivating, developing, &c., &c., of same. *Corporate members*, Hon. Thos. McGreevy Quebec, N. B. Falkner, barrister, and P. R. Palmer, insurance agent, of Belleville, Ont., Jas. A. M. Aikins, Barrister, Winnipeg, David Gilmour, lumber merchant, and Wm. Jeffs, grain merchant, Trenton, Ont. “*The Battle River Lumber and Settlement Co. (Limtd.)*.” *Capital*, \$600,000 in 6,000 shares of \$100 each; for purpose of acquiring of land in Manitoba and N.W.T., and the same to colonize, settle, lay out, survey, &c. *Corporate members*, D. McArthur, banker, G. B. Spencer, gent., Hon. Gilbert McMicken, Wm. N. Kennedy, registrar, John Brandon, Agent, N. Macfee, barrister, and Chas. T. Gregory, agent, all of Winnipeg. May 8.—“*The Canada Spring Horse Shoe Co.*” *Capital*, \$40,000 in 800 shares of \$50 each; for purposes of manufacture of spring and other horseshoes and other articles. *Corporate members*, G. P. Dorland, Wellington, Ont.; H. Melbank, Phebe J. Washburn, widow, J. S. Barker, L. J. Vorce, livery keeper, R.A. Foster, druggist, T. Wilson, innkeeper, F. White and Edwards Merrill, barrister, all of Picton, Ont. May 10.—“*The Manitoba Consolidated Gold and Silver Mining Co. (Limtd.)*.” *Capital*, \$2,000,000 in 100,000 shares of \$20 each; to acquire by purchase, location, lease, exchange, hire, mine, &c. mineral lands, and build, acquire, own, &c. steam and other vessels and boats, tramways, telegraph lines, reservoirs, &c. *Corporate members*, Hugh Sutherland, M.P., lumber merchant, A. R. J. Bannatyne, merchant, Chas. T. Gregory, capitalist, C. Butterfield, mining engineer, and Robt. F. F. Timms, clerk, all of Winnipeg. “*The Globe Cattle Co. (Limtd.)*.” *Capital*, \$200,000 in 2,000 shares of \$100 each; for buying, breeding, grazing and selling cattle, sheep, horses, hogs, and other live stock in B.N.A. U.S., and elsewhere. *Corporate members*, D.C. Plumb, Niagara, Geo. W. Yarker, banker, Christopher Robinson, Q.C. and Hy. O'Brien, barrister, of Toronto, and E. Fuller, solicitor, Hamilton, Ont. May 14.—“*The Mining Investment Co. of Canada (Limtd.)*.” *Capital*, \$300,000 in 3,000 shares of \$100 each; for reducing ores, exploring, prospecting, developing, working, buying and selling of mineral and other lands, quarries, timber limits, water power, &c. *Corporate members*, Thos. H. Carman, contractor, H. N. Ruttan, C.E., David Rodger, C.E., Alex. Logan, John McDonald, real estate agt., S. Blanchard, barrister, Thos. Howard, merchant, Jas. Brady, engineer, A. W. Ross, M.P., barrister, A. G. B. Bannatyne, merchant, all of Winnipeg, and W. B. Scarth, broker, Toronto, Ont. “*The Touchwood Qu'Appelle Land and Colonization Co. (Limtd.)*.” *Capital*, \$300,000 in 3,000 shares of \$100 each; for acquiring, settling, improving, cultivating, developing clearing, draining, building on, mining, lumbering on, colonizing, &c. of lands, and to breed and deal in all kinds of stock, &c. *Corporate members*, Jno. Duncan, merchant, Jno. Ogilvy, merchant, D. L. McDougall, broker, F. W. Thomas, banker, W. F. Lewis, merch't, Thos. Davidson, broker, all of Montreal, and A. T. Ogilvy, of Toronto, Ont. “*The Montreal and Melbourne Slate Co. (Limtd.)*.” *Capital*, \$100,000 in 1,000 shares of \$100 each; for acquiring and working the Melbourne Slate Quarry, Eastern Townships, and other slate lands, and to develop the same, &c. *Corporate members*, Benj. Walton, gent., Toronto, Ont., Jos. James Roofer, and A. J. Pell, merchant, of Montreal, Jno. Thomas, manager Slate Quarry, Mel-

bourne, P.Q., Robt. Sloan, farmer, Richmond, P.Q. May 19.—“*The Canada Industrial Co. (Limtd.)*.” Capital, \$50,000, in 500 shares of \$100 each; for manufacturing, mining and trading with power to own, lease or work mines of all kinds as well as limits, &c., &c. *Corporate members*, Jno. Renshaw, merchant, Joseph Falardeau, prof., F. T. Monette, accountant, J. Bte. Falardeau, railroad contractor, Geo. C. Barry, accountant, C. Falardeau, sr., gent., Henri Pepin, N.P., C. B. Falardeau, merchant, and Paul W. Desmarais, grocer, all of Montreal, and Chas. H. Falardeau, Ins agt., Boston, U.S. May 25.—“*The Shell River Colonization Co. (Limtd.)*.” Capital, \$300,000 in 6,000 shares of \$50 each; for acquiring, colonizing, improving, cultivating, developing, working, &c. lands, mills, goods, chattels, canals, railways, telegraph lines, &c. *Corporate members*, David Gilmour, Wm. Jeffs, G. H. Gordon, Wm. F. Baker, Jno. Heindricks, Anson G. Whittier, of Trenton, Ont., J. C. Jamieson, G. D. Dickson, Q.C., and others of Belleville, Ont. May 28.—“*The Owen Sound Steamship Co.*” Capital, \$25,000, in 250 shares of \$100 each; for purposes of acquiring, building, leasing, operating, running, &c., of line of steamships, boats and other vessels, for freight and passengers, between the different ports and landings of Georgian Bay, Lake Huron, River St. Mary, Lakes Superior, Michigan, St. Clair, and Rivers St. Clair, Detroit, and adjoining gulfs, bays and streams, including American Ports, &c. *Corporate members*, Francis Paterson, mariner, Kingston, Ont., George P. Magamo, contractor, R. W. Elliott, mercht., John Tinline, druggist, all of Toronto, Ont., and S. J. Parker, mercht., Owen Sound, Ont. “*The Manitoba Fuel Co. (Limtd.)*.” Capital, \$500,000, in 100,000 shares of \$5 each, for purpose of acquiring by purchase, lease, location, &c., of coal and wood lands and to purchase and sell coal and wood, and to build, charter, own, lease, &c. of steamboats, vessels, barges, wharves, tramways, telegraph lines, &c., in Canada. *Corporate members*, Duncan McArthur, banker, Hugh Sutherland, lumber mercht., J. Walker, broker, Gilbert McMicken, ins. agt., Thos. Howard, forwarder, Wm. L. Boyle, broker, Robt. H. Pugh, coal mercht., Arthur J. Eden, mercht., and F. H. Brydges, iron founder, all of Winnipeg, Man. June 5.—“*Yarmouth Power Knitting Co.*” Capital, \$12,000, in 120 shares of \$100 each, for the manufacture and sale of all kinds of knitted hosiery, and underwear, and fancy wool and cotton knitted goods, &c. *Corporate members*, A. C. Robbins, ship owner, Hugh Cann, do., Wm. Chase, accountant, Jas. B. Kinney, architect, A. L. Kerr, manufacturer, Wm. H. Gridley, manufacturer, and others at Yarmouth, N.S. June 7.—“*The Alberta Mining Co., (Limtd.)*.” Capital \$50,000, in 10,000 shares of \$5 each; for purchasing, leasing, exchanging, developing, &c., of mineral, coal, and other lands; to mine, produce, &c., gold, silver, copper and other ores and coal. *Corporate members*, J. S. Dennis, C.M.G., A. G. Dennis, gentleman, both of Ottawa, Ont., J. S. Dennis, jr., D.L.S., Winnipeg, J. C. Nelson, D.L.S., Aylmer, P.Q., and John J. Healy and Jos. Healy, Fort Benton, U.S. June 26.—“*The Dominion Lands Colonization Co. (Limtd.)*.” Supplementary letters patent, decreasing capital stock from \$1,000,000 to \$500,000. July 2.—“*Canada Railway News Co. (Limtd.)*.” Capital, \$50,000, in 2000 shares of \$25 each; to print, publish, and sell books, newspapers, pamphlets, periodicals, &c., and particularly advertising by means of cards set in frames, &c., to be placed in the stations, &c., on the lines of railways and steamers, &c. *Corporate members*, C. R. Chisholm, news agt., Wm. Drysdale, bookseller, Richd. White, publisher, Jas. Stewart, do., and J. N. Greenshields, advocate, all of Montreal, and H. J. Chisholm, news agt. of Portland, U.S. July 14.—“*The Dominion Brick and Terra Cotta Co. (Limtd.)*.” Capital, \$100,000, in 1000 shares of \$100 each; to manufacture and sell bricks,

tiles, pottery and terra cotta, and to acquire land, &c. *Corporate members*, Thos. Renwick, banker, P.J. Brown, contractor, H. N. Ruttan, do., R. A. Ruttan, agent, and Peter McGregor, gentn., all of Winnipeg. July 24.—“*The William Hamilton Manufacturing Co. (Limtd.)*.” *Capital*, \$200,000, in 2000 shares of \$100 each; for the purchasing and acquiring of the foundry business at Peterborough, Ont., of Wm. Hamilton, together with all lands, machinery, &c., connected therewith, &c. *Corporate members*, Wm. Hamilton, manufacturer, Geo. A. Cox, Geo. Munro, machinist, And. Macfarlane, do., and Richd. Hall, C.E., all of Peterborough, Ont. July 31.—“*The Dominion Paper Making and Staining Co. (Limtd.)*.” *Capital* \$300,000, in 3000 shares of \$100 each, for the acquiring the premises, stock in trade, machinery, patterns, good-will, &c., of the manufacturing and wholesale business of W. Staunton & Co., known as the Dominion Paper Staining Factory, and to carry on the manufacture, purchase and sale of all kinds of paper, paper hangings, &c. *Corporate members*, J. J. Withrow, Toronto, Ont., Jno. R. Barber, Georgetown, Ont., Jno. G. Taylor, paper mnfr., E. Gunther, merchant, A. A. Staunton, mnfr., Thos. H. McCaul, builder, Hon. Alexr. Morris, Q.C., M.P.P., Wm. B. Scarth, Ed. B. Osler, sharebroker, Jas. L. Scarth, comr., Alfred Boulton, barrister, Robt. Cochrane, broker, J. J. Foy, barrister, Wm. Kingstone, barrister, Hy Langley, architect, H. N. W. Bryant, accountant, S. Davidson, agent, Frank Cayley, agent, all of Toronto. Augt. 4.—“*The North American Land Co. (Limtd.)*.” *Capital* \$100,000, divided into 1000 shares of \$100 each, for purchasing, renting, acquiring, developing, surveying, farming, colonizing, &c., of lands in Canada, and the selling, leasing, mortgaging, and generally dealing with lands and interest therein, &c., &c. *Corporate members*, Hon. Alexander Morris, Alexr. Manning, gentleman, Wm. B. Scarth, broker, James J. Foy, barrister, and Jas. L. Scarth, broker, all of Toronto. Augt. 18.—“*Northrop & Lyman Co.*” *Capital* \$100,000 in 1000 shares of \$100 each, for the manufacture and dealing in medicines and drugs, and other matters usually carried on in connection with such business. *Corporate members*, Hy. S. Northrop, merchant, Jno. Lyman, merchant, Jno. H. McKinnon, accountant, E. D. Howe, accountant, and Geo. J. Van Norman, com'l traveller, all of Toronto. “*The Yarmouth Duck and Yarn Co. (Limtd.)*.” *Capital* \$150,000 in 1500 shares of \$100 each, for manufacturing, spinning, weaving, dyeing, bleaching, printing, buying and selling of cotton, cotton duck, twine, prints and other manufactures of cotton, cotton merino and woollen yarn, cloths, warps and textile fabrics of any material, and the purchasing, &c., of buildings, lands, materials. *Corporate members*, Wm. D. Lovitt, merchant, Saml. Killam, merchant, A. C. Robbins, merchant, Frank Killam, merchant, B. Corning, ship owner, Thomas E. Kelley, gent., Hon. L. E. Baker, merchant, Hugh D. Cann, merchant, all of Yarmouth, N.S., and John Oldfield, mnfr. of Medford, Mass. U.S. Augt. 25.—“*The Geary Brothers, Canadian Stock Breeders and Importers Assn. (Limtd.)*.” *Capital* \$100,000 in 2000 shares of \$50 each, for importing, breeding, raising, buying and selling cattle, horses, sheep and other stock, and the carrying on in all its branches of stockraising, &c. *Corporate members*, John Geary, farmer, George Geary, farmer, Township of London, Ont., Benj. Cronyn, barrister, John Labatt, brewer, Chas. Murray, banker, Chas. Fredk. Goodhue, barrister, and Thos. D. Hodgins, merchant, all of London, Ont. Augt. 31.—“*The Dominion Navigation Co. of Toronto (Limtd.)*.” *Capital* \$32,000 in 400 shares of \$80 each, to build, acquire, own, charter or lease, navigate and use steamboats, barges, sailing and other vessels or boats, and to carry passengers &c., between different ports and landings on River St. Lawrence and Upper Lakes. *Corporate members*, Saml. Crange, mariner, Wm. Alf. Geddes, wharfinger, Jno. V. Trowell, mariner, and James Gould, mechanic, all of Toronto, and Jno. Trowell, mariner, Kingston,

Ont. Sept. 24.—“*The Desoronto News Co. (Limtd.)*.” Capital \$10,000 in 100 shares of \$100 each, for publication of a newspaper or newspapers, and the carrying on of a general job printing office at Desoronto, Ont., and to print, publish and sell books, pamphlets, &c. *Corporate members*, Jno. A. Imrie, printer, Spencerville, Allan A. Barr, printer, Smith's Falls, Richd. Rayburn, Saml. Russell, and Rodk. C. Carter, gentlemen, Desoronto, Ont. Oct. 17.—“*The Ayr American Plow Co. (Limtd.)*.” Capital \$100,000 in 1000 shares of \$100 each, for manufacturing, selling and dealing in ploughs, cultivators, and other agricultural implements, &c. *Corporate members*, John Watson, mnfr, David Goldie, miller, William Lovett, M.D., John P. Ford, gentleman, Benj. O. Howell, farmer, Charles McGeorge, druggist, and others, Ayr, Ont. “*Star Button Fastener Co. (Limtd.)*.” Capital \$50,000 in 500 shares of \$100 each, for the manufacturing of button fasteners and tools for applying the same, the manufacturing, buying and selling, and dealing in shoe findings, and boot and shoe machinery, &c. *Corporate members*, Wm. A. Boland, agent, Lynn, U.S., Randolph Hersey, mnfr., John A. Pillow, mnfr., O. S. Wood, gent., J. T. Hagar, mnfr., and John Stephens, mnfr., all of Montreal. Oct. 18.—“*The Dominion Combination Parlor and Sleeping Car Co.*” Capital \$10,000 in 1000 shares of \$10 each, for acquiring, purchasing and holding patents and patent rights of all kinds, and more especially those appertaining to rolling stock and equipments of all kinds relating to Railways, &c. *Corporate members*, Peter Ross, merchant, H. H. Fuller, merchant, Wm. L. Lovell, broker, Wm. Esson, merchant, and Charles A. Scott, engineer, all of Halifax, N.S. Nov. 5.—“*The Saskatchewan Coal Mining and Transportation Co. Limtd.)*.” Capital \$300,000 in 500 shares of \$100 each, to acquire, lease, purchase, &c., coal bearing lands, personal property, rights, &c., to lease, sell, transfer, mortgage, &c., real or other property, to mine, produce, ship, &c., of coal, &c. *Corporate members*, Hon. John Norquay, M. Carruthers, gentleman, Jno. R. Cameron, merchant, and Edwd. Benson, M.D. all of Winnipeg, J.E. Woodworth, M. P. P., Brandon, Manitoba, and J. E. Klotz, gentleman, Preston, Ont. Nov. 15.—“*The Prairie Printing and Publishing Co. (Limtd.)*.” Capital \$20,000, in 1,000 shares of \$20 each, for printing and publishing of the *Leader*, or *Regina Leader*, and newspapers or gazettes in any part of N.-W.T., and books, and of book-binding, in all their branches. *Corporate members*, N. F. Davin, journalist, Lt.-Col. J. W. Selby, gent., Endo Saunders, gent., A. W. Brouse, publisher, and J. McNevin, printer, all of Regina, N.-W. T. “*The International Coal Co. (Limtd.)*.” Capital \$300,000, in 3,000 of \$100 each, to carry on the trades or business of iron-masters, colliery proprietors, miners, smelters, engineers, &c. *Corporate members*, Hugh McLennan, merchant, Hon. D. A. Smith, merchant, A. Kingman, merchant, T. B. Brown, merchant, all of Montreal, and Robt. Belloni, Sydney, N.S. “*The Alberta Mining Co. (Limtd.)*.” Power granted to increase Capital Stock from \$50,000 to \$2,000,000. Nov. 29.—“*The Peterborough Review Printing and Publishing Co. (Limtd.)*.” Capital \$40,000, in 80 shares of \$500 each, to purchase and acquire the good-will and right to print, publish, and issue the newspapers, *Peterborough Review* and *The Canada Lumberman*, together with the general printing and publishing, bookbinding and stationery business carried on by Messrs. Toker & Co., of Peterborough, Ont. *Corporate members*, John Carnegie, M.P.P., printer and publisher, E. J. Toker, printer and publisher, J. H. Carnegie, gent., G. Hilliard, M.P., lumber manufacturer, and R. A. Morrow, gent., all of Peterborough, Ont. Dec. 1.—“*La Société de Publicité*.” Capital \$10,000, in 100 shares of \$100 each, purposes of printing, publishing, of one or more newspapers or journals, daily or otherwise, the carrying on in all its branches of a printing and publishing business. *Corporate members*, Joseph Tassé, M.P., P. H. Chabot, merchant, E. G. Laverdure,

merchant, U. Gagné, merchant, and E. Tassé, clerk, all of Ottawa, Ont. Dec. 13. — "*The Ames Holden Co.*" Capital \$40,000, in 400 shares of \$100 each, for trading in boots and shoes, &c., and all appliances in connection with the same. *Corporate members*, E. F. Ames, merchant, J. C. Holden, merchant, and Andrew Jack, merchant, all of Montreal; Jas. Redmond, trader, and A. C. Flummerfelt, commercial traveller, both of Winnipeg.

*Consolidated Fund, Dominion.*—

	Receipts.	Payments.
Fiscal year, 1882.....	\$33,383,456	\$27,067,104
" 1883.....	35,794,650	28,730,157
From 1 July, 82, to 20 Jan., 83....	19,981,364	15,421,657
" 1 July, 83, to 20 Jan., 84....	17,869,133	16,406,869

*Copyrights, &c.*, 1883.—No. of copyright registered, 253; certificates of copy-rights, 100; trade marks registered, 160; industrial designs registered, 66; timber marks registered, 24; Fees received, \$5397 72.

*Cotton, List of Mills in Canada, 1883—*

Name of Factory.	Location.	No. of Looms.	No. of Spindles.	Tons of Coal used.
Canada.....	Cornwall, Ont.....	1,000	45,000	6,000
Stormont.....	Cornwall, Ont.....	550	26,000	2,500
Kingston.....	Kingston, Ont.....	300	14,000	3,000
Dundas.....	Dundas, Ont.....	450	20,500	4,000
Hamilton.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	250	12,000	2,500
Ontario.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	250	11,500	2,500
Lybster.....	Merriton, Ont.....	300	14,000	1,500
Thorold.....	Thorold, Ont.....	300	14,000	1,000
Craven.....	Brantford, Ont.....	300	14,000	1,000
V. Hudson.....	Hochelaga, P.Q.....	1,400	65,000	12,000
Ste. Anne.....	Hochelaga, P.Q.....	480	21,600	4,000
Merchants.....	St. Henri, P.Q.....	550	24,750	5,000
Valleyfield.....	Valleyfield, P.Q.....	1,400	60,000	3,000
Chambly.....	Chambly, P.Q.....	150	6,750	500
Coaticook.....	Coaticook, P.Q.....	250	10,000	1,000
St. Croix.....	St. Stephens, N.B.....	750	34,000	3,000
St. John.....	St. John, N.B.....	400	18,000	5,000
Wm. Parks & Son.....	St. John, N.B.....	150	6,750	3,000
Nova Scotia.....	Halifax, N.S.....	500	22,500	5,000
Moncton.....	Moncton, N.B.....	200	10,000	2,000
Windsor.....	Windsor, N.S.....	250	12,000	2,500

Of these 21 mills, 9 are in Ontario, running 3,700 looms and 171,000 spindles; 6 are in Quebec, with 4,030 looms and 188,100 spindles; 4 are in New Brunswick, with 1,500 looms and 68,750 spindles; 2 are in Nova Scotia, with 750 looms and 34,000 spindles. Since the report was prepared a large mill, the estimated cost of which is to be \$1,000,000, is being or to be erected at Marysville, N.B.

*Cotton, Manufactures of, Imported and Entered for Consumption—*

	1882.	1883.
Great Britain.....	\$8,695,412	\$7,862,202
United States.....	2,303,300	2,040,850
Other Countries.....	126,526	140,980
	11,125,238	10,044,032

*Cotton Wool, Imports of—*

	Quantity.	Value.
1882.....	18,127,322 lbs.	\$2,286,534
1883.....	27,451,349	2,912,772

The estimated gross capital invested in cotton factories in 1883, amounted to \$8,850,000, and the estimated product of cotton cloth alone about 115,000,000 yards. The approximate value of annual production is \$10,400,000. No. of spindles 472,000. No. of employees 10,200. Amount of wages paid per annum \$1,110,000, and the value of fuel consumed \$215,000.

*Criminals.*—Total number in Canadian Penitentiaries on 1st July, 1882, 1,127; admitted to 30 June, 1883, 417; discharged, transferred or died, 402, leaving 1,142 in Penitentiaries on 30th June, 1883, being an increase of 15 over 1881-82. The convicts were confined as follow :—Kingston, Ont., 535; St. Vincent de Paul, P. Q., 309; Dorchester, N. B., 125; Manitoba, 99; British Columbia, 74. Of those condemned during 1882-83, as far as the statistics show, 403 were males, 14 females; 117 males and 4 females were married; 214 males and 5 females single; 62 males and 2 females could not read 19 males could read only; 157 males and 9 females could read and write; 150 males and 6 females are reported as temperate, and 88 males and 5 females as intemperate. Places of birth, England, 35; Ireland, 23; Scotland, 2; Ontario, 63; Quebec, 101; United States, 27; Germany, 4; South America, 1; Prussia, 1; France, 3; Italy, 1; Greece, 1; Nova Scotia, 23; New Brunswick, 17; Prince Edward Island, 6; Newfoundland, 2; East Indies, 2; West Indies, 1; China, 21; British Columbia, 9; Norway, 1. Occupations—laborers, 202; shoemakers, 29; farmers, 18; clerks, 14; sailors, 7; tailors, 6; blacksmiths, 5. Crimes—larceny, 171; burglary, 31; horsetealing, 14; forgery, 14; murder, 9; manslaughter, 9; bigamy, 4.

*Crown Lands, &c., under Provincial Control—*

Ontario—	1882.		1883.	
	Acres sold.	Amt. of sal	Acres sold.	Amt. of sales.
Crown Lands. ....	98,814	\$96,641	69,357	\$59,503
Clergy Lands.....	4,693	5,595	3,233	3,907
Common School Lands ..	555	2,055	447	1,190
Grammar „ ..	1,959	2,001	863	884
Total.....	106,021	\$106,292	73,900	\$65,484

The total collections of the Crown Lands Department in Ontario for the year 1883, amounted to \$635,447, and the disbursements to \$253,352. Crown timber revenues during the same period amounted to \$505,547. There was expended on colonization roads during the year the sum of \$15,068. 13. The number of locations made was 985, or 134,594 acres of land.

*Quebec—*

	1882.	
	Acres sold.	Amt. of sales.
Crown Lands .....	214,367	\$89,159
Clergy „ .....	5,001	2,811
	219,368	\$91,970

*Crown Lands, &c., under Provincial Control—Continued.*

## New Brunswick—

Comparative statement of receipts.	1882.	1883.
Land sales .....	\$13,236 94	\$ 3,634 06
Labour fund .....	372 19	321 60
Instalments .....	366 20	266 70
Sale of timber licenses ....	40,862 42	47,883 73
Net amount stumpage collected	92,436 00	127,469 21
Royalty on coal .....	148 50	.....
Miscellaneous .....	4,719 15	4,138 50
Totals.....	\$152,141 41	\$183,713 90

Excess over 1882 \$31,572.49. The total receipts of the lumber agent's department amounted to \$175,352 94.

## British Columbia—

1882.	
Total acreage deeded.....	23,609
Value of land sales .....	\$19,178
Value of land revenue .....	\$ 3,927

*Culling Timber—*

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1882.....	\$45,753	\$51,361
1883.....	\$40,163	\$56,229

*Customs Duties Collected—*

	1882.	1883.
Ontario.....	\$7,351,420	\$7,664,527
Quebec....	9,155,570	9,250,350
N. Scotia .....	1,757,996	1,833,641
N. Brunswick.....	1,459,701	1,514,897
Manitoba.....	1,054,601	1,764,806
B. Columbia .....	679,207	908,963
P. E. Island.....	198,587	166,988
N.-W. Territories .....	51,755	68,137
Total .....	\$21,708,837	\$23,172,309

The percentage of duty on total value of imports, dutiable and free, in 1882, was 18.18 per cent.; 1883, 17.52 p. c. Percentage of duty on total value of goods entered for consumption, dutiable and free, 1882, 19.27 p. c., 1883, 18.82 p. c. Amount of customs duties paid per head of population, 1882, \$5.02; 1883, \$5.26. Percentage of expenses of collection, 3.26.

*Debt of Canada, National—*

		Amount per	Av. rate of Interest
		Capita.	Per Cent.
1878 .....	\$174,957,269	\$42 56	04.65
1879 .....	179,483,871	42 90	04.52
1880 .....	194,634,441	45 75	04.50
1881 .....	199,861,538	46 22	04.47
1882 .....	205,365,252	46 54	04.42
1883 .....	202,159,104	45 89	04.16

*Dominion Lands, 1883—Homesteads and pre-emption entries granted and sales made—*

	1882.	1883.
Homesteads .....	1,181,652	970,719
Pre-emptions .....	904,211	659,120
Sales .....	613,282	202,143
	2,699,145	1,831,983

*Excise—(see Inland Revenue).*

*Exports and Imports—*

	Total Exports.	Imports.	Entd. for Consumption.
1882 .....	\$102,137,203	119,419,500	112,648,927
1883 .....	98,085,804	132,254,022	123,137,019

Countries.	Imported from and entd. for Consumption.	1883.	Exported to.
Great Britain .....	\$52,052,465		\$47,145,217
United States .....	56,032,333		41,668,723
France .....	2,316,480		617,730
Germany .....	1,809,154		133,697
China and Japan .....	1,645,254		105,388
West Indies .....	4,369,260		3,125,031
South American Countries .....	1,475,280		1,489,967
Spain .....	584,972		164,925
Portugal .....	63,349		179,843
Newfoundland .....	765,935		2,187,338
Other Countries .....	2,022,537		1,267,954
	\$123,137,019		\$98,085,804

BY PROVINCES.

	Imports for Consumption.	Exports.	Imports for Consumption.	Exports.
	1882.		1883.	
Ontario .....	\$40,706,774	\$40,765,921	\$44,452,804	\$32,890,019
Quebec .....	47,685,441	38,972,121	47,754,996	42,642,986
N. Scotia .....	8,153,089	9,217,295	9,042,017	9,820,322
N. Brunswick. . .	6,778,412	7,474,407	7,265,238	7,520,107
Manitoba .....	5,223,856	666,119	9,312,053	510,469
B. Columbia ....	2,882,095	3,154,194	3,666,856	3,383,342
P. E. Island ....	785,610	1,887,146	717,429	1,318,549
N. W. Territories	433,650	—	725,626	—
Total .....	\$112,648,927	\$102,137,202	\$123,137,019	\$98,085,804

EXPORTED.

	1882.	1883.
Produce of the Mine .....	\$3,141,181	\$3,106,830
" " Fisheries .....	7,697,606	8,836,926
" " Forest .....	24,962,652	26,648,441
Animals and their Produce .....	21,405,805	21,165,418
Agricultural Products .....	35,589,698	29,515,033
Manufactures .....	4,264,454	4,114,424
Miscellaneous .....	609,766	630,408
Coin and Bullion .....	371,093	631,600
Estd. Amt. Short Returned .....	4,094,946	3,416,724
Total .....	\$102,137,203	\$98,085,804

*Failures in Business*—According to Messrs. Dun, Wiman & Co., the record of mercantile failures in the Dominion in 1883 was 1,384, with liabilities \$15,949,361, as compared with 787 failures with \$8,587,657 liabilities in 1882. The failures in 1883 by Provinces were: Ontario 567, \$4,700,000; Quebec 438, \$6,400,000; New Brunswick 48, \$747,000; Nova Scotia 89, \$1,068,000; Prince Edward Island 5, \$40,000; Manitoba 232, \$2,869,000.

*Fire Losses*.—Aggregate losses by fire in Canada in 1883, \$6,266,131, on which the insurance was \$3,383,987. Aggregate loss from 1875 to 1883, both inclusive, \$85,045,521, insurance \$38,282,028. These figures do not include forest fires.

*Fish, product of Canada, Exported—*

	1882.	1883.
Great Britain .....	\$2,129,982	\$2,337,072
United States.....	2,441,204	3,186,218
Other countries .....	3,111,793	3,285,828
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$7,682,979	\$8,809,118

*Fisheries Product of by Provinces —*

	1882.	1884.
Nova Scotia.....	\$7,131,418 36	\$7,689,374 75
New Brunswick .....	3,192,338 85	3,185,674 88
Quebec.....	1,976,515 81	2,138,997 12
Prince Edward Island.....	1,855,687 25	1,272,467 93
British Columbia.....	1,832,675 95	1,644,645 42
Ontario .....	825,547 02	1,027,032 88
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....	\$16,824,092 34	\$16,958,192 98
		<hr/>
		16,824,092 34
		<hr/>
Increase.....		\$134,100 64

*Fish, and products of fisheries—*

	Imports.	Exports.
1882.....	\$1,231,972	\$7,697,608
1883.....	1,629,724	8,856,926

*Fish distributed from the fish-breeding establishments in the Dominion—*

	1882.	1883.
Salmon .....	5,783,000	5,631,600
Salmon Trout .....	2,277,000	3,000,000
California Salmon.....	471,000	
Speckled Trout.....	40,000	103,000
Pickarel .....	26,500,000	37,150,000
White Fish .....	20,728,000	37,000,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	55,799,000	83,784,000

*Fishing Bounty Claims paid for the year, 1882*—Nova Scotia, \$106,099; N. Brunswick, \$16,997; P. E. Island, \$16,137; Quebec, \$33,052.—Total, \$172,285.

*Forest (see Lumber and Timber).*

*Furs, manufacturers of, Entered for Consumption—*

	1882.	1883.
Great Britain.....	\$341,944	\$398,443
United States.....	186,151	161,361
Other countries.....	104,941	156,761
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$633,036	\$716,565

<i>Glass and Manufactures Entered for Consumption—</i>	1882.	1883.
Great Britain .....	\$259,965	\$281,156
United States .....	500,370	540,497
Other countries .....	424,381	355,259
	<u>\$1,184,716</u>	<u>\$1,176,912</u>

*Gold production in British Columbia.* In 1882, the value was \$954,085. The number of miners employed, 1,738.

*Gold production in Nova Scotia.*—Total yield of mines during 1883, was 14,800 ounces, valued at \$300,000. The highest yield in any year was in 1866, 27,314 ounces, and the lowest in 1874, 9,140 ounces. Of Gold bearing Quartz dust, Nuggets, &c., Exported from the Dominion, the value in 1881 was, \$767,318; in 1882, \$930,151; and in 1883, \$511,383.

*Gutta Percha and I. Rubber, Manufactures of, Entered for Consumption—*

	1882.	1883.
Great Britain .....	\$183,948	\$235,384
United States .....	355,445	420,378
Other countries .....	16,789	19,686
Total .....	<u>\$556,182</u>	<u>\$675,448</u>

*Indians, Resident and Nomadic in the Dominion.*—Ontario, 18,121; Quebec, 11,930; Nova Scotia, 2,224; N. Brunswick, 1,509; P. E. Island, 296; Manitoba and N. W. T. 34,520; Peace River District, 2,038; Athabaska District, 8,000; McKenzie District, 7,000; Eastern Rupert's Land, 4,016; Labrador (Canadian Interior), 1,000; Arctic Coast, 4,000; British Columbia, 36,483.—Total, 131,137.

The number of Indian children attending schools is reported for 1883, as 4,394; Indian Lands sold during the year, 32,412 acres. Amount of sale, \$31,557; collections on account of old and new sales and leases, \$50,501; amount at credit of Indian Fund, \$3,150,529.

Total Expenditure for Indian Grants—1882, \$1,183,414; 1883, \$1,106,961.

*Hudson's Bay Co. Land Sales in Manitoba and N. W. T.—*

	No. of sales.	Acres.	Sold for.
1879 .....	32	7,502	\$ 44,608
1880 .....	111	28,469	148,415
1881 .....	435	154,690	901,169
1882 .....	665	272,319	2,059,506
Total .....	<u>1,243</u>	<u>463,000</u>	<u>\$3,153,698</u>

*Immigration.*—Number of immigrant passengers and settlers who have entered the Dominion in 1883, 206,898; number reported as having stated their intention to settle in Canada, 133,624; of these 51,244 went into Manitoba and North-West.—Total actual cost of immigration, including all establishments, &c., 1882, \$346,443; 1883, \$420,762.

*Inland Revenue—*

	1881.	1882.	1883.
Excise .....	\$5,400,904	\$5,936,142	\$6,282,796
Public Works .....	481,066	438,060	510,969
Culling Timber .....	38,397	46,781	49,560
Bill Stamps .....	193,023	158,493	45
Weights and Measures, } Gas and Law Stamps. }	38,043	30,746	34,889
	<u>\$6,151,433</u>	<u>\$6,610,223</u>	<u>\$6,878,259</u>

The Details of above are—

Spirits .....	\$3,231,482	\$3,555,490	\$3,902,866
Malt Liquor.....	6,250	6,125	6,150
Malt.....	316,656	387,597	405,023
Tobacco.....	1,777,631	1,903,895	1,886,302
Petroleum.....	18,749	23,884	25,216
Manufactures in Bond..	30,897	33,603	36,715
Seizures.....	6,058	11,090	5,241
Other Receipts .....	13,181	14,458	15,282
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$5,400,904	5,936,142	6,282,796

*Iron and Steel and Manufactures of, Entered for Consumption—*

	Free.	Dutiable.	Total.
1882 .....	\$4,748,813	\$12,301,974	\$17,050,787
1883 .....	3,699,695	13,714,636	17,414,331
By Countries.		1882.	1883.
Great Britain.....		\$10,270,420	\$9,972,411
United States.....		6,461,143	7,157,777
Other Countries .....		319,224	284,143
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$17,050,787	\$17,414,331

*Iron Ore—*

EXPORTED.

	Tons.	Value.		Tons.	Value.
Gt. Britain .... 1882	—	—	1883	309	\$ 4,738
U. States..... "	43,835	\$135,463	"	44,635	134,037
	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
	43,835	\$135,463		44,944	\$138,775

*Iron, Pig, Entered for Consumption—*

	Tons.	Value.
1882.....	63,431	\$1,023,012
1883.....	77,493	1,144,749

*Jewellery, Entered for Consumption—*

	1882.	1883.
Great Britain .....	\$294,258	\$296,025
United States.....	265,071	344,094
Other Countries.....	16,446	22,084
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$575,775	\$662,203

*Leather and Manufactures of, Entered for Consumption—*

	1882.	1883.
Great Britain .....	\$713,211	\$728,618
United States .	811,741	826,648
Other Countries .....	398,622	477,082
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$1,923,574	\$2,032,348

*Libraries in Canada, Principal Public.*

PLACE.	NAME OF LIBRARY.	NO. OF VOLUMES.	LIBRARIANS.
Antigonish .....	Coll. of St. Francois Xavier	2,290	Rev. N. McNeil, D.D.
Belleville .....	Albert College .....	1,500	Dr. Alex. Jacques, Prest.
Cobourg .....	Victoria College .....	6,000	Rev. Dr. Nelles "
Fredericton .....	Legislative Library .....	10,000	H. G. C. Wetmore.
Guelph .....	Ontario Ag. College .....	4,324	Jas. Mills, Principal.
" .....	Free Public Library .....	3,242	W. Tytler, Secy.
Halifax .....	Legislative Library .....	25,634*	F. Blake Crofton.
" .....	Presbyterian College .....	9,000	
Kingston .....	Queen's University .....	14,000	Rev. Geo. Bell, LL.D.
" .....	Royal Military College ..	1,500*	Lt.-Col. J. R. Oliver,
			R. A.
L'Assomption .....	L'Assomption College ..	5,000	Rev. F. H. E. Evenment.
Lennoxville .....	Bishop's College .....	6,903	Rev. A. C. Scarth, M. A.
Montreal .....	Advocate's Library .....	11,029	Auguste Delisle.
" .....	Jacques Cartier Normal		
	School .....	8,720	M. Thos. Brennan.
" .....	McGill College .....	32,955	Rev. Prof. Cornish.
" .....	Mechanics' Institute .....	10,000	Henry Mott.
" .....	Montreal College .....	30,000	Rev. P. Deguire, Direc.
" .....	Presbyterian College .....	6,045	Rev. W. J. Dey, M. A.
" .....	Wesleyan Theol. College	1,132	Rev. W. J. Shaw, M. A.,
			LL.B.
" .....	Y. M. C. A. .....	2,408	G. A. Kuhring.
Nicolet .....	Nicolet College .....	15,000	Rev. J. A. Ir. Douville.
Ottawa .....	Geological Survey .....	4,700	J. Thorburn, LL.D.
" .....	Library of Parlt. (Na-		
	tional Library) .....	107,500	A. D. de Celles, Acting.
" .....	Supreme Court (Law) ..	5,800	D. W. Ternent, in charge
Pictou, N.S. ....	Pictou Academy .....	815	A. H. McKay, Principal.
Port Hope .....	Trinity College School ..	850	Rev. C. J. S. Bethune,
			D.D., Principal.
Quebec .....	Advocates' Library .....	5,279	
" .....	Educational Dept. ....	8,000	Paul de Cazes.
" .....	Laval University .....	80,000	Rev. Ed. Marcoux.
" .....	Legislative Library .....	†	L. P. Le May.
" .....	Literary and His. Society	15,000	S. Macdonald, Asst. Lib.
Rimouski .....	College of Rimouski. ....	1,650‡	Rev. A. Bélanger.
Sackville .....	Mount Allison College ..	3,000	R. C. Weldon.
St. Hyacinthe .....	St. Hyacinthe College ..	14,000	Rev. J. S. Raymond.
Three Rivers .....	Séminaire des Trois Ri-		
	vières .....	5,700	Rev. R. Caisse.
Toronto .....	Baptist College .....	4,000	Rev. A. H. Newman,
			M. A.
" .....	Canadian In-titute .....	4,200	R. W. Young.
" .....	Education Department ..	20,000*	
" .....	Free Public Library .....	40,000	James Bain.
" .....	Legislative Library .....	20,000	Wm. Houston, B. A.
" .....	Osgoode Hall (Law) .....	16,000	J. H. Esten.
" .....	University of Trinity Col-		
	lege .....	5,331	Rev. G. A. S. Schneider.
			B. A.
" .....	University of Toronto ..	25,222	W. H. Vander Smitten.
" .....	Wycliffe College .....	1,993	Rev. G. M. Wrong.
Windsor, N.S. ....	King's College .....	7,000	W. R. Butler, B. A.
Winnipeg .....	Manitoba College .....	4,000	
Wolfville .....	Acadia College .....	3,600	Rev. Dr. Sawyer.

\* Includes pamphlets.

† Destroyed by fire.

‡ The College buildings were destroyed by fire, 5th April, 1881, and almost the entire library consumed.

*Light Houses, &c., in Dominion—*

	Light Stations.	Light Houses.	Fog Whistles.	Automatic Fog-horns.
1882.....	470	562	23	9
1883.....	484	578	23	9

*Light House and Coast Service—*

	Receipts.	Expenditure.
1882.....	\$4,264	\$461,881
1883.....	2,910	491,546

*Longevity, Deaths from.*

DATE OF DEATH.	NAME.	PLACE OF DEATH.	AGE.	NATIVITY.
Jan. 23.	Margaret Mackenzie ...	Fisher's Grant, N.S.	Over 100	Inverness-shire, Scotland.
Feb. ...	Mrs. Burton.....	Shefford, P.Q. ....	107	
Mar. 14.	"Dr." Patterson (coloured)	Otterville, Ont. ....	120	
" 15.	Mrs. Catherine De Long	Fulton, N.Y. ....	110 & 7 mths.	Kingston, Ont. P. of Quebec.
" ..	Mad. Laveré .....	St. Elzéar, P.Q. ....	105	
" ..	Mary Hughes Grove ...	Megantic, P.Q. ....	117	
April 5.	Mad. Lisette Bourgault, dit Séraphin.....	City of Quebec ...	101	"
" ..	John McNab .....	Sullivan, Ont. ....	102	Castlebar, Ireland.
May 31.	Mrs. Sarah Marsh (cousin of Genl. Richd. Mont- gomery, killed at Que.)	Ridgetown, Ont. ...	104	Gagetown, N. B.
June ..	Mrs. Ann Lyttle.....	Lindsay, Ont. ....	104	
July 13.	Louis Watso, Chief of the Abenakis Indians ...	Lake George, N.Y. ...	107	P. of Quebec.
" 27.	Mad. Marianne Robidoux	Ste. Philomène, P. Q. ....	100 & 6 mths.	"
Augt. 21	William Henderson ....	Frampton, P.Q. ....	100 & 45 days.	Shetland, Scotland.
" ..	Bella Johnston (coloured)	Annapolis Co., N.S.	111	
Sept. 18	Mrs. David Smith.....	Bosanquet, P.Q. ....	101 & 11 mths.	Fifeshire, Scotland. Danville, Ky.
" 27	Mrs. Dina Calphis (col'd)	London, Ont. ....	115	Ireland.
" ..	Mrs. Catherine Kennedy	Halifax, N.S. ....	Over 100	
Oct. 21.	Mrs. John Hall.....	Sheet Harbor, N.S.	98	
Nov. 2.	Mrs. Ann Boyd .....	Tay Settlement, N. B. ....	99	
" 20.	C. Nichols (Indian) ....	Victoria, B. C. ....	100	British Columbia.
" ..	Mrs. Dodge .....	St. George, N. B. ..	101	
Dec. ..	C. McCarthy (veteran of war of 1812).....	Drumbo, Ont. ....	103	Canandigua, N.Y.
" ..	J. B. Lavigne (do).....	Montreal .....	103	P. of Quebec.
" ..	Mrs. Catherine Russell..	Halifax, N. S. ....	102 & 7 mths.	"
" ..	Mr. St. Hilaire .....	Quebec .....	104	"
" ..	Miss Isabel Leighton....	Montreal .....	100	Dundee, Scotland.

*Lumber Cut by the Mills of the Ottawa Valley, 1883, about 800,000,000 feet ; at Gravenhurst, about 37,000,000 feet of lumber and 60,000,000 shingles ; in New Brunswick, about 225,000,000 ; Manitoba and Keewatin, about, sawn lumber, 26,000,000 ; shingles, 6,500,000 ; laths, 2,250,000.*

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

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*Lumber and Timber Exports of—*

DEALS.

	1882.		1883.	
	Std. Hd.		Std. Hd.	
Great Britain.....	220,216	\$6,635,582	231,717	\$7,355,144
United States.....	1,975	83,783	2,398	148,637
W. I. & S. America	4,659	254,069	7,610	457,058
Other Countries....	36,744	972,067	24,343	695,702
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	263,594	\$7,945,501	266,068	\$8,656,541

LOGS.

	1882.		1883.	
	M. ft.		M. ft.	
United States.....	46,450	\$274,083	43,812	\$259,784
Other Countries....	385	9,052	372	2,768
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	46,835	\$283,135	44,184	\$262,552

PLANKS, BOARDS, AND JOISTS.

	1882.		1883.	
	M. ft.		M. ft.	
Great Britain.....	18,788	\$ 258,180	11,657	\$ 140,269
United States.....	602,821	7,097,938	537,517	6,861,052
W. I. & S. America	46,058	549,373	47,380	590,372
Other Countries....	32,110	362,371	35,594	430,402
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	699,777	\$8,267,862	632,148	\$8,022,095

SQUARE TIMBER.

	1882.		1883.	
	Tons.		Tons.	
Great Britain.....	292,531	\$3,591,627	343,205	\$4,669,763
United States.....	17,031	52,686	6,650	35,061
Other Countries....	4,624	61,603	1,258	12,532
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	314,186	\$3,705,916	351,113	\$4,717,356

TOTAL VALUE OF CANADIAN PRODUCTS OF THE FOREST EXPORTED.

	1882.	1883.
Great Britain .....	\$11,349,866	\$13,027,337
United States .....	10,192,933	9,916,040
Other Countries .....	2,448,256	2,427,349
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$23,991,055	\$25,370,726

*Manufactures, the produce of Canada, value Exported—*

	1882	1883.
To Great Britain.....	\$1,398,147	\$1,211,189
“ United States.....	1,339,614	1,603,274
“ Other Countries.....	591,837	688,757
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals....	\$3,329,598	\$3,503,220

*Malt and Malt Liquor—*

	1882.	1883.
In Warehouse 1st July .....	25,736,107 lbs.	18,232,496 lbs.
Manufactured during the year .....	70,507,220	85,516,222
Taken for Consumption .....	37,910,046	39,587,285
Exported .....	40,055,907	46,882,486
Otherwise accounted for .....	44,878	1,437,458
In Warehouse, 30th June .....	18,232,496	15,841,489
Revenue accrued, including license fees	\$393,722	\$411,173

*Malt.*

	Imported for Consn.		Exported.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1882. ....	10,553 Bush.	\$10,270	1,171,580 Bush.	\$1,108,943
1883. ....	15,979	15,099	1,329,958	1,136,700

*Manufacturing Industries of the Dominion—*

	1871.	1881.
Amount of capital invested .....	\$77,964,020	\$165,302,623
Value of raw material used ....	124,907,846	179,918,593
Aggregate value of productions..	221,617,773	309,676,068
Number of persons employed....	187,942	254,935
Aggregate wages paid .....	40,851,009	59,429,002
Average wages for each person..	217 36	233 11

*Mayors Elected in 1883—*

*Almonte, Ont.*, Bennet Rosamond; *Amherstburg, Ont.*, ——— Wilkinson;  
*Arthabaskaville P.Q.*, Bazile Thémil; *Barrie, Ont.*, W. D. Ardagh; *Beauharnois,*  
*P.Q.*, L. R. Baker; *Belleville, Ont.*, Nelson Lingham; *Berlin, Ont.*, W. Jaffray;  
*Berthier (en bas), P.Q.*, Olivier Carboneau; *Bothwell, Ont.*, C. Reid; *Bowmanville,*  
*Ont.*, Francis Ferrier McArthur; *Brampton, Ont.*, M. M. Elliott; *Brandon, Man.*,  
Wm. Winter; *Brantford, Ont.*, Wm. Watt; *Brockville, Ont.*, Wm. H. Comstock;  
*Buckingham, P.Q.*, H. H. Sauve; *Charlottetown, P. E. I.*, D. R. M. Hooper;  
*Chatham, Ont.*, Ebenezer Melbury Scane; *Clinton, Ont.*, D. A. Forrester;  
*Cobourg, Ont.*, Lt.-Col. J. Vance Graveley; *Collingwood, Ont.*, Adam Dudgeon;  
*Cornwall, Ont.*, Wm. Colquhoun; *Dresden, Ont.*, Chas. Livingstone; *Deseronto,*  
*Ont.*, W. R. Aylesworth; *Dundas, Ont.*, Alex. R. Wardell; *Durham, Ont.*, James  
Duffy; *Drummondville, P. Q.*, W. J. Watts, M.P.P.; *Emerson, Man.*, M.  
Nash; *Fraserville, P. Q.*, Wm. Fraser; *Fredericton, N. B.*, G. Fred. Fisher,  
B.C.L.; *Galt, Ont.*, Richd. Jaffery; *Goderich, Ont.*, Horace Horton; *Guelph, Ont.*,  
C. Chase; *Halifax, N. S.*, George Fraser; *Hamilton, Ont.*, Chas. Magill; *Harris-*  
*ton, Ont.*, J. F. Wilson; *Hochelaga P. Q.*, Raymond Prefontaine; *Hall, P. Q.*,  
Ezra B. Eddy; *Ingersoll, Ont.*, Thos. Brown; *Joliette, P. Q.*, Edward Guilbault,  
M.P.; *Kamouraska, P. Q.*, Pascal Taché; *Kincardine, Ont.*, R. Baird; *Kingston,*  
*Ont.*, A. Livingston; *Lachute, P. Q.*, P. Dunbar; *Levis, P. Q.*, Hon. George  
Couture, M.L.C.; *Lindsay, Ont.*, J. W. Wallace; *Listowel, Ont.*, Geo. Hess;  
*Longueuil, P. Q.*, Bruno Normandin; *London, Ont.*, Jno. Campbell; *London*  
*East, Ont.*, Murray Anderson; *Meaford, Ont.*, Chas. Burns; *Milton, Ont.*, Geo.  
Smith; *Minnedosa, Man.*, John Crerar; *Mitchell, Ont.*, Joseph M. Cull; *Moncton,*  
*N.B.*, H. T. Stevens; *Montreal, P. Q.*, Hon. J. L. Beaudry, M.L.C.; *Mount*  
*Forrest, Ont.*, Josiah Hampton; *Nanaimo, B.C.*, Mark Bate; *Napanee, Ont.*,  
Chas. James; *Nelson, Man.*, Thomas Duncan; *New Carlisle, P. Q.*, D. Carcand;

*Newmarket, Ont.*, Wm. Cane; *New Westminster, B. C.*, H. V. Edmonds; *Niagara Ont.*, W. S. Winterbottom; *Niagara Falls, Ont.*, Peter Flynn; *Oakville, Ont.*, P. A. McDougald; *Orangeville, Ont.*, James Henry, M.D.; *Orillia, Ont.*, George J. Booth; *Oshawa, Ont.*, Francis Rae, M.D.; *Ottawa, Ont.*, Pierre St. Jean, M.D.; *Owen Sound, Ont.*, David Anderson Creasor, Q.C.; *Palmerston, Ont.*, — Davidson; *Paris, Ont.*, Thos. O'Neal; *Pembroke, Ont.*, — Beatty; *Perth, Ont.*, Arthur J. Matheson; *Petrolia, Ont.*, W. H. Hammond; *Peterborough, Ont.*, Henry H. Smith; *Pictou, Ont.*, Edwards Merrill; *Pictou, N. S.*, John D. McLeod, Q.C.; *Penetanguishene, Ont.*, Walter John Keating; *Portage La Prairie, Man.*, Edward McDonald; *Port Hope, Ont.*, Baron A. Hugel; *Portland, N. B.*, Shadrach Holly; *Prescott, Ont.*, Samuel Irvine Boyd; *Quebec, P. Q.*, Hon. F. C. S. Langelier, Q.C.; *Rat Portage*, Walter Oliver; *Richmond, P. Q.*, Thos. Hart; *Ridgetown, Ont.*, — Whyte; *Sarnia, Ont.*, Jas. Lowrie; *Seaforth, Ont.*, W. Y. McLean; *Selkirk, Man.*, R. J. Brown; *Sherbrooke, P. Q.*, A. G. Lomas; *Simcoe, Ont.*, Dr. Wilson; *Smith's Falls, Ont.*, F. J. Frost; *Sorel P. Q.*, A. Germain; *Stratford, Ont.*, Wm. Roberts; *Strathroy, Ont.*, J. H. English; *St. Catharines, Ont.*, Patrick Joseph Larkin; *St. Henri, P. Q.*, — Daigneault; *St. Hyacinthe, P. Q.*, Louis Côté; *St. John, N. B.*, Simeon Jones; *St. Johns, P. Q.*, E. Z. Paradis; *St. Mary's, Ont.*, J. J. Crabbe; *St. Thomas, Ont.*, Dr. Eliphalet W. Gustin; *Terrebonne, P. Q.*, Chas. Daunais; *Thorold, Ont.*, John McDonagh; *Three Rivers, P. Q.*, Sévère Dumoulin, M.P.P.; *Tilsonburgh, Ont.*, Lachlin C. Sinclair, M.D.; *Toronto, Ont.*, Arthur R. Boswell; *Trenton, Ont.*, John Byron Moran, M.D.; *Truro, N. S.*, Chas. Bent, M.D.; *Victoria, B. C.*, Charles E. Redfern; *Walkerton, Ont.*, A. B. Klein; *Waterloo, Ont.*, Benjamin Devitt; *Welland, Ont.*, Richard Morwood; *Whitby, Ont.*, John Hamer Greenwood; *Windsor, Ont.*, Francis Cleary; *Wingham, Ont.*, George McKibbon; *Winnipeg, Man.*, Alex. McMicken; *Woodstock, N. B.*, Randolph K. Jones; *Woodstock, Ont.*, Warren Totten.

*Militia Drill, 1883.*—The established strength of, was 34,945; authorized to perform drill, 24,609; performed drill in camp or brigade, 14,371; performed drill at local haad quarters, 9,171. The Expenditure for Militia purposes in 1882 was \$772,812 in 1883, \$734,353.

*Mine, The Canadian Products of, Exported—*

	1882.	1883.
To Great Britain.....	\$ 311,456	\$ 443,831
“ United States.....	2,418,021	2,198,014
“ Other Countries .....	284,096	329,041
	<hr/> \$3,013,573	<hr/> \$2,970,886

*Molasses, Entered for Consumption—*

	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
1882 .....	Gals. 3,523,762	\$1,000,414	\$170,610
1883 .....	“ 3,968,265	1,197,229	119,032

BY COUNTRIES.

	1882.	1883.
Great Britain.....	Gals. 283	70
United States.....	“ 175,132	438,699
West Indies .....	“ 3,324,102	3,189,543
Other Countries.....	“ 24,245	339,953
	<hr/> 3,523,762	<hr/> 3,968,265

*Nationalities of the People of the Dominion.*

	Census of 1871. (Four Provinces.)	Census of 1881. Seven Prov. & N. W. T.
African .....	21,496	21,394
Chinese .....	—	4,383
Dutch .....	29,662	30,412
English .....	706,369	881,301
French .....	1,082,940	1,298,929
German .....	202,991	254,319
Indian .....	23,035	108,547
Icelandic .....	—	1,000
Irish .....	846,414	957,403
Italian .....	1,035	1,849
Jewish .....	125	667
Russian, Polish .....	607	1,227
Scandinavian .....	1,623	4,214
Scotch .....	549,946	699,863
Spanish, Portuguese .....	829	1,172
Swiss .....	2,962	4,583
Welsh .....	7,773	9,947
Other origins .....	393	2,780
Not given .....	7,561	40,806
	<hr/> 3,485,761	<hr/> 4,324,810

*North-West Territory.*—Receipts from 1869 to 1883, \$9,342,188; Expenditure for same period, \$44,952,190.

*Occupations of the People of the Dominion in 1881.*—Agricultural class, 662,630; commercial class, 107,646; domestic class, 74,830; industrial class, 287,296; professional class, 52,974; not classified, 205,228.

*Paper and Manufactures of, Entd. for Consumption—*

	1882.	1883.
Great Britain .....	\$547,142	\$535,879
United States .....	615,780	677,199
Other Countries .....	62,417	74,722
	<hr/> \$1,225,339	<hr/> \$1,287,800

*Patents of Invention, 1883:—*

No. of applications for, 2,641; patents granted, 2,178; transfers of patents registered, 1,052; fees received, \$73,023.20, being an increase of \$12,212.01 over 1882.

*Phosphates—*

EXPORTED.	
Tons.	Value.
Great Britain... 1882	13,197 \$258,391
United States.. "	2,080 28,976
Germany..... "	1,469 31,300
Denmark ..... "	435 9,000
	17,181 \$327,667
	14,478 \$302,716

<i>Postal Service—</i>	1882.	1883.
No. of Post offices.....	6,191	6,395
No. of miles of mail route.....	43,097	44,643
No. of miles travelled by mail.....	18,091,996	19,465,121
No. of letters by post.....	56,200,000	62,800,000
No. of postal cards.....	11,300,000	12,940,000
No. of registered letters posted in the year..	2,450,000	2,650,000
Amount of postal revenue.....	\$2,022,098	\$2,264,384
Amount of expenditure.....	2,459,356	2,687,395
Amount of money order issues.....	8,354,152	9,490,900
Amount at deposit on 30th June in Post Office Saving Banks.....	9,473,661	11,976,237

*Public Works—Amounts expended in each Province on Construction and Improvement of the Public Works of the Dominion of Canada since their inception to 30 June 1882.*

PROVINCES.	Railways and Canals.	Public Buildings, Harbours, Dredges, Roads and Bridges, Telegraph lines, Lighthouses and Steamers.	Grand Totals.
Nova Scotia.....	\$16,306,420	\$1,898,444	\$18,204,864
Prince Edward Island.....	3,466,991	929,860	4,396,851
New Brunswick.....	16,986,842	2,399,082	19,385,924
Quebec.....	33,422,172	9,570,031	42,992,203
Ontario.....	55,984,484	12,203,235	67,187,719
Manitoba.....	5,641,182	711,803	6,352,985
N. W. Territories.....	2,748,488	228,850	2,977,338
British Columbia.....	4,574,182	611,215	5,185,397
Not apportioned.....	9,885	122,605	132,490
Total.....	\$139,140,646	\$27,675,125	\$166,815,771

*Expenditure on account of Works authorized by Special Acts of Parliament.*

	St. Lawrence River deepening between Quebec and Montreal.	Quebec Harbour Improvements.	Levis Graving Dock.	Esquimault Graving Dock, B.C.	Totals.
Expenditure from 1st July, 1867, to 30 June 1877.	\$358,000	\$723,000	....	....	\$1,581,090
1878	130,000	75,000	....	....	205,000
1879	178,000	150,000	\$50,000	....	378,000
1880	140,000	200,000	75,000	....	415,000
1881	....	202,000	175,000	\$9,891	386,891
1882	194,000	55,000	50,000	37,769	336,769
Total for 15 years.	\$1,500,000	\$1,405,000	\$350,000	\$47,660	\$3,302,660

The total amount expended on the Parliament Building, Ottawa, including Library, up to 30 June, 1882, was \$1,873,064; and on the Departmental Buildings, 4,178,990.

*Railways, Government—*

The total revenue from the Intercolonial Railway, 1883, was \$2,370,921; total expenditure, \$2,360,373. On the P. E. I. Railway, same period, the total revenue was \$146,170; total expenditure, \$252,808.

*Railways in the Dominion of Canada—*

	1882.	1883.
Mileage of road .....	7,530	8,805
Train mileage (miles run) .....	27,846,411	37,416,092
Number of passengers carried .....	9,352,335	9,579,948
Tons of freight .....	13,575,787	13,266,255
Earnings .....	\$29,027,789	\$33,244,585
Earnings per mile under traffic .....	3,867	3,773
Net profits .....	6,637,081	8,542,918
Operating expenses .....	22,390,708	24,691,667
Total nominal capital .....	451,611,810	415,271,265
Miles laid with iron rails .....	1,984	1,726
"    steel " .....	6,086	7,341
Engines owned .....	1,328	1,358
"    hired .....	3	25
Accidents—killed .....	147	169
"    Injured .....	397	550

*Religions of the people of the Dominion—*

	Census of 1871. (Four provinces.)	Census of 1881. (Seven provinces & N.-W.T.)
Baptists .....	239,343	296,525
Catholics .....	1,492,029	1,791,982
Church of England .....	494,049	574,818
Congregational .....	21,829	26,900
Jews .....	1,115	2,393
Lutherans .....	37,935	46,350
Methodists .....	567,091	742,981
Pagans .....	1,886	4,478
Presbyterians .....	544,998	676,165
Quakers .....	7,345	6,553
No religion .....	5,146	2,634
Not given .....	17,053	86,769
Other denominations .....	55,940	66,262
Total .....	3,485,771	4,324,810

*Sheep—*

	Imported.		Exported.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
1882 .....	10,034	\$25,729	311,669	\$1,228,957
1883 .....	15,053	43,497	308,474	1,388,956

1882.

1883.

*Shipping, Sea-going Vessels Entered Inwards and Outwards—*

	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Steamships .....	4,802	4,214,914	5,169,	4,232,475
Sailing Vessels .....	16,336	3,721,648	16,339	3,740,302
	21,138	7,936,562	21,508	7,972,777

*Shipping.*—Continued.

## Inland Navigation between United States and Canada—

	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Steamers .....	15,523	3,169,953	16,102	3,469,962
Sailing Vessels .....	18,959	2,273,367	17,220	2,327,936
	34,482	5,443,320	33,322	5,797,958

## Total Shipping (exclusive of Coasting Vessels) Entered Inwards and Outwards—

	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Steamers .....	20,325	7,384,867	21,271	7,702,437
Sailing Vessels .....	35,295	5,995,015	33,559	6,068,298
	55,620	13,379,882	54,830	13,770,735

## Nationalities—

	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
British .....	3,335	3,164,839	3,403	3,001,071
Canadian .....	33,607	5,722,399	31,332	5,836,858
Foreign ....	18,678	4,492,644	20,095	4,932,806
	55,620	13,379,882	54,830	13,770,735

## Coasting Vessels, Arrived and Departed—

	1882.		1883.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Steamers .....	37,732	12,193,554	34,553	12,376,598
Sailing Vessels .....	38,034	2,597,510	40,607	3,306,968
	75,766	14,791,064	75,160	15,683,566

## Vessels Built—

	1882.		1883.	
Provinces.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Ontario .....	61	6,048	34	5,263
Quebec .....	48	7,167	33	5,275
N. Scotia .....	122	31,361	200	37,226
N. Brunswick ...	56	17,635	76	20,008
B. Columbia .....	8	1,912	10	2,074
P. E. Island .....	14	3,776	13	3,730
Manitoba .....	2	341		
	311	63,240	366	73,576

Wrecks and Casualties to British, Canadian and Foreign Sea-going Vessels in Canadian Waters, and to Canadian Sea-going Vessels in waters other than those of Canada.

	Casualties.	Tonnage.	Lives Lost.	Damage.
1882 .....	451	193,655	271	3,138,423
1883 .....	248	118,504	199	1,448,741

Steam Boat Inspection—The total number of Steamboats in the Dominion is given as 813, having a gross tonnage of 152,216 tons. The receipts from the Steamboat Inspection Fund in 1883, was \$12,577; and the total expenditure, \$16,209.

*Shipping.—Continued.**Vessels Registered ; Vessels Sold in other Countries—*

	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	Value.
1882.....	402	78,076	43	16,266	\$403,311
1883.....	432	78,229	44	23,896	506,538

*Silks and Manufactures of, Entered for Consumption—*

	1881.	1882.	1883.
Great Britain.....	\$2,589,569	\$3,047,388	\$2,618,428
United States .....	108,694	130,975	96,648
Other Countries .....	141,076	139,826	200,962
	<u>\$2,839,329</u>	<u>\$3,318,189</u>	<u>\$2,916,038</u>

*Spirits, Canadian—*

	1882.	1883.
	Pf Galls.	Pf Galls.
In Warehouse, 1st July.....	1,370,206	1,642,577
Manufactured during the year .....	4,028,847	4,281,208
Taken for Consumption.....	3,552,818	3,848,787
Exported .....	11,731	12,322
Used in bonded Factories.....	190,260	215,145
Otherwise accounted for .....	1,667	6,408
In Warehouse, 30th June .....	1,642,577	1,841,123
Revenue accrued including License Fees...	\$3,555,490	\$3,902,867

*Stocks (see Table at end).**Spirits and Fermented Liquors and Wines of all kinds Imported and Entered for Consumption—*

	Doz.	Gallons.	Value.	Duty.
1882 .....	19,483	1,666,173	\$1,667,008	\$1,661,901
1883 .....	20,133	1,985,018	1,961,199	1,940,431

*Sugar of all kinds Entered for Consumption, by Countries—*

	1882.		1883.	
Countries.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Great Britain .....	2,770,089 lbs.	\$ 121,217	5,481,423 lbs.	\$ 208,686
United States .....	11,575,426 "	493,696	4,215,188 "	161,241
West Indies and Guiana....	79,078,494 "	2,878,184	92,237,979 "	3,212,638
Brazil and S. America .....	34,016,490 "	1,059,403	37,156,214 "	1,080,613
Other Countries .....	7,889,198 "	293,506	13,638,765 "	428,352
Total.....	135,329,697 lbs.	\$4,846,006	152,729,569 lbs.	\$5,091,530

*Sugar, Average rates of Duty (reduced to ad valorem) paid on the different grades of Sugar—*

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Sugar over No. 14, D.S.....	42·2	45·0	57·8	56·0	55·6	57· 8
" equal to 9, and not over 14	40·4	45·5	52·9	48·9	50·2	51·09
" below No. 9 .....	37·3	43·3	46·0	44·7	44·6	45· 8
Syrups, Cane Juice, &c.....	40·0	43·2	51·6	49·5	46·3	48· 2
Melado.....	45·1	50·4	45·8	43·3	43·0	44· 4
General Average rate of Duty...	<u>42·1</u>	<u>45·2</u>	<u>51·9</u>	<u>48·0</u>	<u>47·5</u>	<u>48· 4</u>

*Superannuation Fund (Civil Service).—*The total receipts from this fund in 1882, were \$46,426 ; in 1883, \$46,372. The total expenditure 1882, \$160,320 ; in 1883, \$186,237.

*Teas of all kinds Entered for Consumption—*

Countries.	1882.	Value.	1883.	Value.
Great Britain....	7,647,854 lbs.	\$1,651,075	8,132,444 lbs,	\$1,696,330
United States....	4,455,860	877,118	3,492,576	630,388
China and Japan	7,095,463	1,303,994	6,290,803	1,239,852
Other Countries..	33,323	8,290	1,686	2,382
	<hr/> 19,232,500	<hr/> 3,840,477	<hr/> 17,917,509	<hr/> 3,568,952

*Tea, total Quantities Imported—*

	Green.	Black.
1882.....	10,735,452 lbs.	6,275,564 lbs.
1883....	9,947,689	7,489,076

*Telegraphs.*—The length of telegraph-pole miles in the world and the number of offices are given thus :—

	Miles.	No. Offices.
Europe.....	280,261	35,041
North America.....	177,838	16,160
Asia.....	32,937	624
Africa.....	14,097	284
South America.....	25,264	866
Central America.....	2,209	100
Australia.....	27,831	675
Various Islands.....	5,397	237
Total.....	<hr/> 565,834	<hr/> 54,007

The appropriate number of messages sent :—In Europe, 108,000,000 ; North America, 59,000,000 ; South America, 1,000,000 ; Central America, 500,000 ; Asia, 3,600,000 ; Africa, 2,000,000 ; Australia, 6,000,000 ; Various Islands, East and West Indies, &c., 2,000,000. It is to be remarked that the miles of line given in the above table do not represent the total length of wire, for there may be several wires on the one set of poles. Thus in Europe there are estimated to be 806,000 miles of wire, while only 280,000 miles of poles are given ; and in North America there are between 500,000 and 600,000 miles of wire to 117,000 miles of poles.

Canada possesses greater telegraphic facilities than either the United States or any European Country. The number of offices in Canada is 2,259, or one to every 1,914 persons, while in Switzerland the proportion is one to every 2,500 ; in the United States one to every 3,700 ; in Germany, one to every 4,300 ; in France one to every 6,231 ; and in Great Britain, one to every 6,508.

With reference to the number of messages sent from each office, the average in Canada is 1,441 ; in Germany, 1,571 ; in Switzerland, 2,748 ; in France, 3,300 ; in the United States, 4,062 ; and in Great Britain, 5,758. This greater average of messages is, in the older countries, due to the greater density of population, while in the United States it is, to a large extent, due to the enormous amount of speculation on the Stock and Produce Exchange of New York, Chicago, and other large

cities—millions of messages annually, consisting merely of reports of quotations of stocks, grain, etc.

*Temperance.*—The order of the Sons of Temperance was introduced into Canada, 1850, in Montreal. The following is the present strength of the membership of the grand divisions of the order :—Ontario, 5,020 ; Quebec, 742 ; N. S., 7,113 ; N. B., 1,674 ; P. E. I., 1,053. The Independent Order of Good Templars was introduced in 1853, at Merrickville, Ont. The membership is as follows :—Ontario, 10,501 ; Quebec, 2,208 ; N. S., 1,980 ; N. B., 1,253.

*Tobacco, Manufactured in Bond—*

	1882.	1883.
In Warehouse 1st July.....	2,253,256 lbs.	2,762,462 lbs.
Manufactured during the year.....	10,018,373	9,558,952
Taken for consumption.....	9,113,586	9,896,064
Exported.....	399,451	454,922
Otherwise accounted for.....	6,130	11,638
Remaining in Warehouse 30th June	2,762,462	1,958,790

*Trade of the Dominion by Countries, Aggregate—*

	1882.	1883.
Great Britain.....	\$95,871,802	\$99,197,682
United States.....	96,229,763	97,701,056
France.....	2,922,931	2,934,210
Germany.....	1,633,118	1,942,851
West Indies.....	7,018,956	7,494,291
South America.....	2,314,779	2,954,628
Newfoundland.....	2,468,432	2,953,273
China and Japan.....	1,635,717	1,750,642
Other Countries.....	4,690,632	4,294,190
Total....	\$214,786,130	\$221,222,823

*Trade, Balance of—*

	Excess of Imports--	
	Over Exports of Canadian Produce.	Over Exports of Canadian & Foreign.
1882.....	\$24,910,750	\$17,282,297
1883.....	43,919,991	34,168,218

*Weights and Measures—*

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1882.....	\$27,989	\$69,323
1883.....	28,601	73,777

*Woods and Forests (Provincial), 1882—*

Total revenue—Ontario, \$894,052 ; Quebec, \$818,283 ; New Brunswick, \$121,863.

*Wool Manufactured—*

	Imported.		Exported.	
	Lbs.		Lbs.	
1882.....	9,682,757	\$1,860,615	1,222,395	\$270,759
1883.....	" 9,821,106	2,061,138	" 1,392,572	281,978

*Woollen Manufactures entered for Consumption—*

	1882.	1883.
Great Britain .....	\$9,633,346	\$9,695,914
United States .....	208,123	165,340
Other Countries ....	319,477	244,307
Total.....	\$10,160,946	\$10,105,561

*Woollen Factories (Census of 1881)—*

	Number.	Capital.	Employees.	Production.
Carding and fulling mills..	439	\$580,417	901	\$1,498,343
Hosiery manufactories....	83	630,821	1,556	1,385,730
Woollen cloth making.....	1,281	5,273,376	6,877	8,113,055

## BANKS, ANNUAL MEETINGS, NAMES OF OFFICERS,

DATE OF MEETING.	NAME OF BANK.	HEAD OFFICE.
June 4, '83.	Bank of Montreal.....	Montreal.....
June 20, '83.	Merchants' Bank of Canada.....	Montreal.....
June 4, '83.	Quebec Bank.....	Quebec.....
July 11, '83.	Standard Bank of Canada.....	Toronto.....
July 4, '83.	Imperial Bank of Canada.....	Toronto.....
Mar. 30, '83.	Bank of British North America.....	London, Eng. ....
July 10, '83.	Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	Toronto.....
June 20, '83.	Bank of Toronto.....	Toronto.....
June 19, '83.	Bank of Hamilton.....	Hamilton.....
Dec. 12, '83.	Bank of Ottawa.....	Ottawa.....
	Bank of Nova Scotia.....	Halifax.....
May 7, '83.	Bank of New Brunswick.....	St. John, N. B. ....
Jan'y 9, '84.	Bank of Yarmouth.....	Yarmouth.....
Feb'y 20, '83.	People's Bank of Halifax.....	Halifax.....
March 3, '84.	Banque du Peuple.....	Montreal.....
Feb'y 15, '84.	Banque de St. Hyacinthe.....	St. Hyacinthe.....
Jan'y 10, '84.	Banque de St. Jean.....	St. John's Q. ....
Jan'y 15, '84.	Banque d'Hochelaga.....	Montreal.....
May 16, '83.	Banque Nationale.....	Quebec.....
May 30, '83.	Dominion Bank.....	Toronto.....
Oct. 8, '83.	Molson's Bank.....	Montreal.....
May 25, '83.	Maritime Bank of Dominion of Canada...	St. John, N. B. ....
Mar. 19, '84.	Halifax Banking Company.....	Halifax.....
Jan'y 31, '84.	Commercial Bank of Windsor.....	Windsor, N.S. ....
Mar. 12, '84.	Union Bank of Halifax.....	Halifax.....
June 19, '83.	Federal Bank.....	Toronto.....
June 19, '83.	Ontario Bank.....	Toronto.....
June 20, '83.	Banque Jacques Cartier.....	Montreal.....

## VALUE OF STOCK, AND DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.		Stock Dec. 1883.	DIVID'S DECLARED.
C. F. Smithers, President	W. J. Buchanan, Gen. Mngr.	179	{ 1 Dec., '82, 5 per c. 1 June, '83, 5 per c.
Andrew Allen, President	G. Hague, Gen. Manager..	111	{ 1 Dec., '82, 3½ per c. 1 June, '83, 3½ per c.
Hon. J. G. Ross, Pres...	J. Stevenson, Cashier.....	112	{ 1 Dec., '82, 3½ per c. 1 June, '83, 3½ per c.
W. F. Cowan, Pres.....	J. L. Brodie, Cashier.....	115	{ 2 Jany, '83, 3½ per c. 3 July, '83, 3½ per c.
H. S. Howland, Pres....	D. R. Wilkie, Cashier.....	135½	{ 2 Jany, '83, 4 per c. 3 July, '83, 4 per c.
R. R. Grindley, General Manager .....	W. H. Nowers, Inspector..	112½	{ July, '82, 3 per c. Dec., '82, 3 per c.
Hon. W. McMaster, Pres.	W. N. Anderson, Gen. Mngr.	124	{ 4 Jany, '83, 4 per c. July, '83, 4 per c.
George Gooderham, Pres.	D. Coulson, Cashier. ....	168½	{ 1 Dec., '82, 4 per c. 1 June, '83, 4 per c. and a bonus of 2 p.c.
John Stuart, Pres.....	E. A. Colquhoun, Cashier ..	112½	{ 1 Dec., '82, 3½ per c. 1 June, '83, 3½ per c.
James MacLaren, Pres..	Geo. Burn, Cashier.....		{ 1 June, '83, 3½ per c. 1 Dec., '83, 3 per c.
Jno. S. Maclean, Pres...	Thos. Fyshe, Cashier.....	142	{ 1 Aug., '83, 4 per c. 1 Feby, '84, 4 per c.
Hon. J. D. Lewin, Pres..	W. Girvan, Cashier.....		{ Oct., '82, 4 per c. April, '83, 4 per c.
Hon. L. E. Baker, Pres.	T. W. Johns, Cashier.....		{ 1 Sept., '83, 3 per c. 1 Feb., '84, 3 per c.
Geo. H. Starr, Pres.....	Peter Jack, Cashier.....	110½	{ July, '82, 4 per c. Jany., '83, 3 per c.
C. S. Cherrier, Q. C., Pres	A. A. Trottier, Cashier....	60	{ 29 Aug., '83, 3 per c. 1 Mar., '84, 3 per c.
G. C. Dessaulles, Pres...	R. St. Jacques, Cashier ...		{ 1 Aug., '83, 4 per c. 1 Febr., '84, 4 per c.
Louis Molleur (file) Pres.	Ph. Baudouin, Cashier ....		{ 3 July, '83, 3 per c. 2 Jany., '84, 3 per c.
F. X. St. Charles, Pres..	J. E. Brais, Cashier.....	85	{ 2 July, '83, 3 per c. 2 Jany., '84, 3 per c.
Hon. I. Thibaudeau, Pres.	P. La France, Cashier.....	70½	{ Nil.
James Austin, Pres.....	R. H. Bethune, Cashier...	190	{ 1 Nov., '82, 5 per c. 1 May, '83, 5 per c.
Thomas Workman, Pres	F. W. Thomas, Gen. Mngr.	113	{ 1 April, '83, 4 per c. 1 Oct., '83, 4 per c.
Thomas MacLellan, Pres	A. Ray, Cashier.....		
R. Uniacke, Pres.....	W. L. Pitcaithly, Cashier.	105½	{ 1 Oct., '83, 3 per c. 1 Mar., '84, 3 per c.
Godfrey P. Payzant, Pres	Walter Lawson, Cashier...		{ 1 Mar., '83, 4 per c. 24 Aug., '83, 4 per c.
J. F. Stairs, M. P., Pres.	H. Y. Clarke, Cashier.....	110	{ 1 Sept., '83, 3 per c. 1 Mar., '84, 3 per c.
S. Nordheimer, Pres ....	H. S. Strathy, Cashier....	128	{ 1 June, '83, 3½ per c. 1 Dec., '83, 5 per c.
Sir W. P. Howland, Pres.	C. Holland, Gen. Manager.	107	{ 1 Dec., '82, 3 per c. 1 June, '83, 3 per c.
A. Desjardins, M. P., Pres	A. de Martigny, Cashier...	85	{ 1 Dec., '82, 3½ per c. 1 June, '83, 3½ per c.

## BANKS, ANNUAL MEETINGS, NAMES OF OFFICERS,

DATE OF MEETING.	NAME OF BANK.	HEAD OFFICE.
June 20, '83.	Banque Ville Marie .....	Montreal .....
June 6, '83.	Eastern Townships Bank.....	Sherbrooke .....
July 5, '83.	Union Bank of Lower Canada.....	Quebec.....
Jan'y 8, '84.	Exchange Bank of Yarmouth.....	Yarmouth.....
March 5, '84.	Merchants' Bank of Halifax.....	Halifax .....
Jan'y 30, '84.	Pictou Bank.....	Pictou.....
	St. Stephen's Bank.....	St. Stephen.....
Aug. 28, '83.	Bank of British Columbia .....	London, Eng.....

## BANKS.

*Banks acting under charter, month*

Name of Bank.	CAPITAL.			LIA-
	Capital Authoriz'd.	Capital Subscribed.	Capital Paid up.	Notes in Circulation
<b>ONTARIO.</b>				
Bank of Toronto.....	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 1,319,133
Canadian Bank of Commerce....	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	3,289,266
Dominion Bank.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,378,970
Ontario Bank.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,382,957
Standard Bank.....	2,000,000	803,700	787,945	687,089
Federal Bank.....	3,000,000	2,966,800	2,952,680	1,676,072
Imperial Bank of Canada.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,207,890
Bank of Hamilton.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	982,810	937,876
Bank of Ottawa.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	993,263	580,409
Western Bank of Canada.....	1,000,000	500,000	216,062	112,805
Total Ontario .....	\$ 20,500,000	\$ 18,770,500	\$ 18,432,760	\$ 12,572,467
<b>QUEBEC.</b>				
Bank of Montreal.....	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	5,838,535
Bank of B. N. America.....	4,866,666	4,866,666	4,866,666	860,267
Banque du Peuple.....	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	341,136
Banque Jacques Cartier.....	500,000	500,000	500,000	218,880
Banque Ville Marie.....	500,000	500,000	464,300	297,084
Banque d'Hochelega.....	1,000,000	715,200	703,420	368,552
Molson's Bank.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,859,676
Merchants' Bank of Canada.....	6,000,000	5,798,268	5,721,427	3,862,101
Banque Nationale .....	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	751,059
Quebec Bank .....	3,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	642,619
Union Bank of Lower Canada...	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	713,438

## VALUE OF STOCK, AND DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.	Stock Dec. 1883.	DIVIDENDS DECLARED.
Wm. Weir, Pres.....U. Garand, Secretary .....	98	{ 1 Dec, '82, 3 per c. 1 June, '83, 3 per c.
R. W. Heneker, Pres....Wm. Farwell, Gen. Mngr..	112	{ 2 Jan'y, '83, 3½ per c. 5 June, '83, 3½ per c.
And. Thompson, Pres...P. MacEwen, Cashier.....	67½	{ 2 Jan'y, '83, 3 per c. 3 July, '83, 3 per c.
A. C. Robbins, Pres ....A. S. Murray, Cashier .....		{ 1 Aug., '83, 3 per c. 1 Feby., '84, 3 per c.
Thos. E. Kenny, Pres...D. H. Duncan, Cashier.....	123	{ 1 Sept., '83, 3½ per c. 1 Feb., '84, 3½ per c.
Hon. R. P. Grant, Pres..Thomas Watson, Manager.		{ 1 Augt., '83, 3 per c. 1 Feby., '84, 3 per c.
F. H. Todd, Pres.....J. F. Grant, Cashier .....		4
R. Gillespie, Chairman..H. Hughes, Gen. Manager.		Last Half-year, at the rate of 6 p. c., p. an.

## BANKS.

ending 31st Dec., 1883, Statement of

LIABILITIES.					Total Assets.
Dom. Gov't. Deposits, in- cluding Securi- ties for execu- tion of Con- tracts, &c.	Prov'l Gov't. Deposits.	Other Deposits.	Other Liabili- ties including Loans from & amounts due to other Banks and Agencies.	Total Liabilities.	
\$ 18,047	\$ .....	4,292,330	\$ 149,308	\$ 5,778,818	\$ 9,070,707
47,528	229,218	11,861,044	100,744	15,527,800	24,039,981
96,625	59,093	4,942,860	180,647	6,658,195	9,200,046
58,231	179,280	3,575,119	185,157	5,380,744	7,372,667
39,702	99,098	2,015,037	.....	2,840,926	3,832,519
135,074	103,712	6,029,650	631,868	8,576,376	13,123,256
207,730	55,744	3,207,925	4,404	4,683,693	6,947,105
27,849	.....	1,589,355	3,532	2,558,612	3,838,814
23,282	1,649	1,239,721	2,639	1,847,700	3,014,654
....	.....	191,852	284	304,941	531,801
\$ 654,068	\$ 727,794	\$ 38,944,893	\$ 1,258,583	54,157,805	\$ 80,971,550
5,761,381	1,534,031	16,954,214	774,352	30,862,513	49,201,326
4,287	.....	5,345,959	33,567	6,244,080	11,770,259
4,186	100,000	1,635,991	7,811	2,089,124	3,856,423
74,534	240,500	668,892	53,155	1,255,461	1,912,857
32,050	58,049	318,589	13,288	719,060	1,211,769
35,109	16,214	426,256	31,825	877,956	1,633,883
53,513	3,442	4,459,092	447,677	6,823,400	9,523,741
252,388	5,802	7,874,269	820,129	12,814,689	20,187,913
16,376	10,890	1,673,101	29,637	2,481,063	4,573,911
63,424	178,174	3,740,249	4,475	4,628,941	7,696,352
144,346	278,019	1,627,380	114,937	2,878,120	4,993,685

## BANKS.

*Banks, acting under charter, month*

Name of Bank.	CAPITAL			LIA
	Capital Authoriz'd.	Capital Subscribed.	Capital Paid up.	Notes in Circulation
<b>QUEBEC.—Continued.</b>				
Banque de St. Jean.....	1,000,000	540,000	226,090	135,684
Banque de St. Hyacinthe.....	1,000,000	504,600	262,210	183,890
Eastern Townships Bank.....	1,500,000	1,479,600	1,447,604	781,390
Total Quebec .....	\$ 38,966,666	\$ 37,004,334	\$ 36,291,717	\$ 16,854,311
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>				
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	1,250,000	1,114,300	1,114,300	\$ 1,152,300
Merchants' Bank.....	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	869,550
Peoples' Bank.....	800,000	600,000	600,000	233,958
Union Bank.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	147,850
Halifax Banking Co.....	500,000	500,000	500,000	425,336
Bank of Yarmouth.....	400,000	400,000	388,230	104,212
Exchange Bank of Yarmouth....	280,000	280,000	245,126	61,391
Pictou Bank.....	500,000	500,000	233,600	202,084
Commercial Bank of Windsor....	500,000	500,000	260,000	92,659
Total Nova Scotia ....	6,730,000	\$ 5,894,300	\$ 4,841,256	\$ 3,289,440
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK.</b>				
Bank of New Brunswick.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	459,894
Maritime Bank.....	2,000,000	686,000	686,000	279,917
St. Stephen's Bank.....	200,000	200,000	200,000	133,526
Total N. Brunswick...	\$ 3,200,000	\$ 1,886,000	\$ 1,886,000	\$ 873,337
<b>RECAPITULATION.</b>				
Ontario.....	20,500,000	18,770,500	18,432,760	12,572,467
Quebec.....	38,966,666	37,004,334	36,291,717	16,854,311
Nova Scotia.....	6,730,000	5,894,300	4,841,256	3,289,340
New Brunswick.....	3,200,000	1,886,000	1,886,000	873,337
Grand Total.....	69,396,666	\$ 63,555,134	\$ 61,451,733	\$ 33,589,455

## PUBLIC

Annual meetings, names of officers,

DATE OF MEETING.	NAME OF COMPANY.	HEAD OFFICE.	PRINCIPAL
20 Feb., '84	British Am. Assurance Co..... Building & Loan Association ...	Toronto .....	John Morrison, Gov.. L. W. Smith, LL.D., President .....
13 Feb., '84	Can. Permt. Loan & Savings Co.	Toronto .....	E. Hooper, President..

## MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

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## BANKS.

ending 31st Dec., 1833, Statement of

LIABILITIES.					Total Assta.
Dom. Gov't Deposits, including Securities for execution of Contracts, &c.	Prov'l Gov't Deposits.	[Other Deposits.	Other Liabilities including Loans from & amounts due to other Banks and Agencies	Total Liabilities.	
24,840	.....	209,106	129	369,759	630,479
1,675	.....	559,662	.....	745,227	1,077,261
98,962	15,123	2,192,812	17,847	3,106,134	5,018,781
\$ 567,071	\$ 2,439,744	\$ 47,685,572	\$ 2,348,829	\$ 75,895,527	\$ 123,288,640
211,280	1,686	3,244,251	308,636	4,918,153	6,503,210
151,635	7,106	1,768,934	144,526	2,941,751	4,162,385
15,823	.....	488,306	1,918	740,005	1,455,708
23,291	.....	579,116	28,403	778,660	1,399,033
53,159	.....	759,971	24,432	1,262,898	1,823,950
48,441	.....	276,188	12,231	441,072	857,253
.....	.....	67,400	1,136	129,927	423,810
.....	.....	692,431	126,579	1,021,094	1,342,435
34,298	.....	182,403	96,871	406,231	773,573
\$ 537,927	8,792	\$ 8,059,000	\$ 744,732	\$ 12,639,791	\$ 18,741,357
106,988	.....	1,430,750	40,339	2,037,971	3,518,111
123,544	.....	344,433	19,683	767,577	1,093,765
31,781	.....	145,098	3,668	314,073	580,227
\$ 262,313	.....	\$ 1,920,281	\$ 63,690	\$ 3,119,621	\$ 5,192,103
654,068	727,794	38,944,893	1,258,583	54,157,805	80,971,550
6,567,071	2,439,744	47,685,572	2,348,829	75,895,527	123,288,640
537,927	8,792	8,059,000	744,732	12,639,791	18,741,357
262,313	.....	1,920,281	63,690	3,119,621	5,192,103
\$ 8,021,379	\$ 3,176,330	\$ 96,609,746	\$ 4,415,834	\$ 145,812,744	\$ 228,193,650

## COMPANIES.

value of stock, dividends declared, &amp;c.

OFFICERS.	STOCK Dec., 1883.	DIVIDENDS DECLARED.	REMARKS.
Silas P. Wood, Secy.		5 per cent. per annum	Capital, \$500,000.
W. Gillespie, Man...	102 1/2	" "	Capital stock, \$747,980.
J. H. Mason " ..	236	2 half-yearly divs. of 6 & 7 per cent. ....	" 200,000.

## PUBLIC

Annual meetings, names of officers,

DATE OF MEETING.	NAME OF COMPANY.	HEAD OFFICE.	PRINCIPAL
16 Jan., '84	Canada Landed Credit Co. ....	" .....	J. L. Blaikie " ..
9 July, '83	Canada Mortgage Agency .....	London, Eng.	Major Richd. J. Evans
25 Sep., '83	Canada Life Ass. Co. ....	Hamilton .....	A. G. Ramsay, Man. Dir.
29 June, '83	Canada N.-W. Land Co. ....	London, E. {	Rt. Hon. Lord Elphinstone, Chairman ....
7 Nov., '83	City Passenger Ry., Montreal..	Montreal ....	E. B. Osler, Man. Dir.
8 Aprl., '84	Confederation Life Association.	Toronto ....	L. A. Senecal, President
13 Feb., '84	Dominion Telegraph Co. ....	" .....	Sir W. P. Howland "
30 Apl., '83	Freehold Loan & Savings Co. ....	" .....	Thos. Swinyard, Presdt
3 Mar., '84	Hamilton Provdt. & Loan Society	Hamilton .....	Hon. W. McMaster "
13 Feb., '84	Huron & Erie Loan & Savings Co.	London, O. ....	Geo. H. Gillespie "
10 Oct., '83	Lon. & Candn. Loan & Agency Co.	Toronto ....	Wm. Saunders "
20 Sep., '83	London & Ontario Investmt. Co.	" .....	Sir W. P. Howland, K.C.
16 Jan., '84	Manitoba N.-W. Loan Co. ....	" .....	M.G., Presdt. ....
28 Feb., '83	Montreal Gas Co. ....	" .....	Hon. F. Smith, Presdt.
10 Feb., '83	Montreal Investmt. & Building Co.	Montreal ....	Hon. J. C. Aikins "
5 Mar., '84	Montreal Loan & Mortgage Co.	" .....	Jesse Joseph "
10 Jan., '84	Montreal Western Land Co. ....	" .....	Wm. Reid "
13 Feb., '84	Montreal Telegraph Co. ....	" .....	M. H. Gault, M.P. "
2 May, '83	N.-West Navigation Co. ....	Winnipeg ....	H. McLennan "
25 Oct., '83	Ontario Loan & Debenture Co.	London, O. ....	Andrew Allan "
2 May, '83	Ontario Mutual Life Assce. Co.	Waterloo, O. ....	A. Allan "
25 Oct., '83	Grand Trunk Railway .....	London, Eng.	Jos. Jeffery "
22 Apl., '84	" .....	" .....	J. E. Bowman "
1 May, '83	Hamilton & N. Western Ry. ....	Hamilton .....	Sir H. Tyler, Kt. "
12 Sep., '83	Manitoba & N.-W. Railway ....	Winnipeg ..	" .....
10 Dec., '83	Toronto, Grey & Bruce Ry. ....	Toronto ....	Jno. Stuart "
31 Jan., '84	Richelieu & Ont. Nav. Co. ....	Montreal ....	And. Allan "
12 Mar., '84	Royal Canadian Ins. Co. ....	" .....	Wm. Hendrie "
14 Mar., '84	Sun Life Assurance Co. ....	" .....	L. A. Senecal "
8 Feb., '84	Temperance Colonization Society	Toronto ....	And. Robertson "
8 Feb., '84	The Accident Ins. Co. of N. A.	Montreal ....	Thos. Workman "
21 Feb., '84	The Guarantee Co. of N. A. ....	" .....	G. Maclean Rose "
5 Sep., '83	The Home Savings & Loan Co.	Toronto ....	Sir A. T. Galt, G.C.M.G.
5 Feb., '84	The British Can. Loan & Invst. Co.	" .....	President .....
24 Jan., '84	The Land Security Co. ....	" .....	" .....
2 Mar., '83	The North Am. Life Assnce Co.	" .....	Hon. Fk. Smith, Presdt.
21 Feb., '84	The Provdt. & Com. Land Co. ..	" .....	A. H. Campbell "
31 Jan., '84	The Ont. Indus. Loan & Invst. Co.	" .....	Geo. Greig "
21 May, '83	The Ont. Investment Assocn. ....	London, O. ....	Hon. A. Mackenzie "
21 Mar., '84	The Toronto General Trusts Co.	Toronto ....	H. S. Strathy "
24 Jan., '84	Union Loan & Savings Co. ....	" .....	David Blain, LL.D. "
6 Feb., '84	Waterloo Mutual Fire Ins. Co.	Waterloo, O. ....	Chas. Murray "
27 Feb., '84	Western Can. Loan & Savings Co.	Toronto ....	Hon. Ed. Blake, Q.C.,
	Western Assurance Co. ....	" .....	M.P., President ...
			F. Richardson, Presdt.
			J. W. Walden "
			Hon. G. W. Allan "
			A. M. Smith "

COMPANIES.—*Continued.*

value of stocks, dividends declared, &amp;c.

OFFICERS.	STOCK Dec., 1883.	DIVIDENDS DECLARED.	REMARKS.
D. McGee, Secretary	122½	8 per cent. per annum.	Capital paid up, \$663,990.
Agent in Canada . . . .	4	" " "	" " 22,965.
R. Hills, Secretary . .	409	15 " " "	Capital & funds, \$6,500,000.
A. J. Baker " " . . .	80	7 p.c. per annum, and a bonus of 1 per cent. .	Capital subs., £2,727,520.
J. F. Gosling, Sec., Can.			
T. H. Robillard, Supdt.			
J. K. Macdonald, Man.	250	Last Div. 5 p.c. for 6 ms.	
Dir. . . . .	99	6 per cent. per annum	Capital stock pd., \$1,000,000
F. Roper, Secretary . .	167½	10 " " "	" " 600,000.
S. C. Wood, Manager	124	8 " " "	Permt. stock, \$1,000,000.
H. D. Cameron, Treas.	163	10 " " "	Capital stock pd., \$1,000,000.
R. W. Smylie, Man.	140½	10 " " "	C'l. pd., \$560,000, res. \$240,000.
J. G. Macdonald " "	118	7 " " "	
A. M. Crosby " "	116	8 " " "	Paid up capital, \$312,031.
G. A. Muttiebury " "	178½	12 " " "	Cap. stock pd., \$1,876,752.
J. F. Sriver, Secy.	72	Last Div. 3 p.c. for 6 ms.	Rev. \$19,888, exp., \$11,815.
J. Ostell, Vice-presdt.		Last Div. 3½ p.c. "	Stock pd. up, \$879,147.
W. L. Maltby, Man.			Subd. cap., \$250,000.
And. Allan " "	120	8 per cent per annum	Cap. stock, \$2,000,000.
D. R. Ross, Sec.-Trea.	124½	8 " " "	Cap. " \$250,000.
W. F. Bullen " "			Cap. pd., up, \$1,200,000.
W. H. Riddell, Secy.		Half-year's Div. of 5 p.c.	
J. Hickson, Gen. Man.		on 1st & 2nd . . . . .	Preference stock.
" " " "		" " " "	" & 3½ p.c. on 3rd pref. stk.
M. Young, Secretary		2 p. c. on pref. stock..	Total miles built, 85.
W. R. Baker, Supdt.			Rects. \$421,256, ex. \$311,199.
E. Wragge, Gen. Man.	59	6 per cent per annum	
J. M. Beaudry, Secy.	56	5 " " "	Cap. stock pd. up, \$330,815.
A. Gagnon, Sec.-Treas.	\$24½	10 per cent. for 12 mo.	Income for year, \$274,805.
R. Macaulay, Man. . .			
J. A. Livingston, Gen.		Div. of 6 p. c. for 6 mo.	
Man. . . . .		endg. 31 Jany., 1883.	Capital stock, \$188,000.
E. Rawlings, Man. Dir.		6 per cent. per annum	
" " " "	6	" " " "	
Jas. Mason, Manager	7	" " " "	Cap. stock sub., \$100,000.
R. H. Tomlinson " "	6	" " " "	" " \$267,067.
W. J. Mackenzie " "	10	" " " "	" " pd. up, \$176,984.
W. McCabe, LL.D.,			
Man. Dir. . . . .			Rev., \$96,000 assets, \$151,522.
H. Symons, Man. Dir.			
J. Gormley " "	8	" " " "	Cap. paid up, \$220,000.
H. Taylor, Manager	124	8 " " "	Cap. subd., \$2,650,000.
J. W. Langmuir " "			
W. Maclean " "	136	8 " " "	Cap. stock, \$600,000.
C. M. Taylor, Secy. .			
W. S. Lee, Manager	195	10 " " "	" " \$1,200,000.
J. J. Kenny, Man. Dir.		6 " " "	

## STOCKS, BANK, TELEGRAPH, AND INSURANCE.

The following are the highest and lowest prices at which sales were made during each month of the past year. The figures include sales made in Montreal, of Bank of Montreal, Toronto, Ontario, Merchants', Commerce, Montreal Telegraph, and Dominion Telegraph.

	Montreal.		Toronto.		Ontario.		Merchants.		Commerce.		Dominion.		Hamilton.		Standard.		Imperial.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1883.																		
January .....	206½	190½	189½	171½	115½	107½	128	120½	137½	131½	201½	196	113½	113½	116½	114	144	136½
February .....	208½	203½	187½	182½	113½	111	127½	124½	136½	132½	201	196½	114½	114	117	114½	143½	140
March .....	208	197½	187½	180½	113½	110	125½	120	135½	132	201½	198	114	112½	115	114	141½	138½
April .....	204	193½	192½	182½	116½	112	125½	123	134½	133	202½	198	113	113	116½	114	143	139½
May .....	203½	*195½	196½	*185	115½	110	126	120½	136½	*129	199½	195½	114	114	116	115½	146½	143
June .....	199	196½	188	185	112½	110½	124½	121	136½	130	197	195½	117½	112	118	114½	146½	*141½
July .....	199	196½	187½	183½	116	111½	123½	121	133½	131½	198½	195½	118	117	116½	114½	144	142
August .....	199½	193½	187½	183½	117½	114	123½	120½	134½	132½	204	199	117½	117	115½	114½	142½	142
September .....	198	196½	185½	178½	117	114	122	118½	133½	128½	202½	198½	120	119½	116	114½	143	142½
October .....	197½	183½	182	165	115½	99½	121	113	130½	122½	199	186½	118	116½	116	110½	142½	135½
November .....	187	171½	173	159	106½	93	116	103	125½	117	191	186	116	113	114½	109	139	131
December .....	179	170½	168½	160½	107	96	111	104½	124	117	190	186½	112½	110	115	109	135½	130

\*Ex-dividend.

## STOCKS, BANK, TELEGRAPH AND INSURANCE.—Continued.

1883.	Federal.	Molson's.	Montreal Market.		British America.	Western Assurance.	Montreal Telegraph.	Dominion Telegraph.	Consum. Gas.
			Can. Pacific.	St. P. & Manitoba.					
January.....	159½	133	126½	147½	143	158	125½	123	150
February.....	158½	133	130	142	134	157	124½	122	149
March.....	161½	131	120	159	144	156½	124½	121	149½
April.....	162	125	121½	61	60	118	122½	120	147
May.....	160½	124½	124	65½	60½	116½	126½	122	147½
June.....	160½	125½	123½	64½	61½	117	126½	124	149½
July.....	159½	126	124½	64½	55½	114	126½	124	148½
August.....	165	127	124½	56½	54½	112½	125	120½	147
September.....	162½	127	114	59	56	112½	123	120	147
October.....	161½	116	111	56½	49½	108½	119	121	146
November.....	145½	115	109	63½	56½	108	124½	115	144
December.....	128	113	111	58½	52½	112½	122½	117	145½

\* Ex-dividend.      § Ex-dividend and Scrip.

## HIGHEST &amp; LOWEST PRICES OF BANK &amp; TELEGRAPH STOCKS DURING THE PAST SIX YEARS.

*Including Sales at Montreal.*

	1883.		1882.		1881.		1880.		1879.		1878.	
	H't.	L't.	H't.	L't.	H't.	L't.	H't.	L't.	H't.	L't.	H't.	L't.
Montreal.....	208½	170½	215	195½	215½	170	168½	130½	150	125	173	136½
Toronto.....	196½	159	195	165½	173½	141	144½	121½	123½	106½	140½	117½
Ontario.....	117½	93	129½	109	103½	55	103½	70	75½	55½	97½	66
Merchants.....	128	103	135½	118½	129½	116	120	84	95	71	99	77
Commerce.....	137½	117	151	129½	156	132	144½	113½	120½	95½	119	110½
Dominion.....	204	186	215½	191	198½	147	143	116	117	108½	98	121
Hamilton.....	120	110	130	116	121	118	116	100	101	100	98	....
Standard.....	118	109	120	110	120	102½	105½	73	74	67	....	....
Federal.....	165	119½	173	146½	161	137	137	104½	105	96	104½	100½
Imperial.....	146½	130	146½	132½	141½	118	121½	95½	100	92½	....	....
Molson's.....	133	109	132	119½	120	104	108	75	84	58½	101	80
Consolidated.....	126½	115	135	112	134½	114½	139	87½	57½	2½	81	57
Montreal Telegraph.....	90	80	96	93	100	88	95	62	107½	81	124	106½
Dominion Telegraph.....	126½	115	135	112	134½	114½	139	87½	57½	2½	81	57

## HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF LOAN COMPANY STOCKS FOR THE PAST TWO YEARS.

	H't. L't.		H't. L't.		H't. L't.		H't. L't.		H't. L't.		H't. L't.	
	Year 1883.		Year 1882.		Year 1883.		Year 1883.		Year 1883.		Year 1883.	
Canada Permanent.....	236	220	240½	209	....	....	....	....	107	101½	113	107
Freehold.....	172	162½	183	170	National Investment.....	....	....	....	163	156	162	153
Western Canada.....	195	190	211	183	Huron and Erie.....	....	....	....	106	104½	113	108½
Union.....	36	33	134	129½	People's.....	....	....	....	....	....	113	110½
Canadian Land Credit Co.....	123½	119	137	119	London Loan.....	....	....	....	....	....	129	116
Building and Loan.....	106	100½	109½	109½	Manitoba.....	....	....	....	123	119	109	108½
Imperial Savings.....	111	105	114	109½	Brant Loan.....	....	....	....	109	109	108½	102
Farmers' Loan.....	131	120	130	124	Real Estate.....	....	....	....	98	90	104	94
London and Canadian.....	145	133	149	125	London and Ontario Investment.....	....	....	....	118	116	117½	114
Dominion Savings.....	118	114	120½	119	Land Security Co.....	....	....	....	145	136	146	136
Ontario Loan.....	124½	122½	132½	125	English Loan.....	....	....	....	....	....	107	103
Hamilton Provident.....	126½	124	136	125	British Canadian.....	....	....	....	106½	103½	107	103
					Ontario Investment.....	....	....	....	130	124	136	130

## STOCK PRICES.

THE DEPRESSION ON VALUES THIS YEAR.

BANKS.		Highest prices sold at during year, Transactions of less than 25 shares not included.	
1	Montreal .....	208 $\frac{3}{4}$	on 13th Feb.
2	Ontario .....	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	on 30th Aug.
	People's .....	91	on 23rd Jan.
4	Molson's .....	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	on 2nd Feb.
5	Toronto .....	196	on 30th April
6	Jacques Cartier. ....	115	on 16th Jan.
7	Merchants .....	128	on 30th Jan.
8	East. Townships .....	120	on 31st Jan.
9	National .....	No Transaction.	
10	Union .....	92	on 11th June
11	Commerce .....	137 $\frac{1}{4}$	on 30th Jan.
12	Exchange .....	172 $\frac{1}{2}$	on 12th Jan.
13	Federal .....	165	on 27th Aug.
14	Hochelaga .....	95	on 8th May
15	Ville Marie .....	10 @ 99	on 22nd Feb.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
16	Montreal Telegraph .....	126 $\frac{1}{4}$	on 3rd May
17	R. & O. Nav. Co. ....	80 $\frac{3}{4}$	on 9th July
18	Montreal Gas Co. ....	193	on 8th Mar.
19	City Pass. Ry. Co. ....	149 $\frac{3}{4}$	on 23rd April
20	Can. Pacific .....	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	on 3rd May
21	St. P. M. & M. R. R. ....	169	on 16th April
22	Canada Cotton Co. ....	120	on 30th Jan.
23	Dundas " .....	5 @ 120	on 3rd Jan.
24	Montreal " .....	90	on 26th July
25	Hudson " .....	100 $\frac{1}{4}$	on 6th July
26	Can. N. W. Land Co. ....	†† 80	on 23rd April
27	M. Inv't Build'g Co. ....	72	on 5th Feb.
28	Mont. Loan and Mort. ....	107	on 8th Feb.
29	Royal Can. In. Co. ....	56	on 13th April

BANKS.		Lowest price sold at during the year Transactions of less than 25 shares not included.	
1	Montreal .....	170 $\frac{1}{4}$	on 5th Dec.
2	Ontario .....	93	on 28th Nov.
3	People's .....	60	on 15th Dec.
4	Molson's .....	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	on 28th Nov.
5	Toronto .....	159	on 28th Nov.
6	Jacques Cartier. ....	80	on 14th Nov.
7	Merchants .....	103	on 28th Nov.
8	East. Townships .....	110	on 1st Dec.

†† On £4 shares.

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STOCK PRICES.—*Continued.*

BANKS.		Lowest prices sold at during the year, Transactions of less than 25 shares not included.	
9	National.....		
10	Union.....	20 @	67½ on 29th Dec.
11	Commerce.....	117	on 28th Nov.
12	Exchange.....	60	on 18th Sept.
13	Federal.....	120	on 6th Dec.
14	Hochelaga.....	17 @	92½ on 31st May
15	Ville Marie.....	8 @	*94 on 19th Nov.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
16	Montreal Telegraph.....	115	on 28th Nov.
17	R. & O. Nav. Co.....	51½	on 1st Nov.
18	Montreal Gas Co.....	163	on 3d Dec.
19	City Pass. Ry. Co.....	104½	on 26th Nov.
20	Can. Pacific.....	49½	on 20th Oct.
21	St. P. M. & M. R. R.....	‡96	on 27th Dec.
22	Canada Cotton Co.....	50	on 15th Nov.
23	Dundas “.....	54	on 21st Nov.
24	Montreal “.....	10 @	50 on 26th Dec.
25	Hudson “.....	60	on 28th Nov.
26	Can. N. W. Land Co.....	†40	on 15th Jan.
27	M. Inv't. Build'g Co.....	69	on 19th April
28	Mont. Loan and Mort.....	20 @	75 on 12th Nov.
29	Royal Can. In. Co.....	50	on 9th Nov.

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\* Ex. div. † On £3 shares. ‡ Ex-Bonus of 45 p. c. in Bonds and Dividends.

## APPENDIX No. 1.

### I.—Statement of By Elections to the House of Commons during 1883. The names of the unsuccessful Candidates appear in *Italics*.

DATE.	CONSTITUENCY.	CANDIDATES.	Votes polled	CAUSE OF VACANCY.
July 10	Albert .....	<i>c.</i> John Wallace .....	934	Unseating of sitting
		<i>l.</i> <i>Alex. Rogers</i> .....	815	mem. (John Wal-
„ 24	Halifax .....	<i>c.</i> John F. W. Stairs ..	accln.	Appt. of sitting mem.
				(M. H. Richey) to
				Lieut. Governor-
				ship of N.S.
Sept. 22	Kent, N. B. ....	<i>c.</i> Hon. P. A. Landry,		Resignation of sit-
		Q. C. ....	1,638	ting mem. (G. A.
		<i>l.</i> <i>G. A. McInernay</i> ....	1,100	Girouard.)
Oct. 10	Lunenburg .....	<i>c.</i> C. E. Kaulbach .....	1,991	Unseating of sitting
		<i>l.</i> <i>T. T. Keefler</i> .....	1,712	mem. (T. T. Keef-
				ler.)
„ 25	Levis .....	<i>c.</i> Isidore N. Belleau,		Appt. of sitting mem.
		L.L. B. ....	1,551	(Hon. J. G. Blan-
		<i>l.</i> <i>O. B. Samson</i> .....	703	chet) to Collector-
				ship of Customs at
				Quebec.
Nov. 26	Lennox .....	<i>l.</i> D. A. Allison .....	1,405	Unseating of sitting
		<i>c.</i> <i>M. W. Pruyn</i> .....	1,401	mem. (Rt. Hon. Sir
				J. A. Macdonald)
Dec. 14	Middlesex, West..	<i>l.</i> D. M. Cameron .....	1,771	Do. do. (G. W.
		<i>c.</i> <i>W. F. Roome, M.D.</i> ..	1,739	Ross.)
„ 27	Huron, South ...	<i>l.</i> Sir R. J. Cartwright..	accln.	Resignation of sit-
				ting mem. (John
				McMillan.)
„ 27	Soulanges .....	<i>c.</i> J. W. Bain .....	760	Unseating of sitting
		<i>c.</i> <i>G. R. S. de Beaujeu</i> ...	734	mem. (G. R. S. de
				Beaujeu.)

### II.—Statement of Provincial By Elections during 1883. ONTARIO.

June 6	North Brant .....	<i>l.</i> Hon. Jas. Young ....	1,093	Appt. of the sitting
		<i>c.</i> <i>John Strickland</i> .....	542	mem. (Mr. Young)
				as Provl. Treas-
Sept. 9	Algoma .....	<i>l.</i> Robt. A. Lyon .....	1,625	} General Election.
		<i>c.</i> <i>W. H. Plummer</i> .....	1,511	
Nov. 11	West Huron .....	<i>l.</i> Hon. A. M. Ross ..	accl.	Appt. of the sitting
				mem. (Mr. Ross)
				as Provl. Treas-
				urer.
Dec. 14	West Middlesex ..	<i>l.</i> Hon. G. W. Ross ....	1,918	Unseating, on peti-
		<i>c.</i> <i>Alex. Johnston</i> .....	1,761	tion, of the sit-
				ting mem. (Mr.
				Johnston.)
„ 14	West Simcoe .....	<i>l.</i> Orson J. Phelps .....	1,936	Do. do. do.
		<i>c.</i> <i>Thos. Wylie, M. D.</i> ...	1,894	(Mr. Phelps.)
„ 14	Cardwell .....	<i>c.</i> Wm. Hy. Hammell ...	1,565	Do. do. do.
		<i>l.</i> <i>Chas. Robinson, M.D.</i> ..	1,519	(Mr. Hammell.)

## QUEBEC.

DATE.	CONSTITUENCY.	CANDIDATES.	Votes polled	CAUSE OF VACANCY.
Jan.	Kamouraska..	<i>l.</i> Chas. A. E. Gagnon..	1,205	Unseating, on petition, of sitting mem. (Mr. Gagnon)
		<i>c.</i> G. Richard .....	1,144	
,, 5	Montmagny .....	<i>l.</i> Mr. N. Bernatchez is declared the sitting mem. by judgment of the Court .....		
Feb. 5	Nicolet .....	<i>c.</i> Louis Treflé Dorais ..	557	Unseating, by petition, of sitting mem. (Mr. Houde.)
		<i>l.</i> Chas. Ed. Houde .....	316	
June	Laval .....	<i>l.</i> Amedée Gaboury .....	579	Unseating, on petition, of sitting mem. (Mr. Le Blanc.)
		<i>c.</i> P. E. Le Blanc .....	536	
Sept. 26	Jacques Cartier ..	<i>c.</i> Hon. J. A. Mousseau ..	796	Do. do. do. (Mr. Mousseau.)
		<i>i. c.</i> J. A. Descarries .....	754	
Nov. 16	Levis .....	<i>l.</i> F. X. Lemieux .....	1,750	Appt. of sitting mem. (Mr. E. T. Paquet) to joint Shrievalty of Quebec.
		<i>c.</i> Jos. Edmond Roy, N.P.	1,714	

## NOVA SCOTIA.

Jan. 11	Inverness .....	<i>c.</i> Angus McLennan, M.D. ....	1,330	Death of sitting mem. (Hon. Dr. Campbell.)
		<i>l.</i> Saml. McDonnell, Q.C.	1,207	

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

Augt. 16	St. John (County)	<i>l.</i> Hon. D. McLellan ..	2,699	Death of Hon. W. Elder, late sitting mem. and appt. to office of Provl. Secretary in his room of another sitting mem. (D. McLellan.)
		<i>l.</i> A. A. Stockton .....	2,399	
		<i>c.</i> J. McNichol, jr. ....	1,413	
		<i>c.</i> John A. Chesley .....	1,101	
		— Hutchinson .....	49	
Oct. 16	Westmoreland....	<i>l.</i> A. E. Killam .....	2,197	Resignation of sitting mem. (Hon. P. A. Landry.)
		<i>c.</i> W. W. Wells .....	1,933	
Nov. 26	Sunbury .....	<i>l.</i> Arthur Glasier .....	610	Death of sitting mem. (G. A. Sterling.)
		<i>i.</i> David Morrow .....	376	

## MANITOBA.

May 26	Portage La Prairie	Joseph Martin .....	290	Unseating of sitting mem. (Joseph Martin.)
		W. R. Black .....	261	
June 15	Ste. Agathe .....	Joseph E. Cyr .....	84	Death of sitting mem. (Alex. Kittson.)
		Martin Jerome .....	76	
,, 23	Emerson .....	John Carey .....	30	Unseating of sitting mem. (F. E. Burnham.)
		Chas. S. Douglas .....	244	
		Fredk. E. Burnham ..	169	
Sept. 28	Rat Portage .....	Hon. J. A. Miller, Q.C.	385	First election for this constituency.
		Jas. Gillespie .....	131	

PROVINCIAL BY-ELECTIONS.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA.

DATE.	CONSTITUENCY.	CANDIDATES.	Votes polled	CAUSE OF VACANCY.
Feb. 14	New Westminster	Hon. John Robson ..	acc.	Appt. to office as Provl. Secretary of sitting mem. (Mr. Robson.)
„ 15	Cowichan .....	Hon. Wm. Smithe ..	acc.	Do. do. do. as Chief Comm. Land and Works do do. do. (Mr. Smithe.)
„ „	Lillooet .....	Hon. A. E. B. Davie	acc.	Do. do. do. as Atty. General do. do. do. (Mr. Davie.)

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Apl. 17	Prince, 1st Dist. ..	<i>l.</i> John A. Matheson .. <i>c.</i> Peter Gavin .....	931 844	Unseating, on peti- tion, of sitting mem. (J. A. Matheson.)
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NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

May 29	Edmonton .....	Francis Oliver .....	154	Elections to Executive Council of the N.W. Territories under 38 Vic., Cap. 9, s. 13.
		<i>François Lamoureux ..</i>	94	
		<i>Stuart D. Mulkins ..</i>	4	
June 5	Lorne .....	David H. MacDowall	319	
		<i>A. E. Porter .....</i>	165	
Aug. 13	Broadview .....	John Claude Campbell		
		<i>Hamilton .....</i>	91	
		<i>John Leikie .....</i>	72	
“ “	Moose Jaw .....	Jas. Hamilton Ross ..	42	
		<i>John McKay .....</i>	20	
“ “	Qu'Appelle .....	Thos. Wesley Jackson	344	
		<i>Wm. Robt. Bell .....</i>	112	
“ “	Regina .....	Wm. White .....	89	
		<i>J. O. Bouchier .....</i>	31	
		<i>Eduard Cars .....</i>	30	

## AGES AND OTHER DATA RESPECTING LIVING CANADIAN PUBLIC MEN.

- DYMOND, A. H., b. Croydon, Eng., 21 Aug., 1827; gen. manager *Morning Star*, newspaper, London, Eng., 1857; editorial staff, Toronto *Globe*, 1869; entd. Parl., 1874; principal Institution for the Blind, Brantford, Ont., 1881.
- EDGAR, J. D., b. Eastern Townships, P.Q., 10 Aug., 1841; barrister, 1864; entd. Parl., 1872; delegate to B.C., 1873; author of National song "This Canada of Ours" (1st prize, Montreal, 1874), and of various pamphlets on public questions; Presdt. Ont. Pacific Junction Railway, 1879.
- ELLIOTT, Rev. JAS., b. Kingscourt, Cavan., Irel., 12 Oct., 1819; ordained (Methodist), 1841; Chairman (an. Conference, 1866; D.D., 1870.
- ELLIS, J. V., b. Halifax, N.S., 1835; journalist; Postmaster St. John, N.B., 1876; entd. legislature, N.B., 1882.
- FABRE, Rt. Rev. E. C., b. Montreal, 28 February, 1827; ordained priest, 1850; Canon; Coadjutor Bishop of Montreal, 1873; Bishop, 1877.
- FABRE, Hon. L. K. H., b. Montreal, 9 Aug., 1834; has edited *L'Opinion* (Montreal), and *Le Canadien*, Quebec; founded *L'Ennement*, do., 1867; Senator, 1875; Agent-Gen. for Quebec in France, 1881.
- FAUCHER DE ST. MAURICE, N. H. E., b. Quebec, 18 Apl., 1844; served in Imp. Army in Mexico, 1864; Commr. to Geographical Exposition, Venice, 1881; Knight of Guadalupe; Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, France, 1881; entd. legislature, P.Q., 1881; editor *Le Journal de Québec*, 1883.
- FERGUSON, Hon. THOS., b.; Q.C. 1880; Vice Chancellor for Ont., 1881.
- FERRIER, Hon. JAMES, b. Fifeshire, Scot., 1800; Mayor Montreal, 1847; Chairman Can. Board G.T.R.; M.L.C. (Can.), 1847; Senator, 1867; M.L.C. (Que.), 1867.
- FIELDING, Hon. W.M.S., b. Halifax, N.S., 24 Nov., 1848; journalist; entd. N.S. legislature, 1882; M.E.C., 1882.
- FLEMING, SANDFORD, b. Kircaldy, Scot., 7 Jan., 1827; C.P.E.; Engineer-in-Chief Northern Railway, Can.; delegate to England from Red River, 1863; Chief Engineer Intercolonial Railway, 1863; do., Canadian Pacific Railway, 1871, retired 1880; C.M.G., 1877; I.L.D., 1879, 1884; Chancellor of Queen's University, 1880.
- FLYNN, Hon. E. J., b. Percé, P.Q., 16 Nov., 1847; advocate, 1873; Prof. Roman Law, Laval Univ., 1874; I.L.D., 1878; entd. Legislature, P.Q., 1878; M.E.C., 1879.
- FORTIN, Hon. P., b. Vercheres, P.Q., Dec. 1823; M.D., 1845; entd. public service, 1847; Stipendiary Mgte. for Protection of Fisheries, 1852; entd. Parl., 1867; M.E.C. (Que.), 1873; Speaker Assembly, P.Q., 1875.
- FOSTER, Geo. E., b. Kings Co., N.B., 3 Sept., 1847; B.A., 1868; Prof. of Classics and History, Univ. of N.B.; entd. Parl., 1882.
- FOURNIER, Hon. T., b. St. Francois, R. du Sud, P.Q., 1824; journalist, 1856; Q.C., 1863; entd. Parl., 1870; P.C., 1873; Puisne Judge Supreme Court of Can., 1875.
- FRANCE, E. B., b. near Belleville, Ont., 6 Feb., 1841; B.A., 1863; barrister, 1879; Junior Co. Ct. Judge, Hastings, Ont., 1881.
- FRASER, Hon. C. F., b. Brockville, Ont., 1838; entd. Ont. Legislature, 1872; M.E.C., 1873; Q.C. (Ont.), 1876.
- FRASER, Hon. J. J., b. Beauvoir's Island, N.B., 1 Aug., 1829; Q.C., 1873; entd. Parl., 1865; M.L.C. (N.B.), 1870; M.E.C., 1871; Premier of N.B., 1878; Puisne Judge Supreme Ct. N.B., 1883.
- FRÉCHETTE, L. H., b. Lévis, P.Q., 16 Nov., 1839; advocate, 1864; founded *Le Journal de Lévis*, 1865; entd. Parl., 1874; author of *Mes Loixirs*, poetry (1863); *La Voix d'un Exilé*, poetry (1867); *Les Lettres à Basile*, prose (1872); *Papineau*, drama (1880); *L'Exilé*, drama (1880); *Les Fleurs Boréales*, poems (1879); and *Les Oiseaux de Neige*, sonnets (1879), for which latter he was crowned by the French Academy, 1880; I.L.D., 1881; chief editor *La Patrie*, Montreal, 1884.

- FULLER, Rr. Rev. T. B., b. Kingston, Ont., 16 July, 1810; ordained priest, 1835; Archdeacon of Toronto, 1867; Bishop of Niagara, 1875; D.D., D.C.L.; author of *Forms of Prayer* and other literary productions.
- GALT, SIR A. T., b. Chelsea, Eng., 6 Sept., 1817; entd. Parlt., 1849; M.E.C., 1838; P.C., 1867; K.C.M.G., 1869; Fisheries Commr, Halifax, 1877; G.C.M.G., 1878; High Commr. for Can. in London, 1880; retired, 1883.
- GALT, Hon. Thos., b. London, Eng., 12 Aug., 1815; Q.C., 1858; Puisne Judge, Common Pleas, Ont., 1869.
- GARAND, UBALDE, b. St. Louis de Gonzague, P.Q., 5 April, 1856; entd. mercantile life, 1870; asst. accountant La Banque Ville Marie, 1874; cashier, 1881.
- GARNEAU, Hon. P. b. Cap. Santé, P.Q., 8 May, 1823; Mayor of Quebec, 1870; entd. Quebec Legislature, 1873; M.E.C., 1874.
- GEIKIE, W. B., b. Edinburgh, Scot., 8 May, 1840; M.P., 1852; Prof. in Med. Dept., Victoria Coll., 1856; L.R.C.S. (Ed.), 1867; F.R.C.S. (Ed.), 1867; L.R.C.S. (Lon.), 1867; Prof. of Med. and Clinical Medicine, Trinity College, Toronto, 1871; Dean of the Faculty, Trinity Medical School, 1878.
- GROFFRON, C. A., b. Varennes, P.Q., Nov., 1843; B.C.L., 1866; Q.C., 1879; *Batonnier* of the Bar, Montreal, 1883.
- GROFFRON, Hon. F. b. Varennes, P.Q., 4 Oct. 1832; entd. Parlt., 1863; P.C., 1874.
- GÉLIN, Hon. ELZAR, b. Yamachiche, P.Q., 14 Nov., 1843; joint ed. of *Le Journal de Québec*, 1865; ed. *Le Canada*, 1866; and a writer for *Le Journal de Paris*; advocate, 1873; entd. Legislature, P.Q., 1871; M.L.C., 1882.
- GILL, Hon. C. I., b. Pierreville, P.Q., 1845; LL.B., 1867; entd. Legislature, P.Q., 1871; Commons, 1874; Puisne Judge, Superior Ct., P.Q., 1879.
- GIBRARD, Hon. M. A., b. Varennes, P.Q., 25 April, 1822; N.P.; entd. Man. Legislature, 1870; Senator, 1871; M.E.C., Man., 1870; Premier, 1873.
- GROUARD, D., b. St. Timothé, P.Q., 7 July, 1836; D.C.L., 1874; Q.C., 1876; entd. Parlt., 1878.
- GLASS, DAVID, b. Westminster, Ont., 20 July, 1828; Q.C., 1866; entd. Parlt. 1872; retired, 1874.
- GORDON, Rev. D. M., b. Picton, N.S., 30 Jan., 1845; M.A., 1863; B.D., 1866; ordained (Presb.), 1866; delegate from Can. to Genl. Assembly of Ch. of Scot., 1875; author of *Mountain and Prairie* (1880).
- GOWAN, J. R., b. Wexford, Irel., 22 Dec., 1817; Dist. Judge, 1843; Commr. for Consolidating Statutes, 1859, 1874; Chairman Bd. of Public Instruction; Royal Commr. Can. Pacific Railway, 1873; retired from the Bench, 1883.
- GRAHAM, Hugh, b. Atholstan, P.Q., 18 July, 1848; founded the Montreal Star newspaper, 1869.
- GRANT, VERY REV. G. M., b. Stellarton, N.S., 22 Dec., 1835; ordained (Presb.), 1860; M.A., 1861; Moderator Presbyterian Synod, Principal Queen's College, Kingston, Ont., 1877; D.D., 1878; author of *Ocean to Ocean* (1873), and other works.
- GRANT, Jas. A., b. Inverness-shire, Scot., Aug., 1829; M.D., 1854; F.G.S., F.R.C.S., (Edin.), 1864; entd. Parlt., 1867; Presdt. Med. Council of Ontario, 1868; of Can. Med. Assn., 1872; F.C.S., 1882.
- GRAY, Hon. J. H., b. St. George's, Bermuda, W.I., 1814; Q.C., 1853; D.C.L., 1866; entd. Parlt., 1850; M.E.C., 1851; Premier of N.B., 1856; Umpire between Gt. Britain and U.S., under Treaty of Washington, 1857; H.M.'s Commr. Tenant Right question, P.E.I., 1860; Arbitrator for Dominion under 142nd sec. B.N.A. Act, 1867; author of *Confederation* (a history), 1871; Puisne Judge Supreme Ct., B.C., 1872.
- GRAY, Hon. J. H., b. P.E. Island; served in India and South Africa in 13th Hussars and 7th Dragoon Guards (medal); retired, 1862; Adjt. Genl. of Militia, P.E.I.; Premier of P.E.I.; Presdt. Confederation Conference, Charlottetown, 1864; C.M.G., 1871.
- GREENWAY, Thos., b. Cornwall, Eng., 1838; entd. Parlt., 1875; entd. Man. legislature, where he is Leader of the Opposition, 1879.
- GRIFFIN, Wm. H., b. London, Eng., 7 Aug., 1812; entd. Imperial public service 1831; Secy. P. O. Dept., 1851; Depty. P. M. Genl., 1857.

## AGES AND OTHER DATA RESPECTING LIVING CANADIAN PUBLIC MEN.

- DYMOND, A. H., b. Croydon, Eng., 21 Aug., 1827; gen. manager *Morning Star*, newspaper, London, Eng., 1857; editorial staff, Toronto *Globe*, 1869; entd. Parl., 1874; principal Institution for the Blind, Brantford, Ont., 1881.
- EDGAR, J. D., b. Eastern Townships, P.Q., 10 Aug., 1841; barrister, 1864; entd. Parl., 1872; delegate to B.C., 1873; author of National song "*This Canada of Ours*" (1st prize, Montreal, 1874), and of various pamphlets on public questions; Presdt. Ont. Pacific Junction Railway, 1879.
- ELLIOTT, REV. JAS., b. Kingscourt, Cavan, Irel., 12 Oct., 1819; ordained (Methodist), 1841; Chairman Can. Conference, 1866; D.D., 1870.
- ELLIS, J. V., b. Halifax, N.S., 1835; journalist; Postmaster St. John, N.B., 1876; entd. legislature, N.B., 1882.
- FABRE, R. REV. E. C., b. Montreal, 28 February, 1827; ordained priest, 1850; Canon; Coadjutor Bishop of Montreal, 1873; Bishop, 1877.
- FABRE, HON. L. K. H., b. Montreal, 9 Aug., 1834; has edited *L'Ortre* (Montreal), and *Le Canadien*, Quebec; founded *L'Erenement*, do., 1867; Senator, 1875; Agent-Gen. for Quebec in France, 1881.
- FAUCHER DE ST. MAURICE, N. H. E., b. Quebec, 18 Apl., 1844; served in Imp. Army in Mexico, 1864; Commr. to Geographical Exposition, Venice, 1881; Knight of Guadalupe; Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, France, 1881; entd. legislature, P.Q., 1881; editor *Le Journal de Quebec*, 1883.
- FERGUSON, HON. THOS., b.; Q.C., 1880; Vice Chancellor for Ont., 1881.
- FERRIER, HON. JAMES, b. Fifehire, Scot., 1800; Mayor Montreal, 1847; Chairman Can. Board G.T.R.; M.L.C. (Can.), 1847; Senator, 1867; M.L.C. (Que.), 1867.
- FIELDING, HON. WM. S., b. Halifax, N.S., 24 Nov., 1848; journalist; entd. N.S. legislature, 1882; M.E.C., 1882.
- FLEMING, SANDFORD, b. Kircaldy, Scot., 7 Jan., 1827; C.E.; Engineer-in-Chief Northern Railway, Can.; delegate to England from Red River, 1863; Chief Engineer Intercolonial Railway, 1863; do., Canadian Pacific Railway, 1871, retired 1880; C.M.G., 1877; LL.D., 1879, 1884; Chancellor of Queen's University, 1880.
- FLINN, HON. E. J., b. Percé, P.Q., 16 Nov., 1847; advocate, 1873; Prof. Roman Law, Laval Univ., 1874; LL.D., 1878; entd. Legislature, P.Q., 1878; M.E.C., 1879.
- FORTIN, HON. P., b. Verchères, P.Q., Dec., 1823; M.D., 1845; entd. public service, 1847; Stipendiary Mgte. for Protection of Fisheries, 1852; entd. Parl., 1867; M.E.C. (Que.), 1873; Speaker Assembly, P.Q., 1875.
- FOSTER, GEO. E., b. Kings Co., N.B., 3 Sept., 1847; B.A., 1868; Prof. of Classics and History, Univ. of N.B.; entd. Parl., 1882.
- FOURNIER, HON. T., b. St. François, R. du Sud, P.Q., 1824; journalist, 1836; Q.C., 1863; entd. Parl., 1870; P.C., 1873; Puisne Judge Supreme Court of Can., 1875.
- FRANCE, E. B., b. near Belleville, Ont., 6 Feb., 1841; B.A., 1863; barrister, 1879; Junior Co. Ct. Judge, Hastings, Ont., 1881.
- FRASER, HON. C. F., b. Brockville, Ont., 1838; entd. Ont. Legislature, 1872; M.E.C., 1873; Q.C. (Ont.), 1876.
- FRASER, HON. J. J., b. Beaubair's Island, N.B., 1 Aug., 1829; Q.C., 1873; entd. Parl., 1865; M.L.C. (N.B.), 1870; M.E.C., 1871; Premier of N.B., 1878; Puisne Judge Supreme Ct., N.B., 1883.
- ~FRECHETTE, L. H., b. Lévis, P.Q., 16 Nov., 1839; advocate, 1864; founded *Le Journal de Lévis*, 1865; entd. Parl., 1874; author of *Mes Loinis*, poetry (1863); *La Voix d'un Exilé*, poetry (1867); *Les Lettres à Basile*, prose (1872); *Papineau*, drama (1880); *L'Exilé*, drama (1880); *Les Fleurs Boréales*, poems (1879); and *Les Oiseaux de Neige*, sonnets (1879), for which latter he was crowned by the French Academy, 1880; LL.D., 1881; chief editor *La Patrie*, Montreal, 1884.

- FULLER, Rt. Rev. T. B., b. Kingston, Ont., 16 July, 1810; ordained priest, 1835; Archdeacon of Toronto, 1867; Bishop of Niagara, 1875; D.D.; D.C.L.; author of *Forms of Prayer* and other literary productions.
- GALT, Sir A. T., b. Chelsea, Eng., 6 Sept., 1817; entd. Parlt., 1849; M.E.C., 1858; P.C., 1867; K.C.M.G., 1869; Fisheries Commr, Halifax, 1877; G.C.M.G., 1878; High Commr. for Can. in London, 1880; retired, 1883.
- GALT, Hon. Thos., b. London, Eng., 12 Aug., 1815; Q.C., 1858; Puisne Judge, Common Pleas, Ont., 1869.
- GARAND, URBAIN, b. St. Louis de Gonzague, P.Q., 5 April, 1856; entd. mercantile life, 1870; asst. accountant La Banque Ville Marie, 1874; cashier, 1881.
- GARNEAU, Hon. P. b. Cap. Santé, P.Q., 8 May, 1823; Mayor of Quebec, 1870; entd. Quebec Legislature, 1873; M.E.C., 1874.
- GEIKIE, W. B., b. Edinburgh, Scot., 8 May, 1836; M.P., 1852; Prof. in Med. Dept., Victoria Coll., 1856; L.R.C.S. (Ed.), 1867; F.R.C.S. (Ed.), 1867; L.R.C.S. (Lon.), 1867; Prof. of Med. and Clinical Medicine, Trinity College, Toronto, 1871; Dean of the Faculty, Trinity Medical School, 1878.
- GROFFRON, C. A., b. Varennes, P.Q., Nov., 1843; B.C.L., 1866; Q.C., 1879; *Batonnier* of the Bar, Montreal, 1883.
- GROFFRON, Hon. F., b. Varennes, P.Q., 4 Oct. 1832; entd. Parlt., 1863; P.C., 1874.
- GERIN, Hon. ELZAR, b. Yamachiche, P.Q., 14 Nov., 1843; joint ed. of *Le Journal de Quebec*, 1865; ed. *Le Canada*, 1866; and a writer for *Le Journal de Paris*; advocate, 1873; entd. Legislature, P.Q., 1871; M.L.C., 1882.
- GILL, Hon. C. I., b. Pierreville, P.Q., 1845; LL.B., 1867; entd. Legislature, P.Q., 1871; Commons, 1874; Puisne Judge, Superior Ct., P.Q., 1879.
- GHARAU, Hon. M. A., b. Varennes, P.Q., 25 April, 1822; N.P.; entd. Man. Legislature, 1870; Senator, 1871; M.E.C., Man., 1870; Premier, 1873.
- GROUARD, D., b. St. Timothé, P.Q., 7 July, 1836; D.C.L., 1874; Q.C., 1876; entd. Parlt., 1878.
- GLASS, DAVID, b. Westminster, Ont., 20 July, 1829; Q.C., 1866; entd. Parlt. 1872; retired, 1874.
- GORDON, Rev. D. M., b. Picton, N.S., 30 Jan., 1845; M.A., 1863; B.D., 1866; ordained (Presb.), 1866; delegate from Can. to Genl. Assembly of Ch. of Scot., 1875; author of *Mountain and Prairie* (1880).
- GOWAN, J. R., b. Wexford, Ire., 22 Dec. 1817; Dist. Judge, 1843; Commr. for Consolidating Statutes, 1859, 1874; Chairman Bd. of Public Instruction; Royal Commr. Can. Pacific Railway, 1873; retired from the Bench, 1883.
- GRAHAM, HUGH, b. Atholstan, P.Q., 18 July, 1848; founded the Montreal Star newspaper, 1869.
- GRANT, VERY REV. G. M., b. Stellarton, N.S., 22 Dec., 1835; ordained (Presb.), 1860; M.A., 1861; Moderator Presbyterian Synod, Principal Queen's College, Kingston, Ont., 1877; D.D., 1878; author of *Ocean to Ocean* (1873), and other works.
- GRANT, JAS. A., b. Inverness-shire, Scot., Aug., 1829; M.D., 1854; F.G.S.; F.R.C.S., (Edin.), 1864; entd. Parlt., 1867; Presdt. Med. Council of Ontario, 1868; of Can. Med. Assn., 1872; F.C.S., 1882.
- GRAY, Hon. J. H., b. St. George's, Bermuda, W.I., 1814; Q.C., 1853; D.C.L., 1866; entd. Parlt., 1850; M.E.C., 1851; Premier of N.B., 1856; Umpire between Gt. Britain and U.S., under Treaty of Washington, 1857; H.M.'s Commr. Tenant Right question, P.E.I., 1860; Arbitrator for Dominion under 142nd sec. B.N.A. Act, 1867; author of *Confederation* (a history), 1871; Puisne Judge Supreme Ct., B.C., 1872.
- GRAY, Hon. J. H., b. P.E. Island; served in India and South Africa in 13th Hussars and 7th Dragoon Guards (medal); retired, 1862; Adjt. Genl. of Militia, P.E.I.; Premier of P.E.I.; Presdt. Confederation Conference, Charlottetown, 1864; C.M.G., 1871.
- GREENWAY, Thos., b. Cornwall, Eng., 1838; entd. Parlt., 1875; entd. Man. legislature, where he is Leader of the Opposition, 1879.
- GRIFFIN, Wm. H., b. London, Eng., 7 Aug., 1812; entd. Imperial public service 1831; Secy. P. O. Dept., 1851; Depty. P. M. Genl., 1857.

## AGES AND OTHER DATA RESPECTING LIVING CANADIAN PUBLIC MEN.

- GRIDDALE, VERY REV. b. Bolton, Eng. 1845; ordained priest, 1872; Master St. John's College, Agra, India, 1870; asst. min. Old Ch., Calcutta, 1871; Prof. of Systematic Theology, St. John's College, and Canon of St. John's Cathedral, Man., 1874; B.D., 1875; Dean of Rupert's Land, and Prof. of Pastoral Theology, St. John's College, 1882.
- GWYNNE, HON. J. W., b. Castleknock, Irel., 30 Mch., 1814; Q.C., 1850; Puisne Judge Common Pleas, Ont., 1868; do. Supreme Ct., 1879. GZOWSKI, COL. C. S., b. St. Petersburg, Russia, 5 March, 1813; entd. the Russian army, 1830; took part in Polish Insurrection, 1830-33; advocate, Penn., U.S., 1837; entd. public service, Can., 1841; Chief Engineer St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway 1849; railway contractor, 1853; Presdt. Dum. Rifle Assn., 1869; A.D.C. to the Queen, 1879.
- HAGARTY, HON. J. H., b. Dublin, Irel., 17 Dec., 1816; Q.C., 1860; D.C.L., 1855; Puisne Judge Common Pleas, Ont., 1856; do. Queen's Bench, 1862; Chief Justice, Common Pleas, 1868; do. Queen's Bench, 1878; do. of Ont., 1884.
- HAGUE, GEO., b. Rotherham, Eng. 1825; entd. service Sheffield Banking Co.; came to Can. as financial manager of a firm of railway contractors, 1854; accountant Bank of Toronto, 1856; Cashier, 1863; Gen. Managr., Merchant's Bank, Can., 1877; Chairman Congregational College of B. N. A., 1882; has been a prominent contributor to the press on subjects of Banking and Finance, and was instrumental in 1871, in preserving the right of issue to the banks.
- HALLIBURTON, R.G., b. Nova Scotia, 1833; M.A., 1882; D.C.L., 1877; Q.C., 1880; author of *New Materials for the History of Man*, and other works.
- HALL, R. N., b. Laprairie, P.Q., 26 July, 1836; *Batonnier* of Quebec Bar, 1878; Q.C., 1880; LL.D., 1880; entd. Parl., 1882.
- HAMILTON, REV. CHAS., b. Hawkesbury, Ont., 6 June, 1834; M.A. (Univ. Coll. Oxford, Eng.); ordained priest, 1858; Incumbent of St. Matthew's, Quebec; Prolocutor of Lower House, Prov. Synod of Ch. of Eng. of Can., 1882.
- HAMILTON, HON. JOHN, b. Quebec, 1827; M.L.C., 1860; Senator, 1867; Presdt. Merchants' Bank of Can., 1878; retired, 1882.
- HAMILTON, HON. D. L., b. Shediac, N.B., 27 June, 1835; entd. N.B. legislature, 1870; M.E.C., 1878; Q.C., 1881; Premier, 1882.
- HANLAN, EDWARD, b. Toronto, 1856; entd. N.B. legislature, 1870; M.E.C., 1878; Q.C., 1881; Premier, 1882.
- HANNAY, JAS., b. Richibucto, N.B., 1842; Barrister, N.B., 1867; Official Reporter to Supreme Ct. of N.B., 1867; retired, 1873; joined newspaper press, 1862; and is now asst. ed. *Montreal Herald*; author of *The Captivity of John Gyles* (1875); *History of Acadia* (1879); *History of Queen's Rangers* (1883), and other works.
- HARDY, HON. A. S., b. Mount Pleasant, Ont., 14 Dec., 1837; entd. Ont. legislature, 1873; Q.C. (Ont.), 1876; M.E.C., 1877.
- HARRIS, ROBT., b. Carnarvon, Wales; came to P.E.I., 1856; elected to R.C.A., 1879; has exhibited in Paris *Salon* and Royal Academy of Eng.; commissioned to paint picture commemorative of Confederation, 1863.
- HARWOOD, LIEUT.-COL. A. C. DeL., b. Montreal, 23 Apl., 1825; entd. Parl., 1863; Deputy Adgt.-Genl. of Militia, 1868.
- HAVILAND, HON. T. H., b. Charlottetown, P.E.I., 13 Nov. 1822; entd. P.E.I. legislature, 1846; Q.C., 1865; M.E.C., 1859; Speaker, 1863; Senator, 1873; Lieut.-Gov. P.E.I., 1879.
- HELLMUTH, RT. REV. L., b. near Warsaw, Poland, 14 Dec., 1817; joined Ch. of England, 1841; ordained priest, 1846; Prof. Bishop's Coll., Lenoxville, P.Q.; Archdeacon of Huron; Principal and Prof. of Divinity, Huron Theological Coll., 1862; founded Hellmuth Coll., 1865; Hellmuth Ladies' Coll., 1869; Bishop of Norfolk, 1871; Bishop of Huron, 1871; resigned, 1883; founded Western University, 1881; Asst. Bishop of Ripon, Eng., 1883.
- HENDERSON, JAS. A., b. Stoke, Plymouth, Eng., Feb. 1821; served as an officer of Militia during 1837, and was present at the affair of the Windmill, Prescott; barrister, 1842; Master in Chancery, 1851; Chancellor of the Ang. Diocese of Ontario, 1862; Q.C., 1872; D.C.L.; *Grand Master of the Freemasons*, 1879; Sub. Prior of the Great Priory of Can. of K. T., 1882.

- HENRY, HON. W. A., b. Halifax, N.S., 30 Dec., 1816; entd. Parlt., 1841; Q.C., 1849; Mayor of Halifax; M.E.C., 1849; Puisne Judge Supreme Ct., 1873.
- HENSLEY, HON. J., b. Tottenham, Eng., 12 June, 1824; Sol. Genl. P.E.I., 1851; M.L.C., and M.E.C., 1853; Q.C., 1857; Asst. Judge Supreme Ct., P.E.I., 1869.
- HEWITT, COL. E. S., b. 25 Sept., 1835; Lieut. R. E., 1854; served in Can. during "Trent" affair, 1860; Major 1872; Commandant R.M.C., Kingston, 1875; Lt.-Col., 1877; Col., 1881; C.M.G., 1883.
- HICKSON, JOSEPH, b. Otterburn, Eng.; entd. service North Eastern Railway, Eng.; Asst. to Genl. Mangr. Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, 1861; Chief Accountant, Grand Trunk Railway, 1861; Secy. Treasurer, 1862; Lieut.-Col. 1st Brigade Garrison Artillery, 1867; Genl. Manager, 1874; Presdt. International Bridge Co.; presented with service of plate from directors, in acknowledgment of his services, 1883.
- HILL, REV. GEO. W., b. Halifax, N.S., 9 Nov., 1824; B.A., 1847; ordained priest, 1848; Prof. Pastoral Theology, King's College, N.S., 1854; Rector of St. Paul's, Halifax, 1865; Chaplain to the Leg. Council, 1865; Chancellor Univ. of Halifax, 1876; author *Memoir of Sir B. Haliburton* (1864), and other publications; D.C.L.
- HILL, REV. J. EDGAR, b. Glasgow, Scot., 18 Oct., 1842; M.A., 1868; B.D., 1872; licensed (Presb.) 1872; presented by the Queen, minr. Burnt Island, Fife, and there ordained, 1873; minr. St. Paul's, Dundee, 1877; St. Andrew's, Montreal, 1882.
- HILL, HON. P. C., b. Halifax, N.S., 13 Aug., 1813; D.C.L., 1838; entd. N.S. legislature 1870; M.E.C., 1867; Premier of N.S., 1875.
- HILLS, Rr. Rev. GEO. b. Exmouth, Eng., 1816; ordained priest, 1840; Bishop of British Columbia, 1859; D.D.
- HINKS, SIR F., b. in Cork, Irel., 14 Dec., 1807; journalist, 1839; entd. Parlt. 1841; M.E.C., 1842; Premier, 1851; Governor of Barbados and Windward Islands, 1855; of B. Guiana, 1862; C.B., 1862; K.C.M.G., 1869; P.C., 1869; Boundary Commr., 1878.
- HIND, H. Y., b. Nottingham, Eng., June, 1823; Mathematical Master Provl. Normal Sch., Toronto, 1847; Prof. of Chemistry and Geology, Trinity Coll., do. 1851; Geologist and Naturalist Red River Exploring Expedition, 1857; in charge Assiniboine and Saskatchewan do. 1858; F.R.G.S., 1860; in charge expedition to Labrador, 1861; Director Geological Survey of N.B., 1864, now Prof. Chemistry and Natural History, King's College, N.S.
- HODGINS, J. G., b. Dublin, Irel., 12 Aug., 1821; joined Educational Dept., Ont., 1844; LL.B., 1860; LL.D., 1870; Dept. Min. of Education, 1876; author of *Lovel's Genl. Geography*, and other educational works.
- HODGINS, THOS., b. Dublin, Irel., 6 Oct., 1828; LL.B., 1858; M.A., 1860; entd. Ont. legislature, 1871; Q.C., 1873; Master in Ordinary of the Supreme Ct. Ont., 1883.
- HOLMES, HON. S. H., b. East River, Pictou, N.S., 1830; barrister, 1853; journalist; entd. N.S. legislature, 1871; Premier of N.S. 1878; Prothonotary Halifax, 1882.
- HORNES, Rr. Rev. J., b. Exeter, Eng., 1828; ordained priest, 1852; Bishop of Moosesee, N.W.T., 1872; D.D.
- HOUSTON, WM., b. Lennox, Ont., 9 Sept., 1844; B.A., 1872; associate ed. *Toronto Globe*, 1872; Provl. Librarian, Ont., 1883.
- HOWARD, HY., b. Nenagh, Irel., 1 Dec., 1816; M.D., 1838; Med. Supdt. Provl. Lunatic Asylum, St. Johns, P.Q., 1861; Visiting Physician Longue Pointe Asylum, 1875; author of *The Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology of the Eye* (1850); *The Philosophy of Insanity, crime and responsibility* (1862).
- HOWARD, R. P., b. Montreal, 12 Jan. 1823; M.D., 1848; L.R.C.S. (Edin.), 1849; Presdt. College of Phys. and Surgeons, Quebec; of Can. Med. Assn.; Dean of Medical Faculty McGill Univ., 1882.
- HOWLAND, HON. G. W., b. Waterford, Irel., 19 May, 1835; entd. P.E.I. legislature, 1862; M.E.C., 1866; Senator, 1873.
- HOWLAND, SIR W. P., b. Pallings, N.Y., 29 May, 1811; entd. Parlt., 1857; M.E.C., 1862; P.C., 1867; C.B., 1867; Lieut.-Gov. of Ont., 1868; K.C.M.G., 1879; Presdt. Ontario Bank, 1878.

## AGES AND OTHER DATA RESPECTING LIVING CANADIAN PUBLIC MEN.

- HUGHES, D. J., b. Kingsbridge, Eng., 7 May, 1820; Co. Ct. Judge, Elgin, Ont., 1853.
- HUGUET, LATOUR L. A.; author of *Annales de la Tennerance* (1854); *Annuaire de Ville Marie*; chevalier of St. Gregory the Great, 1877; recd. medal of Mont. Natural History Society, 1881; Representative in Can. of the Latin Patriarchate of Jerusalem, 1881.
- HUNT, T. S., b. Norwich, Conn., U.S., 5 Sept., 1826; Chemist and Mineralogist Can. Geol. Survey, 1847; retired, 1869; Prof. of Geology Mass. Institute of Technology, Boston, 1869; Presdt. Am. Ass. for the advancement of Science, 1871; M.A., 1854; Sc.D., 1857; F.R.S., 1859; LL.D., 1865; Presdt. Royal Soc. of Can. 1884.
- HUNTINGTON, HON. L. S., b. Compton, P.Q., 26 May, 1827; entd. Parlt. 1861; Q.C., 1863; M.E.C., 1863; P.C., 1874; author of *Prof. Conard*, a novel (1884).
- HUTCHINSON, HON. R., b. 1812; entd. Parlt. 1865; M.E.C. (N.B.), 1896; Commons, 1898; an extensive lumber merchant.
- IRVINE, Lt.-Col. A. G., b. Quebec, 1837; Major 2nd Batt. Quebec Rifles, Red River Expeditionary Force, 1870; Lieut.-Col., 1872; in com. mand Prov. Batt. of Infantry on service in Man.; Asst. Commr. N.W. Mounted Police, 1876; Commr., 1880; M.E.C., N.W.T., 1882, 1875; Judge Vice Admiralty Ct., Quebec, 1884.
- IRVINE, HON. GEO., b. Quebec, 16 Nov., 1826; entd. Parlt. 1863; Q.C., 1867; M.E.C., 1867; Chancellor of Lenoxxville Univ.,; D.C.L., 1875; Judge Vice Admiralty Ct., Quebec, 1884.
- IRVINE, M. B., b. Quebec, 7 Jan., 1832; joined Commissariat Dept. of H. M.'s Army, 1848; served in the Crimea during the War, Western Australia, West Indies, Spain, and Red River Expeditionary Force and throughout the Ashanti War; D. A. Comy. Genl., 1854; Asst. Comy. Genl., 1865; Asst. Controller, 1870; C.M.G., 1870; Deputy Controller, 1873; C.B., 1874; Deputy Commy. Genl. in the Commt. and Transport Service, 1875; now retired.
- IRVING, EMILIUS, b. Eng., 1823; Q.C., 1863; Clk. of the Peace, Waterloo; entd. Parlt. 1874; retired, 1878.
- JACK, W. B., b. Tynwald, Scot., 23 Nov., 1819; M.A., 1840; Prof. of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy Univ. of N. B., 1840; Presdt. of do. 1861; D.C.L., 1855.
- JAMES, HON. ALEX., b. Halifax, N.S., 3 Sept., 1815; Q.C., 1872; Puiane Judge, Supreme Ct., N.S., 1877; Judge in Equity, 1882.
- JAMOT, RT. REV. J. F., b. Creux, France, 23 June, 1828; ordained priest, 1853; Bishop of Sarepta and Vicar Apostolic of Northern Can., 1874; first R. C. Bishop of Peterborough, 1885.
- JAKUES, REV. J. R., b. Warwickshire, Eng., 8 Dec., 1828; licensed (Meth. Ep. Ch.); served a long educational course in the U.S. and was prof. in several institutions; Presdt. Albert Coll. and Univ. Belleville, Ont., 1875; D.D., 1875; Ph.D., 1875.
- JEFFERS, REV. W., b. Cork, Irel., 22 June, 1814; licensed (Meth. Ch.), 1837; ed. *Christian Guardian* 9 years; D.D., 1864; Presdt. Meth. Conference.
- JETTE, HON. L. A., b. L'Assomption, P.Q., 5 Jan., 1836; journalist, 1862; entd. Parlt., 1872; Puiane Judge, Superior Ct., P.Q., 1878.
- JOHNSON, HON. F. G., b. Bedfordshire, Eng., 1 Jan., 1817; Q.C., 1847, 1853; Recorder of Rupert's Land, 1854; Judge Superior Ct., P.Q., 1865.
- JOHNSON, JAS., b. Irel., 1817; entd. public service, N.B., 1837; Auditor Gen., 1866; Asst. Commr. of Customs, 1867; Commr., 1875.
- JOLY, HON. H. G., b. France, 6 Dec., 1829; entd. Parlt., 1861; Premier of Quebec, 1878; leader of the opposition Quebec Assembly, 1867, 1879.
- JONGAS, L. Z., b. Grand River, P.Q., 26 July, 1846; Sheriff of Gaspe, P.Q., 1876; Joint Commr. to International Fisheries Exhn., London, Eng., 1883.

- JONES, HON. A. G., b. Weymouth, N.S., Sept., 1824; entd. Parl., 1867; P.C., 1878.
- JONES, HON. T. R., b. St. John, N.S.; M.L.C., 1869; M.E.C., 1871.
- JONES, S. J., b. Stoney Creek, Ont., 21 Dec., 1821; Co. Ct. Judge, Brant., Ont., 1853.
- KAULBACH, HON. H. A. N., b. Lunenburg, N.S., 1830; L.L.B.; entd. Parl., 1863; Senator, 1872; Q.C., 1873.
- KEEFER, T. C., b. Thorold, Ont., 4 Nov., 1821; engineer on Erie Canal, 1838; asst. engineer, Welland Canal, 1841; chief engineer, Ottawa River Works, 1845; author *Philosophy of Railways*, 1849; winner of prize for best essay on influence of Canal, of Can. on her agriculture, 1850; chief engineer, Kingston and Toronto Railway, 1851; surveyed route for and designed bridge across St. Lawrence at Montreal, 1851; chief engineer Montreal Water Works, 1852; engineer Montreal Harbour Commn., 1853; chief engineer, Hamilton Water Works, 1857; do. Hamilton and Port Dover Railway, do.; do. Ottawa Water Works, 1872; Chief Commr. Paris Exhn., 1877; C.M.G., 1878; Officer Legion of Honour, France, do.
- KEEFER, SAM'L., b. Thorold, Ont., 22 Jan., 1811; commenced engineering career, 1827, upon the first construction of the Welland Canal; Sacy. Hd. Works, 1839; Chief Engineer to do., 1841; in charge Welland Canal to complete enlargement, 1846; Engineer G. T. Railway, 1853; Inspector of Railways, 1857; Deputy Commr. of Public Works 1859; retired, 1864; designed Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls, 1869, for which he received the gold medal of the Paris Expn., of 1878; Secy. Canal Commn., 1870; surveyed new route for Baie Verte Canal, 1872; Royal Commr., Can. Pacific Railway enquiry, 1880.
- KELLY, THOS., b. Queen's Co., P.E.I., 1833; Barrister, 1865; Railway Commr., 1871; entd. legislature, P.E.I., 1872; Recorder of Summerside, 1877; Co. Ct. Judge (Prince), 1879.
- KENNY, SIR E., b. Kerry, Irel., 1800; Mayor of Halifax; M.L.C. (N.S.), 1841; Presdt., 1856; Senator, 1867; P.C., 1867; Administrator of the Govt., N.S., 1870; Knighted, 1870.
- KERR, W. H., b. 19 Nov., 1826; Q.C., 1873; D.C.L., 1873; *Batonnier* Gen. of Bar of Quebec, 1877; Prof. International Law McGill College.
- KILLAM, A. E., b. Sackville, N.B., 25 Augt., 1834; entd. N.B. legislature, 1878; is Presdt. and Manager Albert Railway.
- KING, HON. GEO. E., b. St. John, N.B., 8 Oct., 1839; entd. N.B. legislature, 1867; M.E.C., 1869; Premier, 1870; Q.C., 1873; Puisne Judge, Supreme Ct., N.B., 1880.
- KINGSMILL, J. J., b. Quebec, 21 May, 1829; M.A.; D.C.L.; Co. Atty., Wellington, Ont., 1858; Co. Ct. Judge, Bruce, Ont., 1866.
- KIRKPATRICK, HON. G. A., b. Kingston, Ont., 13 Sept., 1841; L.L.B.; entd. Parl., 1870; Q.C., 1880; Speaker, 1883.
- LABELLE, REV. F. X. A., b. Ste. Rose, P.Q., 24 Nov., 1834; ordained priest, 1856; *curé* at St. Jerome, P.Q., 1868; called "the Father of Colonization of the North."
- LACOSTE, HON. ALEX., b. Boucherville, P.Q., 12 Jan., 1842; *Batonnier* Montreal bar, 1879; Q.C., 1880; M.L.C. (P.Q.), 1882; Senator, 1884; a D.C.L. and Prof. of Law in Laval Univ.
- LACOURSE, A., b. Berthier, P.Q., 1830; Clk. of the Peace and Co. Atty., Victoria, Ont., 1863; Junior Co. Ct. Judge, Waterloo, Ont., 1873.
- LAPLAME, HON. T. A. R., b. Montreal, 15 May, 1827; Q.C., 1863; entd. Parl., 1872; D.C.L., 1873; P.C., 1876.
- LAFLECHE, it. Rev. L., b. Ste. Anne de la Perade, P.Q., 4 Sept., 1818; ordained priest, 1844; Missionary to Red River, 1814; Prof. at Nicolet, 1836; Vicar Genl. of Three Rivers, 1839; Bishop d'Antkédou in *partibus infidelium*, 1866; Bishop of Three Rivers, 1870; author of *Quelques considérations sur la société citée avec la religion et la famille*.
- LAFONTAINE, HON. F. X. A., b. Three Rivers P.Q., 7 Oct., 1810; Puisne Judge Superior Ct., L.C., 1859; retired, 1876.
- LAIRD, HON. DAVID, b. New Glasgow, P.E.I., 1833; journalist; entd. Parl., 1871; M.E.C., 1872; P.C., 1873; Lt.-Gov. N.W.T., 1876.

## AGES AND OTHER DATA RESPECTING LIVING CANADIAN PUBLIC MEN.

- LANDRY, A. C. P. R., b. Quebec, 15 Jan., 1846; entd. Legislature, P. Q., 1878; Commons, 1878; Chevalier of St. Gregory, 1883.
- LANDRY, HON. F. A., b. Dorchester, N.B., 1 May, 1846; entd. N.B. Legislature, 1870; M.E.C., 1878; Q.C., 1881; Commons, 1883.
- LANGELIER, HON. F. C. S., b. Ste. Rosalie, P. Q., 24 Dec., 1838; Prof. Roman Law at Laval, 1863; of Civil Law and Political Economy; LL.D.; entd. legislature, P. Q., 1873; M.E.C., 1878; Q.C., 1880; Mayor of Quebec, 1882.
- LANGVIN, E. J., b. Quebec, 1833; N.P., 1868; Clk. of the Crown in Chancery, 1865; Dep. Regr. Genl., 1868; Under Secy. of State, 1873; Clk. of the Senate, 1883.
- LANGVIN, VÉRY REV. E. C. H., b. Quebec, 30 Augt., 1824; ordained priest, 1847; Vicar Genl. of Quebec, 1867; of Rimouski, same year; author of a life of Bishop Laval (1874), and of *Notes Historiques sur le Chapitre de la Cathédrale de Québec* (1874).
- LANGVIN, SIR H. L., b. Quebec, 25 Augt., 1826; journalist, 1847; Mayor of Quebec, 1867; entd. Parl., 1857; Q.C., 1864; M.E.C., 1864; P.C., 1867; C.B., 1867; K.C. St. Gregory the Great, 1870; Leader Conservatives L.C., 1873; K.C.M.G., 1881.
- LANGVIN, RT. REV. JEAN P. F., b. Quebec, 22 Sept. 1821; ordained priest, 1844; Prof. of Mathematics, Québec Seminary; Principal Laval Normal School, 1858; first Bishop of Rimouski, 1867; founded the College of Rimouski, 1870; *L'Hopital des Soeurs de la Charité*, 1872; *Les Soeurs des Petites Ecoles*, 1874; erected a Chapter in his Cathedral, 1877; is the author of several learned works.
- LANTOAN, G. T., b. St. Charles, P. Q., 10 Dec., 1846; long connected with the newspaper press of Can.; until lately on the ed. staff of the *New York World*.
- LANSLOWNE, MARQUIS OF, b. 14 Jan., 1845; Commr. of Exchequer, &c., 1868; Under Secy. of State for War, 1872; Under Secy. for India, 1880; Gov. Genl. of Canada, 18 Augt., 1883; G.C.M.G., 1884.
- LARREAU, E., b. St. Gregoire, P. Q., 1848; B.C.L., 1864; editor of *Le Pays*, 1870; of *Le National*, 1872; author of *Histoire de la Littérature Canadienne* (1874); *Histoire du Droit Canadien* (with Mr. G. Doutre) (1878); *Mélanges historiques et littéraires* (1879); and other works. Is Prof. of Civil Law in McGill.
- LASH, Z. A., b. Newfoundland, Sept., 1846; Deputy Minr. of Justice, 1876; retired, 1882; Q.C., 1879.
- LAUBIER, HON. W., b. St. Lin, P. Q., 20 Nov., 1841; journalist; entd. legislature, P. Q., 1871; Commons, 1874; P.C., 1877; Q.C., 1880.
- LAURIE, MAJ.-GENL. J. W., b. 1835; entd. army as ensign 2nd (Queen's), 1853; Lieut.-Col., 1860; Col., 1862; Maj.-Genl., 1862; served during the Crimean war and the Indian mutiny; Inspecting Field Officer of Militia, N.S., 1860; Deputy Adjt.-Genl. of Militia, Canada at a later date; Grand Master of the Freemasons of N.S., 1864.
- LAZIER, T. A., b. Co. Prince Edward, Ont., 20 July, 1826; barrister, 1854; Junior Judge, Hastings, Ont., 1873; Co. Ct. Judge, do., 1881.
- LE MAY, L. P., b. Lotbinière, P. Q., 1837; author of *Fables Poétiques* (1865), and other works; Librarian to Quebec Legislature, 1867.
- LESUZUR, W. D., b. Quebec, 19 Feb., 1840; B.A., 1863; entd. public service, 1855; Asst. Secy. P.O. Dept., 1880; is the author of many critical essays and frequently contributes to the principal Eng. and Am. Reviews.
- LAWIS, RT. REV. J. T., b. Garrycloyne Castle, Irel., 26 June, 1825; M.A., 1846; ordained priest, 1849; Rector of Brockville, 1850; LL.D., 1856; first Bishop of Ontario, 1861; is the author of many able and learned essays and sermons; B.D.; D.D.
- LUNDREY, CHAS. b. Lincolnshire, Eng., 1820; sub. ed. *Toronto Examiner*, 1846; chief ed. *Toronto Daily Leader*, 1852; Registrar of Toronto, 1867; author of the *Life and Times of W. L. Mackenzie* (1862).
- LINSLEY, D. C., b. Middlebury, Vt., 17 April, 1827; Genl. Managr. Can. Atlantic Railway, 1882.
- LIZARD, D. H., b. Renfrewshire, Scot., 11 Feb., 1822; Co. Atty., Perth, Ont., 1856; Co. Ct. Judge, do., 1864.

- LOBLEY, Rev. J. A., b. Liverpool, Eng., 10 Feb., 1840; B.A., 1863; ordained priest, 1864; Vicar of All Saints, Haner, Lancashire, 1867; Matilda prize Univ. of Cambridge, 1870; nominated by Archbishop of Canterbury to Bishopric of Victoria, Hong Kong, 1872—declined; Principal Montreal Diocesan Theological College, 1873—resigned, 1877; Principal Bishop's College, Lennoxville, P.Q., 1877; elected to Provostship Trinity College, Toronto, 1880—declined.
- LORANGER, Hon. L. O., b. Ste. Anne d'Yamachiche, P.Q., 10 Apl., 1837; Q.C., 1880; entd. legislature, 1875; M.E.C., 1879; Puine Judge, Superior Ct., P.Q., 1882.
- LORANGER, Hon. T. J. J., b. Ste. Anne d'Yamachiche, P.Q., 2 Feb., 1823; Q.C., 1854; entd. Parl., 1854; M.E.C., 1857; Commr. for Consolidating Statutes, 1856, 1880; Puine Judge, Superior Ct., P.Q., 1863; retired, 1879.
- LORNE, MARQUESS OF, b. London, Eng., 6 Aug., 1843; entd. Parl., 1868; K.T.; Gov. Gen. of Can., 1878; G.C.M.G., 1878.
- LORRAIN, Rt. Rev. N. Z., b. St. Martin, P.Q., 13 June, 1842; B.A., 1864; Prof. Ste. Thérèse, 1864; ordained priest, 1867; V.G., Montreal, 1880; Bishop of Cythere and Vicar Apostolic of Pontiac, P.Q., 1882.
- LOUDON, J., b. Toronto, 1841; Mathematical Tutor, Univ. Coll., Toronto, 1863; M.A., 1864; Dean of residence, 1865; Prof. of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 1876.
- LOWE, JNO., b. 20 Feb., 1824; journalist, 1848; entd. public service, 1870; Secy. Dept. of Agriculture, 1871.
- LYNCH, Most Rev. J. J., b. Monaghan, Irel., 6 Feb., 1816; ordained priest, 1843; Missionary to Texas, 1846; Superior St. Mary's Academy, Missouri, 1848; Missionary to Western States, 1854; founded Seminary of Our Lady Niagara, 1857; Bishop of Echenas in *partibus infidelium* and Coadjutor to Bishop of Toronto, 1859; R.C. Bishop of Toronto, 1860; Prelate Asst. of the Pontifical Throne, 1862; Archbishop of Ontario, 1870.
- LYTCH, Hon. W. W., b. Bedford, P.Q., 30 Sept., 1845; journalist; entd. legislature, P.Q., 1871; M.E.C., 1879; Q.C., 1880.
- LYNOTT, Hon. J. E., b. St. George, N.B., 26 June, 1839; entd. N.B. legislature, 1878; Speaker, 1883.
- LYON, ROBT., b. Richmond, Ont., 6 July, 1829; Mayor of Ottawa; entd. Ont. legislature, 1867; Junior Co. Ct. Judge, Carleton, Ont., 1873.
- MACCABE, J. A., b. Cavan, Irel., Jan., 1813; Head Master National School, Irel.; Head Master Diocesan Seminary, Belfast; English Mastership, N.S., Normal School, Truro, 1869; Principal Ottawa Normal School, 1875; M.A., 1877; author of a text book on English Grammar.
- MACCOLL, EVAN, b. Kenmare, Scot., 21 Sept., 1808; author of "*Poems and Songs in Gaelic*" and other works.
- MACDONALD, Hon. D. A., b. St. Raphael's, Ont., 17 Feb., 1817; entd. Parl., 1857; P.C., 1873; Lieut. Gov. of Ontario, 1875.
- MACDONALD, Rt. Hon. Sir JOHN A., b. Glasgow, Scot., 11 Jan., 1815; entd. Parl., 1844; Q.C., 1846; M.E.C., 1847; Premier, 1857, 1867, 1878; D.C.L. (Oxon), 1865; Chairman London Colonial Conference, 1866-67; P.C., 1867; K.C.B., 1867; L.L.D. and mem. Joint High Commission for settlement of Alabama Claims, 1871; Knight Grand Cross of Royal Order of *Isabella Católica* (Spanish), 1872; Mem. of Most Hon. Privy Council, 1879.
- MACDONALD, Hon. W. J., b. Inverness-shire, Scot., 1832; entd. B.C. legislature, 1859; Senator, 1871.
- MACDONALD, JNO., b. Perth, Scot., Dec., 1824; entd. Parl., 1861; Presdt. Y.M.C.A., Toronto, and head of the extensive wholesale firm of John Macdonald & Co., Toronto.
- MACDONNELL, SAM'L., b. St. Andrews, N.S., Apl., 1834; entd. Parl., 1863; Q.C., 1867.
- MACFARLANE, Hon. ALEX., b. Wallace, N.S., June, 1817; entd. Parl., 1856; M.E.C. (N.S.), 1865; Q.C., 1867; Senator, 1870.
- MACKEY, Hon. ROBT., b. Montreal, 1816; Commr. for Consolidating the Statutes, 1856; *Batonnier* of Montreal Bar; Q.C., 1867; Puine Judge, S.C. (P.Q.), 1868; do. Queen's Bench, 1868; retired, 1883; is Presdt. of Art Association, Montreal.

## AGES AND OTHER DATA RESPECTING LIVING CANADIAN PUBLIC MEN.

- LANDRY, A. C. P. R., b. Quebec, 15 Jan., 1846; entd. Legislature, P. Q., 1875; Commons, 1878; Chevalier of St. Gregory, 1883.
- LANDRY, HON. F. A., b. Dorchester, N.B., 1 May, 1846; entd. N.B. Legislature, 1870; M.E.C., 1878; Q.C., 1881; Commons, 1883.
- LANGELIER, HON. F. C. S., b. Ste. Rosalie, P. Q., 24 Dec., 1838; Prof. Roman Law at Laval, 1863; of Civil Law and Political Economy; LL.D.; entd. Legislature, P. Q., 1873; M.E.C., 1878; Q.C., 1880; Mayor of Quebec, 1882.
- LANGVIN, E. J., b. Quebec, 1833; N.P., 1858; Clk. of the Crown in Chancery, 1865; Dep. Regr. Genl., 1868; Under Secy. of State, 1873; Clk. of the Senate, 1883.
- LANGVIN, VARY REV. E. C. H., b. Quebec, 30 Aug., 1824; ordained priest, 1847; Vicar Genl. of Quebec, 1867; of Rimouski, same year; author of a life of Bishop Laval (1874), and of *Notes Historiques sur le Chapitre de la Cathédrale de Québec* (1874).
- LANGVIN, SIR H. L., b. Quebec, 25 Aug., 1826; journalist, 1847; Mayor of Quebec, 1858; entd. P.C., 1864; M.E.C., 1864; P.C., 1867; K.C. St. Gregory the Great, 1870; Leader Conservatives L.C., 1873; K.C.M.G., 1881.
- LANGVIN, RT. REV. JEAN P. F., b. Quebec, 22 Sept. 1821; ordained priest, 1844; Prof. of Mathematics, Québec Seminary; Principal Laval Normal School, 1858; first Bishop of Rimouski, 1867; founded the College of Rimouski, 1870; *L'Hopital des Sœurs de la Charité*, 1872; *Les Sœurs des Petites Ecoles*, 1874; erected a Chapter in his Cathedral, 1877; is the author of several learned works.
- LANGTAN, G. T., b. St. Charles, P. Q., 10 Dec., 1846; long connected with the newspaper press of Can.; until lately on the ed. staff of the *New York World*.
- LANGSDOWNE, MARQUIS OF, b. 14 Jan., 1845; Commr. of Exchequer, &c., 1868; Under Secy. of State for War, 1872; Under Secy. for India, 1880; Gov.-Genl. of Canada, 18 Aug., 1883; G.C.M.G., 1884.
- LARBAU, E., b. St. Gregoire, P. Q., 1848; B.C.L., 1864; editor of *Le Pays*, 1870; of *Le National*, 1872; author of *Histoire de la Littérature Canadienne* (1874); *Histoire du Droit Canadien* (with Mr. G. Doutre) (1878); *Mélanges historiques et littéraires* (1879); and other works.
- Is Prof. of Civil Law in McGill.
- LASH, Z. A., b. Newfoundland, Sept., 1846; Deputy. Minr. of Justice, 1876; retired, 1882; Q.C. 1879.
- LAUBIER, HON. W., b. St. Lin, P. Q., 20 Nov., 1841; journalist; entd. legislature, P. Q., 1871; Commons, 1874; P.C., 1877; Q.C., 1880.
- LAURIE, MAJ.-GENL. J. W., b. 1835; entd. army as ensign 2nd (Queen's), 1853; Lieut.-Col., 1860; Col., 1862; Maj.-Genl., 1882; served during the Crimean war and the Indian mutiny; Inspecting Field Officer of Militia, N.S., 1860; Deputy. Adjt.-Genl. of Militia, Canada at a later date; Grand Master of the Freemasons of N.S., 1864.
- LAZIER, T. A., b. Co. Prince Edward, Ont., 20 July, 1826; barrister, 1854; Junior Judge, Hastings, Ont., 1873; Co. Ct. Judge, do., 1881.
- LE MAY, L. P., b. Lotbinière, P. Q., 1837; author of *Essais Poétiques* (1865), and other works; Librarian to Québec Legislature, 1867.
- LESIEUR, W. D., b. Quebec, 19 Feb., 1840; B.A., 1863; entd. public service, 1865; Asst. Secy. P.O. Dept., 1880; is the author of many critical essays and frequently contributes to the principal Eng. and Am. Reviews.
- LEWIS, RT. REV. J. T., b. Garrycloyne Castle, Irel., 20 June, 1825; M.A., 1846; ordained priest, 1849; Rector of Brockville, 1850; LL.D., 1856; first Bishop of Ontario, 1861; is the author of many able and learned essays and sermons; B.D.; D.D.
- LINDSEY, CHAS., b. Lincolnshire, Eng., 1820; sub. ed. *Toronto Examiner*, 1846; chief ed. *Toronto Daily Leader*, 1852; Registrar of Toronto, 1867; author of the *Life and Times of W. L. Mackenzie* (1862).
- LINSLEY, D. C., b. Middlebury, Vt., 17 April, 1827; Genl. Managr. Can. Atlantic Railway, 1882.
- LIZARS, D. H., b. Renfrewshire, Scot., 11 Feb., 1822; Co. Atty., Perth, Ont., 1868; Co. Ct. Judge, do., 1864.

- LOBLEY, REV. J. A., b. Liverpool, Eng., 10 Feb. 1840 ; B.A., 1863 ; ordained priest, 1864 ; Vicar of All Saints, Hamer, Lancashire, 1867 ; Maitland prize Univ. of Cambridge, 1870 ; nominated by Archbishop of Canterbury to Bishopric of Victoria, Hong Kong, 1872 ; declined ; Principal Montreal Diocesan Theological College, 1873—resigned, 1877 ; Principal Bishop's College, Lennoxville, P.Q., 1877 ; elected to Provostship Trinity College, Toronto, 1880—declined.
- LOBANGE, HON. L. O., b. Ste. Anne d'Yamachiche, P.Q., 10 Apl., 1837 ; Q.C., 1880 ; entd. legislature, 1875 ; M.E.C., 1879 ; Puisne Judge, Superior Ct., P.Q., 1892.
- LOBANGE, HON. T. J. J., b. Ste. Anne d'Yamachiche, P.Q., 2 Feb. 1823 ; Q.C., 1854 ; entd. Parlt., 1854 ; M.E.C., 1857 ; Commr. for Consolidating Statutes, 1858, 1880 ; Puisne Judge, Superior Ct., P.Q., 1863 ; retired, 1873.
- LORE, MARQUIS OF, b. London, Eng., 6 Augt., 1845 ; entd. Parlt., 1868 ; K.T., 1871 ; Gov. Gen. of Can., 1878 ; G.C.M.G., 1878.
- LORRAIN, RT. REV. N. Z., b. St. Martin, P.Q., 13 June, 1842 ; Bas. S., 1864 ; Prof. Ste. Thérèse, 1864 ; ordained priest, 1867 ; V.G., Montreal, 1880 ; Bishop of Cythere and Vicar Apostolic of Pontiac, P.Q., 1892.
- LOUDON, J., b. Toronto, 1841 ; Mathematical Tutor, Univ. Coll., Toronto, 1863 ; M.A., 1864 ; Dean of residence, 1865 ; Prof. of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 1875.
- LOWE, JNO., b. 20 Feb., 1824 ; journalist, 1848 ; entd. public service, 1870 ; Secy. Dept. of Agriculture, 1871.
- LYNCH, MOST REV. J., b. Monaghan, Irel., 6 Feb., 1816 ; ordained priest, 1843 ; Missionary to Texas, 1846 ; Superior St. Mary's Academy, Missouri, 1848 ; Missionary to Western States, 1854 ; founded Seminary of Our Lady, Niagara, 1857 ; Bishop of Echenas in *partibus infidelium* and Coadjutor to Bishop of Toronto, 1859 ; R.C. Bishop of Toronto, 1860 ; Prelate Asst. of the Pontifical Throne, 1862 ; Archbishop of Ontario, 1870.
- LYNCH, HON. W. W., b. Bedford, P.Q., 30 Sept., 1845 ; journalist ; entd. legislature, P.Q., 1871 ; M.E.C., 1879 ; Q.C., 1880.
- LYNOTT, HON. J. E., b. St. George, N.B., 26 June, 1839 ; entd. N.B. legislature, 1878 ; Speaker, 1883.
- LYON, ROBT., b. Richmond, Ont., 6 July, 1829 ; Mayor of Ottawa ; entd. Ont. legislature, 1867 ; Junior Co. Ct. Judge, Carleton, Ont., 1873.
- MACCABE, J. A., b. Cavan, Irel., Jan., 1813 ; Head Master National School, Irel. ; Head Master Diocesan Seminary, Belfast ; English Mastership, N.S., Normal School, Truro, 1839 ; Principal Ottawa Normal School, 1875 ; M.A., 1877 ; author of a text book on English Grammar.
- MACCOLL, EVAN, b. Kenmare, Scot., 21 Sept., 1808 ; author of "*Poems and Songs in Gaelic*" and other works.
- MACDONALD, HON. D. A., b. St. Raphael's, Ont., 17 Feb., 1817 ; entd. Parlt., 1857 ; P.C., 1873 ; Lieut. Gov. of Ontario, 1875.
- MACDONALD, RT. HON. SIR JOHN A., b. Glasgow, Scot., 11 Jan., 1815 ; entd. Parlt., 1844 ; Q.C., 1846 ; M.E.C., 1847 ; Premier, 1857, 1867, 1878 ; D.C.L. (Oxon), 1865 ; Chairman London Colonial Conference, 1866-67 ; P.C., 1867 ; K.C.B., 1867 ; LL.D. and mem. Joint High Commission for settlement of Alabama Claims, 1871 ; Knight Grand Cross of Royal Order of *Isabella Católica* (Spanish), 1872 ; Mem. of Most Hon. Privy Council, 1879.
- MACDONALD, HON. W. J., b. Inverness-shire, Scot., 1832 ; entd. B.C. legislature, 1859 ; Senator, 1871.
- MACDONALD, JNO., b. Perth, Scot., Dec., 1824 ; entd. Parlt., 1861 ; Presdt. Y.M.C.A., Toronto, and head of the extensive wholesale firm of John Macdonald & Co., Toronto.
- MACDONNELL, SAM'L, b. St. Andrews, N.S., Apl., 1834 ; entd. Parlt., 1863 ; Q.C., 1867.
- MACFARLANE, HON. ALEX., b. Wallace, N.S., June, 1817 ; entd. Parlt., 1856 ; M.E.C. (N.S.), 1865 ; Q.C., 1867 ; Senator, 1870.
- MACGAY, HON. ROBT., b. Montreal, 1816 ; Commr. for Consolidating the Statutes, 1856 ; *Balonnier* of Montreal Bar ; Q.C., 1867 ; Puisne Judge, S.C. (P.Q.), 1868 ; oo. Queen's Bench, 1868 ; retired, 1883 ; is Presdt. of Art Association, Montreal.

## AGES AND OTHER DATA RESPECTING LIVING CANADIAN PUBLIC MEN.

- MACKENZIE, HON. ALEX. b. near Dunkeld, Scot., 28 Jan., 1822; journalist; entd. Parl., 1861; leader of Ont. Opposition in Commons, 1867; M.E.C. (Ont.), 1871; P.C., and Prime Minister of Dominion, 1873; Presdt. North American Ins. Co.
- MACKINTOSH, C. H., b. London, Ont., 1843; has been connected with Can. newspaper press since 1862; founded Parkhill Gazette, 1871; since 1873 has been editor and prop. Ottawa Daily Citizen; entd. Parl., 1882; Presdt. Gattineau Valley Railway, 1884.
- MACHRAY, MRS. REV. R., b. Aberdeen, Scot., 1832; M.A., 1851; D.D.; ordained priest, 1856; Bishop of Rupert's Land, 1865; Metropolitan, 1874.
- MACLEAN, JNO., b. Glasgow, Scot., 1810; 1825; author of "Protection or Free Trade" (1867); establd. the People's Journal (1869); ed. Canadian Manufacturer (1881).
- MACLENNAN, JAS., b. Lancaster, Ont., 17 Mch., 1833; B.A., 1849; Q.C., 1873; entd. Parl., 1874.
- MACLEOD, LT.-COL. J. F., b. 1836; barrister, 1860; Brigade Major of Militia, Red River Expeditionary Force, 1870; C.M.G., 1870; entd. N.W.M. Police, 1873; Asst. Commr., 1874; Commr., 1877; Stipendiary Magistrate, N.W.T., 1880.
- MACMASTER, DONALD, b. Glengarry, Ont., 3 Sept., 1846; entd. Ont. legislature, 1879; Commons, 1882; Q.C., 1882.
- MACMASTER, HON. WM., b. Tyrone, Ire., 24 Dec., 1811; extensive wholesale merchant, 1844; M.L.C., 1862; Senator, 1867; Chairman Can. Board G. W. Railway; Presdt. Canadian Bank of Commerce.
- MACNABB, REV. ALEX., b. Belleville, Ont., 26 Jan., 1812; Presdt. of Victoria College, Cobourg; Supdt. of Education, U.C.; D.D.; ordained priest (Ch. of Eng.), 1850; Rector of Darlington, 1852.
- MACOUN, JOHN, b. Co. Down, Ire., 17 Apl., 1832; M.A., 1868; head master, public schools, Belleville, Ont.; prof. Botany and Geology, Albert Univ., 1874; F.L.S.; Botanist Geological Survey, 1881; author of *Manitoba and the Great North West* (1882).
- MACPHERSON, HON. D. L., b. Castle Leithers, Scot., 12 Sept., 1813; M.L.C., 1862; Senator, 1867; Arbitrator for Ont. under B.N.A. Act, 1868; Speaker of the Senate and P.C., 1880.
- MACPHERSON, HENRY, b. Picton, Ont., 17 Aug., 1832; B.A., 1851; Co. Ct. Judge, Grey, Ont., 1865.
- MACQUEEN, D. S., b. Quebec, 12 Sept., 1811; served as a volunteer officer, 1837; Dist. Judge, 1845.
- MACRAE, REV. D., b. Picton, N.S., 26 Nov., 1833; M.A., 1851; ordained (Presb.), 1856; served in N.S. and Newfoundland; Minister St. Stephen's Ch., St. John, N.B., 1874; Moderator, 1880; D.D., 1881.
- MACVICAR, REV. D. H., b. Douglass, Scot., 29 Nov., 1831; licensed (Presb.), 1859; served at Toronto, Guelph, and Montreal, 1861; Prof. of Divinity, Presb. College, Montreal, 1868; L.L.D., 1870; Chairman Bd. Prot. School Commrs., 1879; author of various educational and other works.
- MAIR, CHAS., b. Lanark, Ont., 21 Sept. 1840; author of *Dreamland*, and other poems (1868).
- MARCHAND, HON. F. G., b. St. John's, P.Q., 9 Aug., 1832; N.P., 1855; founded *Le Franco Canadien*, 1860; entd. legislature, P.Q., 1867; M.E.C., 1878.
- MARMETTE, JOSEPH, b. Montmagny, P.Q., 25 Oct., 1844; author of *Charles and Fra*, a novel (1868); *Frangins de Bienville*, do. (1870); *L'In-  
tendant Biquet*, an historical novel (1872); *Le Cheminier de Mornar*, do. (1873); *La France du Rebel*, do., (1875); *Les Machabées de la  
Nouvelle France* (1878), and other works.
- MASSIEU, WM., b. Bolton, Eng., 18 Feb., 1807; M.D.; Presdt. Coll. Physicians and Surgeon, L.C.; Presdt. Can. Med. Assn.; M.A.; has contributed largely to medical press.

- MASSON, HON. L. F. R., b. Terrebonne, P. Q., 7 Nov., 1833; entd. Parlt. 1867; P. C., 1878; Senator, 1882; M. L. C. (P. Q.), 1884.
- MATHIEU, HON. M., b. Ste. Victoire, P. Q., 20 Dec., 1838; N. P.; Sheriff of Richelieu, 1866; Q. C., 1880; entd. Parlt., 1872; Puise Judge S. C. (P. Q.), 1881.
- MCCARTHY, DALTON, b. near Dublin, Irel., 10 Oct., 1836; Q. C., 1872; entd. Parlt., 1876.
- MCCARTHY, T. A., b. Oakley Park, near Dublin, Irel., 5 May, 1841; Mayor of Orangeville, 1874; Co. Ct. Judge Dufferin, Ont., 1882.
- MCCORD, H. N., Thos., b. Montreal, 17 Oct., 1828; Secy. Codification Comm., 1862; Law Clerk Que. Assembly, 1867; Puise Judge S. C., P. Q., 1872; author of work on Civil Code, 1867.
- MCCREA, HON. W., b. Burritt's Rapids, Ont., 10 Nov., 1810; barrister, 1850; Mayor of Chatham, Ont., 1859; M. L. C., 1862; Senator, 1867; Dist. Judge Algoma, Ont., 1870.
- MCCRIGHT, HON. J. F., b. in Irel.; entd. B. C. legislature, 1871; Premier B. C., 1871; Q. C., 1873; Puise Judge S. C. (B. C.), 1880.
- MCDONALD, HON. JAS., b. East River, Pictou, N. S., 1 July, 1828; entd. Parlt., 1859; Chief Railway Commr., 1863; M. E. C. (N. S.), 1864; West Indian Trade Commr., 1865; Q. C., 1867; Commons, 1872; P. C., 1873; Chief Justice N. S., 1881.
- MCDONALD, HON. HUGH, b. Antigonish, N. S., 1827; entd. Parlt., 1859; Q. C., 1872; P. C., 1873; Puise Judge Supreme Ct., N. S., 1873.
- MCDONALD, HERB. S., b. Gananoque, Ont., 23 Feb., 1842; M. A., 1861; entd. Ont. Legislature, 1871; Junior Co. Ct. Judge Leeds and Grenville, Ont., 1873; Senior, do., do., 1878.
- MCDUGALL, J. L., b. Renfrew, Ont., 6 Nov., 1838; entd. Ont. Legislature, 1867; Commons, 1869; Auditor-Genl., 1878.
- MCDUGALL, J. E., b. Toronto, 25 Mch., 1846; Lecturer to the Law Society; Q. C., 1883; Junior Co. Ct. Judge, York, Ont., 1883.
- MCDUGALL, HON. WM., b. Toronto, 25 Jan., 1822; founded *Canadian Agriculturist*, 1848; do. *North American*, 1850; entd. Parlt., 1858; M. E. C., 1862; P. C., 1867; C. B., 1867; Provisional Lieut.-Gov. of Rupert's Land, 1869; Q. C., 1881.
- MCDUGALL, HON. WM., b. Scot., 1831; entd. Parlt., 1868; Q. C., 1873; Puise Judge S. C., P. Q., 1880.
- MCGILLIVRAY, HON. ANGUS, b. Bailey's Brook, N. S., 1842; barrister, 1874; entd. N. S. Legislature, 1878; Speaker, 1883.
- MCINTYRE, RT. REV. P., b. Cable Head, P. E. I., 29 June, 1818; ordained priest, 1843; R. C. Bishop of Charlottetown 1860.
- McKNIGHT, REV. ALEX., b. Ayrshire, Scot.; licensed (Presb.), 1850; Hebrew Teacher, Free College, Halifax, N. S., 1855; Prof. Systematic Theology, do., 1871; D. D., 1877; Principal Presb. Coll., Halifax, 1878.
- McLACHLAN, ALEX., b. Johnstone, Renfrewshire, Scot., 1820; came to Can., 1840; author of *Poems Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect* (1856); *Lyrics* (1858); *The Emigrant*, and other poems (1861); *Poems and Songs* (1874); lectured on Can. in Gt. Britain, 1863, 1874.
- McLAREN, REV. WM., b. Torbolton, Ont.; ordained (Presb.), 1853; Minister at Amherstburg, 1853; Boston, Mass., 1857; Belleville, Ont., 1859; Ottawa, 1870; Prof. Presbyterian College, Montreal, 1872; Prof. of Systematic Theology, Knox College, Toronto, 1873; D. D., 1883; Moderator, Presb. Ch. of Can., 1884.
- McLEAN, RT. REV. J., b. Portsey, Scot., 17 Nov., 1828; M. A., 1851; ordained priest, 1858; Curate St. Paul's, London, Ont., 1858; Archdeacon of Assiniboia, Rector of the Cathedral, and Warden and Divinity Prof. St. John's College, Rupert's Land, 1866; D. C. L., 1871; D. D., 1871; Bishop of Saskatchewan, 1874; founded Emmanuel College, in which he is Warden and Divinity Prof., 1880.
- McLEAN, HON. A. W., b. Londonderry, Irel., Dec., 1824; entd. Parlt., 1868; Senator, 1869; I. R. Commr., 1869; P. C., 1881.
- McLELLAN, HON. DAVID, b. Portland, N. B., 20 Jan., 1839; entd. N. B. legislature, 1878; M. E. C., 1883.
- McLENNAN, JOHN, b. Williamstown, Ont., 1821; was Presdt. Montreal Bd. of Trade, and Vice-presdt. Merchants' Bank; entd. Parlt., 1876; retired, 1882.
- McMAHON, THOS. B., b. Dundas, Ont., 15 June, 1837; L. L. B., 1862; Deputy Judge, Norfolk, Ont., 1875; Judge, do., 1875.
- McTAVISH, J. H., b. Grafton, Ont., 11 June, 1837; Officer Hudson's Bay Co., 1866; entd. Man. legislature, 1870; M. E. C. (N. W. T.), 1874; Chief Land Commr., C. P. Railway Co., 1881.

## AGES AND OTHER DATA RESPECTING LIVING CANADIAN PUBLIC MEN.

- MEDLEY, MOST REV. J., b. London, Eng., 1804; B.A., 1826; ordained priest, 1829; first Bishop of Fredericton, 1845; Metropolitan of Can., 1879; author of a Translation of the Book of Job, and other works.
- MERCER, HON. HONORE, b. St. Athanasie, P.Q., 15 Oct., 1840; journalist, 1862; entd. Parl., 1872; M.E.C. (P.Q.), 1879; Leader of the Opposition in Que. Assembly, 1883.
- MEREDITH, E. A., b. Irel., 1817; M.A.; LL.D., 1857; barrister, 1844; Principal McGill College, 1846; Asst. Provl. Secy., U.C., 1847; Under Secy. of State, 1867; Deputy Minr. of the Interior, 1873; retired, 1878.
- MEREDITH, HON. WM. C., b. Dublin, Irel., 23 May, 1812; Q.C., 1844; Puisne Judge, S.C. P.Q., 1846; do. Queen's Bench, 1859; D.C.L., (Lennoxville), 1854; (McGill), 1855; Chancellor of Lennoxville Univ., 1865; Chief Justice, S.C. P.Q., 1866.
- MERRIN, WM. RALPH, b. Middlesex, Ont., 31 March, 1840; LL.B., 1872; entd. Ont. legislature, 1872; Q.C., 1880; leader of Opposition in Ont. Assembly, 1873.
- MERRITT, THOS. R., b. 17 Oct., 1824; Presdt. Niagara Dist. Bank; Chairman Can. Bd. Welland Railway; entd. Parl., 1868; retired 1874; is Manag. Dir. Welland Railway and Vice-Presdt. Imperial Bank.
- MIAL, EDWARD, b. Eng., 1838; entd. public service, 1870; Asst. Commr. of Inland Revenue, 1872; Commr., 1883.
- MILLER, HON. J. A., b. in Ont.; D.C.L.; Q.C., 1880; Puisne Judge Queen's Bench, Man., 1880; resigned, 1883; M.E.C. (Man.), 1883.
- MILLER, THOS., b. Nelson, Ont., 15 Sept., 1830; Clk. of the Peace, Waterloo, Ont., 1856; Co. Atty., 1858; Co. Ct. Judge, Haldon, Ont., 1867.
- MILLER, HON. WM., b. Antigonish, N.S., 12 Feb., 1835; entd. Parl., 1863; Senator, 1867; Q.C., 1872; Speaker, 1883.
- MILLER, WM., b. Niagara, Ont., 30 Oct., 1810; Co. Ct. Judge, Waterloo, Ont., 1833.
- MILLS, HON. DAVID, b. Kent, Ont., 18 March, 1831; entd. Parl., 1857; P.C., 1878; journalist, 1882.
- MILLS, JAS., b. West Gwillimbury, Ont., 1840; M.A., 1868; head master Stanstead Academy, P.Q., 1868; classical master Cobourg Coll. Institute, 1869; head master Brantford High School, 1873; Presdt. Ont. Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont., 1879.
- MITCHELL, HON. PETER, b. Newcastle, N.B., 1824; entd. Parl., 1856; M.L.C. (N.E.), 1860; M.E.C., 1858; P.C., 1867; Senator, 1867; Commons, 1872.
- MONCK, VISCOUNT, b. Templemore, Irel., 10 Oct., 1819; Gov.-Genl. of Can. from 1861 to 1868.
- MONK, HON. S. C., b. Halifax, N.S., 29 July, 1813; Q.C., 1834; Asst. Judge S.C., P.Q., 1855; Puisne Judge, Queen's Bench, P.Q., 1868.
- MOODIE, MRS. S., b. Bungay, Suffolk, Eng., 6 Dec., 1803; came to Can., 1832; author of *Roughing it in the Bush* (1852); *Life in the Clearings* (1854), &c.
- MORÉAU, RT. REV. L. Z., b. Beaucour, P.Q., 1 April, 1824; ordained priest, 1846; V.G. St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., 1868; Administrator; Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, 1876.
- MORRIS, HON. ALAN, b. Perth, Ont., 17 March, 1826; entd. Parl., 1861; D.C.L., 1862; P.C., 1869; Chief Justice of Manitoba, 1872; Lieut.-Gov., do., 1872; entd. Ont. legislature, 1878; Q.C., 1881.
- MORRISON, HON. J. C., b. Irel., 20 Augt., 1816; entd. Parl., 1846; Q.C., 1853; Sol.-Genl., U.C., 1853, 1860; Commr. for consolidating the Statutes, 1866; M.E.C., 1856; Registrar of Toronto, 1839; Puisne Judge, Common Pleas, Ont., 1862; do. Queen's Bench, 1863; do. Ct. of Appeals, 1877.
- MOSS, WM. A. D., b. Amherst, N.S., 1 Jan. 1837; Q.C. (N.S.), 1876; Co. Ct. Judge, N.S., 1876.

- MOSS, CHAS., b. Cobourg, Ont., 8 March, 1840; barrister, 1869; Q.C., 1881.  
 MOUSSEAU, HON. J. A., b. Quebec, July, 1838; journalist, 1862; Q.C., 1873; entd. Parlt., 1874; P.C., 1880; Premier of Quebec, 1882; Puisne Judge Superior Ct., P.Q., 1883.  
 MONTAN, JAS. G., b. Kildare, Irel., 11 Jan., 1826; journalist, 1852; Immigration Commr. to Ireland, 1873; dir. of Penitentiaries, 1872; Inspector of do., 1875.  
 MORSE, C. E., b. Torquay, Eng., 1852; B.A., 1874; headmaster St. Mary's Coll., Peckham, London; Prof. of Eng. Literature McGill Univ., 1879; author of *The Dramatic Art of Shakespeare*, and *Poetry as a Fine Art*.  
 MULLOCK, WM., b. Bond Head, Ont., 19 Jan., 1843; M.A., 1863; Vice-Chancellor Toronto Univ., 1881; entd. Parlt., 1882.  
 MUNRO, GEO., b. Nova Scotia; distinguished by establishing the publication in Am. of the "Sea Side Library," and other cheap editions of standard works of fiction, &c., and by his munificent donations to Dalhousie College, Halifax.  
 MURRAY, A. S., b. Yarmouth, N.S., 1825; teller and accountant Bank of N.S.; cashier Exchange Bank of N.S., 1869.  
 NELLIES, REV. S. S., b. Mount Pleasant, Ont., 17 Oct., 1823; B.A., 1846; entd. Methodist Ministry, 1847; served at Port Hope, Toronto and London; Presdt. Victoria College, Cobourg, 1830; Presdt. Teacher's Assn. of Ont.; D.D., 1860; LL.D., 1873; author of a text book on Logic.  
 NORMAN, REV. R. V., b. Southborough, Kent, Eng., 24 April, 1829; M.A. (Oxon.), 1851; ordained priest, 1832; headmaster Radley Coll.; came to Can., 1856; is Rector St. Mathias' Ch., Montreal; Hon. Canon Christ Ch. Cathedral; chairman of Mont. Prot. Sch. Bd.; Vice-Chancellor of Lennoxville; Vice-Presdt. Art Assn., and a mem. of the Corporation of McGill; D.C.L.; author of two volumes of sermons and pamphlets on various subjects.  
 NEWCOMB, SIMON, b. Wallace, N.S., 12 March, 1835; Prof. of Mathematics, U.S. Navy, 1861; Associate Royal Astronomical Society, 1872; and recd. its gold medal, 1874; corresponding mem. Institute of France, 1874; LL.D., 1874; Ph.D., 1875; Supdt. of *Nautical Almanack*, Washington; author of *Popular Astronomy* (1878), and other works.  
 NORQUAY, HON. JOHN, b. Red River, 8 May, 1841; entd. Man. legislature, 1870; M.E.C., 1871; Premier of Manitoba, 1878.  
 O'BRIEN, MOST REV. C., b. New Glasgow, P.E.I., 1843; D.D. (Rome); author of *Philosophy of the Bible Vindicated* (1876); Archbishop of Halifax, 1882.  
 O'BRIEN, L. R., b. Co. Simcoe, Ont.; C.E.; Vice-Presdt. Ont. Society of Artists, 1873; Presdt. Royal Canadian Academy, 1879; has achieved a good position as a painter from nature in oils and water colours.  
 O'CONNOR, HON. JOHN, b. Boston, Mass., Jan., 1824; entd. Parlt., 1863; P.C., 1872; Q.C., 1873; Commr. for consolidating Dom. Laws, 1883; M.A., 1874.  
 O'DONOHUE, HON. JOHN, b. Tuam, Irel., 1824; Presdt. Catholic League, Ont., 1871; Co. Atty. York, Ont., 1872; entd. Parlt., 1874; Q.C., 1880; Senator, 1882.  
 OGDEN, UZZIEL, b. Tp. of Toronto, 6 March, 1828; M.D., 1855; Prof. of Midwifery, &c., Toronto School of Medicine; founded, with others, *Can. Journal of Medical Science*.  
 OGILVIE, HON. A. W., b. St. Michel, P.Q., 7 May, 1829; founded firm of A. W. Ogilvie & Co., millers, Montreal, 1844; retired, 1874; entd. legislature, P.Q., 1867; Senator, 1881.  
 O'REILLY, MILLS, b. near Niagara Falls, Ont., 18 May, 1806; barrister, 1830; defended rebels at Hamilton, 1837; Judge Dist. Ct. of Gore, 1837; resigned, 1853; Q.C., 1856; Master in Chancery, 1871.  
 ORTON, G. T., b. Guelph, Ont., 1837; M.D., 1860; M.R.C.S. (Eng.), 1861; entd. Parlt., 1874.  
 OSLER, HON. F., b. in Ont.; barrister, 1860; Puisne Judge, Common Pleas, Ont., 1879.

## AGES AND OTHER DATA RESPECTING LIVING CANADIAN PUBLIC MEN.

- OUIMET, HON. G.**, b. Ste Rose, P.Q., 3 June, 1823; entd. Parlt., 1838; Q.C., 1837; M.E.C. (P.Q.), 1867; *bâtonnier* general of the Bar of Quebec; Premier of Quebec, 1873; Supdt. of Public Instruction, P.Q., 1876; *Académie Palms* of France, 1878; D.C.L.  
**OUIMET, J. A.**, b. Ste. Rose, P.Q., 20 May, 1848; L.L.B., 1869; entd. Parlt., 1873; Lieut.-Col. 65th Batt., 1880; Q.C., 1880.  
**PACAUD, ERNEST**, b. Three Rivers, P.Q., 25 Augt., 1850; advocate, 1872; founded *Journal d'Arthabaska*, 1877; prothonotary and Clk. of the Crown, Three Rivers, 1878; editor *La Concordie*, 1880; of *L'Electeur*, organ of the Liberal party, 1880.  
**PAGE, JNO.**, b. Sept., 1815; entd. service Can. Govt., 1842; Chief Engineer Dept. of Public Works, 1863.  
**PALMER, HON. A. L.**, b. Sackville, N.B., 28 Augt., 1820; Q.C., 1867; entd. Parlt., 1872; Judge in Equity Supreme Ct., N.B., 1879.  
**PALMER, HON. E.**, b. Charlottetown, P.E.I., 1809; entd. Parlt., 1835; M.E.C., 1842; Q.C., 1857; Co. Ct. Judge, 1873; Chief Justice of P.E.I., 1874.  
**PANET, HON. C. K.**, b. Quebec, 17 Nov., 1830; Senator, 1874; Deputy. Minr. Militia, 1875.  
**PAPINEAU, HON. A.**, b. P.Q.; a Puisne Judge S.C., P.Q., 1876.  
**PAQUET, HON. A. H.**, b. St. Urbain, P.Q., 27 Sept., 1830; M.D.; entd. Parlt., 1863; Senator, 1875; a mem. med. faculty, Victoria College.  
**PARDEE, HON. T. B.**, b. Grenville, Ont., 11 Dec., 1830; Co. Atty., Lambton, Ont., 1863; entd. Ont. legislature, 1867; M.E.C., 1872.  
**PARKE, HON. D. M.**, b. Windsor, N.S., 28 April, 1822; M.D.; L.R.C.S. (Edin.), 1845; A.M., 1862; M.L.C. (N.S.), 1867; D.C.L., 1882.  
**PATERSON, WM.**, b. Hamilton, Ont., 19 Sept., 1839; Mayor of Brantford, 1872; entd. Parlt., 1872.  
**PATTERSON, HON. C. S.**, b. London, Eng., 1823; Q.C., 1872; Commr. for revising the Statutes of Ont., 1874; Justice Ct. of Appeal, Ont., 1874; Commr. for arranging uniform conditions of Fire Insurance, 1875.  
**PATTERSON, REV. GEO.**, b. Picton, N.S., 30 April, 1824; founded *Eastern Instructor*, 1856; *Missionary Record*, 1861; D.D.; author of a *History of the County of Picton* (1877); *The Doctrine of the Trinity underlying the Revelation of Redemption*, &c.  
**PATTERSON, T. C.**, b. Patney, Wilts., Eng., 5 Oct., 1836; B.A., 1858; barrister, 1863; Commr. Paris Expn., 1867; Asst. Prvl. Secy., Ont., 1867; manager and chief ed. *Toronto Mail* newspaper, 1872; postmaster of Toronto, 1879.  
**PATTON, HON. JAS.**, b. Prescott, Ont., 10 June, 1824; L.L.B., 1847; founded *Barrie Herald*, 1852; do. *Upper Canada Law Journal*, 1855; M.L.C., 1856; L.L.D., 1858; Vice-Chancellor Toronto Univ., 1860; chairman Toronto Univ. Commission, 1861; Q.C., 1862; Sol.-Genl., U.C., 1862; genl. mangr. English and Scotch Invest. Co. of Can., 1878; Collector of Customs, Toronto, 1881.  
**PELLERIN, HON. CHAR. A. P.**, b. Rivière Ouelle, P.Q., 23 Jan., 1837; B.C.L., 1858; entd. Parlt., 1869; P.C., 1877; Senator, 1877; Presdt. Can. Comm. Paris Expn., 1878; C.M.G., 1878.  
**PERLEY, H. F.**, b. St. John, N.B., 1831; entd. service of N.B., as an engineer, 1848; construction G.T. Railway, 1854; resident engineer construction E. & N.A. Railway, N.B., 1856; Prov. Engineer, N.S., 1865; agent for contractors construction Underground Railway, London, 1865; engineer Dept. Public Works, Can., 1872; Chief Engineer, do., 1879.  
**PETERS, HON. J. H.**, b. St. John, N.B., 9 Jan., 1812; M.L.C. (P.E.I.), Sol.-Genl., 1838; Asst. Judge, S.C., P.E.I., 1848.  
**PINKHAM, VERNER W. C.**, b. St. John's, Nfld., 1844; ordained priest, 1869; Chief Suplt. of Protestant Schools, Man., 1871; resigned, 1885; B.D., 1879; Archbishop of Manitoba, 1881.  
**PIRES, HON. WM. T.**, b. Amherst, N.S., 16 April, 1850; barrister, 1875; entd. N.S. legislature, 1882; Premier of N.S., 1882.

- **FLAMONDIN**, HON. M. A., b. Quebec, 16 Oct., 1823; journalist, 1842; founded *Institut Canadien*, Quebec, 1848; *Le National* newspaper, 1855; Puisne Judge, S.C. (P.Q.), 1874.
- FLUMER**, HON. J. B., b. West Haven, Conn., 1816; entd. Parlt., 1874; Senator, 1883.
- FOLETT**, HON. A., b. Pointe aux Trembles, P.Q., 25 Augt., 1807; entd. Parlt., 1848; Q.C., 1854; Commr. for consolidating the laws, 1856; Puisne Judge, S.C. (P.Q.), 1860; retired, 1880; Royal Commr. C. Pacific Railway enquiry, 1878.
- POPE**, HON. J. C., b. Bedeque, P.E.I., 11 June, 1811; entd. Parlt., 1867; Premier of P.E.I., 1865; P.C., 1878.
- POPE**, HON. J. H., b. Crompton, P.Q.; entd. Parlt., 1867; P.C., 1871.
- POTTINGER**, D., b. Picton, N.S., 7 Oct., 1843; entd. service N.S. Railway, 1863; Cashier, 1871; station master Intercolonial Railway, Halifax, 1872; general storekeeper, 1874; chief suptd., 1879.
- POTTS**, REV. JNO., b. Fernsmanagh, Irel., 1838; ordained (Methodist), 1861; D.D., 1878; has served at London, Hamilton, Montreal and Toronto, and is widely celebrated for his eloquence.
- POWELL**, GRANT, b. Toronto, Sept., 1819; entd. public service, 1839; Under Secy. of State, 1883.
- POWELL**, COL. WALKER, b. Norfolk, Ont., 20 May, 1828; entd. Parlt., 1887; Deputy. Adjt.-Genl. of Militia, U.C., 1862; do. do. for Domn., 1868; Adjt.-Gen., 1875.
- PRINGLE** J. F., b. Valenciennes, France, 27 June, 1816; barrister, 1838; Clk. of the Peace and Co. Atty., S.D., and Glengarry, Ont., 1838; Junior Co. Ct. Judge, do., 1866; Senior Judge, do., 1878.
- PROUDFOOT**, HON. WM., b. Perthshire, Scot., 9 Nov., 1823; Master and Deputy. Regr. of Chancery, Hamilton, Ont., 1851; Q.C., 1872; Vice-Chancellor of Ont., 1874; Presdt. Com. of Enquiry re alleged Conspiracy, Ont., 1884.
- **PROVENCHER**, REV. L., b. Beancourt, P.Q., 1820; withdrew from ministry owing to ill health, 1869; author of *Le Verger Canadien* (1862); the *Flore Canadienne* (do.); and other works on natural history and botany; founded *Le Naturaliste Canadien* (1868); D.S., 1880.
- RACINE**, RT. REV. A., b. St. Ambrose, P.Q., 26 Jan., 1822; ordained priest, 1844; first R.C. Bishop of Sherbrooke, P.Q., 1874.
- RACINE**, RT. REV. D., b. St. Ambrose, P.Q., 24 Jan., 1828; ordained priest, 1853; Vicar-Genl. of Quebec, 1871; first R.C. bishop of Chicoutimi, P.Q., 1878.
- RAINVILLE**, HON. H. F., b. P.Q.; LL.B., 1861; Puisne Judge S.C. (P.Q.), 1876.
- RAMSAY**, HON. T. K., b. Ayr, Scot., 2 Sept., 1826; M.A., 1855; Secy. Com. for codifying the laws, 1859; Q.C., 1867; founded *Lower Canada Jurist*; author of various law works; Asst. Judge S.C. (P.Q.), 1870; Puisne Judge, Queen's Bench, 1873.
- RAND**, T. H., b. Cornwallis, N.S., 1835; A.M., 1863; Prof. English and Classics, Provl. Normal Sch., Truro, N.S., 1860; Chief Supdt. of Education, N.S., 1864; entd. Journal of Education, N.S., 1865; Chief Supdt. of Education, N.B., 1871; D.C.L., 1874; Prof. of Didactics, Acadia College, N.S., 1883.
- READ**, JOHN, b. Ballyshanon, Donegal, Irel., 1838; came to Can., 1836; entd. *Montreal Literary Man.*, same year; author of *The Prophecy of Merlin and other poems* (1870); has been for many years one of the editors of the *Montreal Gazette*, and both as poet and journalist enjoys a wide popularity.
- RENDIN**, D. O'M., b. Charlottetown, P.E.I., 1830; Sol.-Genl., P.E.I., 1852; Atty.-Genl., 1867; Co. Ct. Judge, 1873.
- RICHARDS**, HON. A. N., b. Brockville, Ont., 8 Dec., 1822; entd. Parlt., 1863; M.E.C., 1863; Q.C., 1863; Provisional Atty.-Genl., N.W.T., 1869; Lieut.-Gov. of B.C., 1875.
- RICHARDS**, HON. S., b. Brockville, Ont., 1820; Q.C., 1858; entd. Ont. legislature, 1867; M.E.C., 1867; Treasurer Law Society, Ont., 1877.
- RICHARDS**, SIR W. B., b. Brockville, Ont., 2 May, 1815; entd. Parlt., 1848; Q.C., 1850; M.E.C., 1851; Puisne Judge, Common Pleas, Ont., 1853; Chief Justice of do., 1863; Chief Justice of Ont., 1868; Arbitrator for Ont. North-Western boundary, 1874; Chief Justice Supreme Ct. of Can., 1875; Deputy. to the Gov.-Genl. of Can., 1876, 1878; Knighted, 1877.

## AGES AND OTHER DATA RESPECTING LIVING CANADIAN PUBLIC MEN.

- RICHARDSON, LT.-COL. HUGH, b. London, Eng., 1826; Co. Atty., Oxford, Ont., 1857; Chief Clerk Dept. of Justice, 1872; Stipendiary Magistrate, N.W.T., 1876.
- RICHIE, M. H., b. Windsor, N.S., 10 June, 1828; Mayor of Halifax, 1864; Q.C., 1873; entd. Parl., 1878; Lieut.-Gov. of N.S., 1883.
- RIDLEY, RT. REV. WM., a missionary in India, 1866; Chaplain Eng. Ch., Dresden, 1869; Bishop of Caledonia, B.C., 1879.
- RILEY, LOUIS, b. St. Boniface, Man., 23 Oct., 1814; Presdt. of Provisional Govt. and leader of insurrection at Red River, 1869; returned to Parl., 1873; expelled, 1874.
- RIGBY, HON. S. G., b. Sydney, N.S., Sept., 1842; Q.C., 1873; Puisne Judge Supreme Court, N.S., 1881.
- IRVING, SIR W. J., b. Annapolis Royal, N.S., 28 Oct., 1813; entd. Parl., 1846; M.E.C., 1854; Q.C., 1854; Puisne Judge S.C. (N.B.), 1855; Chief Justice of N.B., 1865; Puisne Judge Supreme Ct. of Can., 1875; Chief Justice of Canada, 1879; Deputy Governor, 1879; Knighted, 1881.
- IRVING, HON. J. W., b. Annapolis Royal, N.S., 26 March, 1808; M.L.C. (N.S.), 1864; Commr. for consolidating the Statutes, N.S.; M.E.C., 1864; Senator, 1867; Judge Supreme Ct., N.S., 1870; Judge in Equity, 1873; retired, 1883.
- ROBERTS, C. G. D., b. Douglas, N.B., 10 Jan., 1809; B.A., 1879; headmaster Grammar and High School, Chatham, N.B., 1879; Principal York St. School, Fredericton, N.B., 1882; author of "*Orion*," and other Poems (1886); editor *Toronto Week* (1884).
- ROBERTSON, ANDREW, b. Paisley, Scot., 18 June, 1827; came to Can., 1853; and is senior partner in the extensive wholesale firm of Robert-son, Little & Co., Montreal; is Presdt. Montreal (Genl. Hospital, of the Royal Canadian Insurance Co., of the Bell Telephone Co., of the Colonial Building and Investment Co., of the Ontario Car Works Co.; Chairman Bd. of Harbour Commr., Montreal; and Hon. Corresponding Secy. of the Royal Colonial Institute. Has been Presdt. Montreal Bd. of Trade and of the Dominion Board of Trade.
- ROBERTSON, HON. J. G., b. Stuartfield, Scot.; entd. legislature, P.Q., 1867; M.E.C., 1869.
- ROBERTSON, THOS., b. Ancaster, Ont., 25 Jan., 1827; Q.C., 1873; entd. Parl., 1878.
- ROBINSON, HON. J. B., b. Toronto, 21 Feb., 1821; Mayor of Toronto, 1866; entd. Parl., 1857; M.E.C., 1862; Lieut.-Gov. of Ontario, 1860.
- ROBINSON, CHAS. J., b. Dublin, Irel., 1816; Co. Ct. Judge, Lambton, Ont., 1855.
- ROBINSON, C. H., b. Thorab, Ont., 1837; editor *Beaverton Post*, 1857; founded *Canada Presbyterian*, 1871, of which he is the editor.
- ROBINSON, LT.-COL. C. W., b. Toronto, 1836; entd. Rifle Brigade, 1857; and served in the Indian Mutiny and during Ashantee war and Zulu campaign; Lieut., 1860; Captain, 1870; Lieut.-Col., 1879. Is now Deputy Asst. Adjt.-Genl. at Aldershot.
- ROBITAILLE, HON. T., b. Varennes, P.Q., 29 Jan., 1834; M.D., 1858; entd. Parl., 1861; P.C., 1873; Lieut.-Gov. of Quebec, 1879.
- ROBSON, HON. JNO., b. Perth, Ont., 14 March, 1824; a journalist; entd. legislature, B.C., 1866; M.E.C., 1883.
- ROE, REV. HV., b. 1826; ordained priest, 1852; B.A., 1855; St. Matthews, Quebec, 1855; St. Ann's, Richmond, 1868; M.A.; B.D.; Prof. of Divinity at Lennoxville, 1873; Vice Principal, 1882; D.D.; author of many sermons and pamphlets. Has been for many years the Can. correspondent of a leading London religious newspaper.
- ROGERS, RT. REV. J., first R.C. Bishop of Chatham, N.B., 1860.
- ROSS, G. M., b. Wick, Scot., 14 March, 1829; founded *Merrickville Chronicle*, 1856; Govt. printer, 1860; Grand Worthy Patriarch, Sons of Temperance, Canada East, 1861; and Prov. of Ontario, 1872, 1880 and 1881; Most Worthy Associate of National Division Sons of Temperance of America, 1860, 1881; Presdt. Toronto Bd. of Trade, 1882; and Treasurer, 1883, 1884.

- ROSE, SIR JOHN, b. Aberdeenshire, Scot., 1821; Q.C., 1848; M.A., 1855; entd. Parlt., 1857; Sol.-Genl., L.C., 1857; M.E.C., 1858; British Commr. Oregon Treaty, 1864; P.C., 1869; K.C.M.G., 1870; Baronet, 1872; G.C.M.G., 1878.
- ROSE, HON. JOHN E., b. Willowdale, near Toronto, 1844; M.A., 1864; barrister, 1867; Q.C., 1881; Puisne Judge, Common Pleas, Ont., 1883.
- ROSS, HON. ALEX. M., b. Dundee, Scot., 20 April, 1828; Treasurer of Huron and Bruce, 1858; of Huron, 1866; entd. Ont. legislature, 1875; M.E.C., 1883.
- ROSS, A. M., b. Belleville, Ont., 13 Dec., 1832; army surgeon Republic of Nicaragua, 1859; Mem. Coll. Phys. and Surg., Ont., 1880; also of Quebec and Man.; author of *Birds of Canada* (1872); *Butterflies and Moths of Canada* (1873); *Flora of Canada* (1874); *Forest Trees of Canada* (1874); *Mammals and Fresh Water Fish of Canada* (1878).
- ROSS, HON. GEO. WM., b. Middlesex, Ont., 18 Sept., 1841; journalist; entd. Parlt., 1873; Minr. of Education, Ont., 1883.
- ROSS, HON. WM., b. Boulardine Island, N.S., 1825; entd. Parlt., 1839; P.C., 1873; Collr. of Customs, Halifax, 1874.
- ROSS, W. A., b. Ardross, Scot., 1815; B.A., 1836; Co. Ct. Judge, Carleton, Ont., 1874.
- ROULEAU, HON. C. B., b. Isle Verte, P.Q., 13 Dec., 1840; *Diplôme pour Académie* (Laval); Advocate, 1868; Inspector of Schools, Dist. of Ottawa, 1861; Dist. Magistrate, Ottawa, 1876; Stipendiary Magistrate, N.W.T., 1883.
- ROUTHIER, HON. A. B., b. St. Placide, P.Q., 8 May, 1839; Q.C., 1873; Puisne Judge S.C. (P.Q.), 1873; D.C.L., 1883; Prof. of International Law, Laval; author of various literary works.
- ROY, REV. JAS., b. Montreal, 12 Nov., 1834; ordained (Meth.), 1854; B.A., 1868; headmaster Cobourg Grammar Sch., 1869; M.A., 1871; Examiner in French, Toronto Univ., 1874; left Methodist ministry and formed Congregational Ch., 1877; \* entd. Ch. of Eng., 1882; LL.D., 1883.
- ROYAL, HON. JOSEPH, b. Repentigny, P.Q., 7 May, 1837; editor *La Minerve*, 1857; founded *L'Ordre*, 1859; *Revue Canadienne*, 1864; advocate, 1864; founded *Le Nouveau Monde*, 1867; *Le Méta*, 1871; entd. Man. legislature, 1870; Speaker, 1871; M.E.C., 1872; M.E.C. (N.W.L.), 1873; Commr. for consolidating the Statutes of Man., 1877; Commons, 1879.
- RYAN, CARROLL, b. Toronto, 3 Feb., 1839; served in the Turkish contingent during the Crimean war; editor *Volunteer Review*, Ottawa, for some years; founded *Ottawa Mail*, 1870; *Ottawa Sun*, 1884; author of *Oscar and other Poems* (1857); *Songs of a Wanderer* (1867); *The North West Territories of Canada* (1875), the latter prepared by order of the Can. Govt.
- RYAN, JOSEPH O., b. Dunnville, Ont., 18 Dec., 1841; ed. *British American, Kingston, Ont.*; entd. Parlt., 1874; Co. Ct. Judge, Man., 1882.
- RYEMAN, REV. E. B., b. Flamboro' West, Ont., 22 March, 1830; licensed (Meth.), 1857; Principal Dundas Wesleyan Institute; D.D., 1879.
- RYKERT, J. C., b. St. Catharines, Ont., 10 March, 1832; entd. Parlt., 1860; Presdt. Ag. and Arts Assn. of Ont., 1865; Q.C., 1881.
- SANGSTER, CHAS., b. Kingston, Ont., 16 July, 1822; editor *Amherstburg Courier*, 1849; author of *St. Lawrence and the Saguenay, and other Poems* (1865); *Hesperus, and other Poems and Lyrics* (1860).
- SCADDING, REV. HY., b. Devonshire, Eng., 1813; B.A., 1837; M.A., 1840; ordained priest, 1838; Classical Master U.C. Coll., 1838; Rector Ch. of Holy Trinity, Toronto, 1847; resigned 1875; D.D., 1882; author of *Shakespeare the Ser—The Interpreter* (1861); *Truth's Resurrections* (1866); *Christian Pantheism* (1865); D.D. (Oxon.), 1867; *Toronto of Old* (1873); *Prototypography* (1877); has been Presdt. Canadian Institute.

\* Explanation: An adverse decision having been officially given against Mr. Roy's view of the comprehensiveness of the "Legal Standards" of Methodist Theology, he resigned his position as a Methodist minister; and having been unexpectedly supported by the majority of his congregation, he formed them into a Congregational Church, in accordance with the Statutes of the Province of Quebec.

## AGES AND OTHER DATA RESPECTING LIVING CANADIAN PUBLIC MEN.

- SCHREIBER, C., b. Colchester, Eng., 14 Dec. 1831; C.E.; entd. Govt. service, 1868; Chief Engineer Govt. Railways in operation, 1873; Chief Engineer Can. Pacific Railway, 1880.
- SCHULTZ, HON. J. C., b. Amherstburg, Ont., 1 Jan., 1840; (M.D.), 1860; leader of Can. party during Red River Rebellion, 1869; entd. Parl., 1871; M.E.C. (N.W.T.), 1872; Senator, 1882.
- SCHURMAN, J. G., b. Freetown, P.E.I., 22 May, 1854; Gilchrist scholar for Dominion, 1873; B.A. 1877; M.A., 1878; D.Sc. (Edin.), 1878; Prof. of Logic Acadia Coll., N.S., 1880; Prof. of Metaphysics, Dalhousie Univ., Halifax, 1882, author of "*Kantian Ethics and the Ethics of Evolution*" (1882).
- SCOTT, A. F., b. Chinguacousy, Ont., 1 July, 1828; Co. Ct. Judge, Peel, Ont., 1866; Master in Chancery, 1869.
- SCOTT, HON. R. W., b. Prescott, Ont., 24 Feb., 1825; Mayor of Ottawa, 1852; entd. Parl., 1857; Q.C., 1867; Speaker Ont. Assembly, 1871; M.E.C. (Ont.), 1871; P.C., 1873; Senator, 1874; author of Ontario Separate School Act, and of the Canada Temperance Act.
- SENECAL, L. A., b. Boucherville, P.Q., entd. Parl., 1867; retired 1872; entd. Legislature, P.Q., 1867; retired 1871; is Presdt. Mont. City Passenger Railway Co.; Richelieu and Ont., Navigation Co.; and North Shore Railway Co.
- SENKLER, F. J., b. Docking, Eng., 29 Jan., 1835; Co. Atty., 1863; and Clk of the Peace, 1876, Leeds and Grenville, Ont.; Q.C. (Ont.), 1876; Co. Ct., Judge, Lincoln, Ont., 1876.
- SENKLER, W. M. S., b. Docking, Eng., 15 Jan., 1838; Co. Ct. Judge, Lanark, Ont., 1873.
- SHANLY, WALTER, b. Stradballey, Queen's Co., Irel.; C.E.; entd. public service as resident engineer Beauharnois Canal, 1843; do Welland Canal; Engineer Ottawa and Prescott Railway, 1851; do. Western division Grand Trunk Railway, 1851; do. Ottawa and French River Navigation Survey, 1866; Genl. Manager Grand Trunk Railway, 1858; entd. Parl., 1863; Engineer Hoosac Mountain Tunnel, Mass., 1868.
- SHEATON, REV. J. P., b. St. John, N.B., 1841; B.A., 1862; M.A.; ordained, 1865; rector of Pictou, N.S., Principal and Prof. Exegetical Theology, Wycliffe College, Toronto, 1877; D.D., 1882; is Editor *Evangelical Churchman*.
- SICOTTE, HON. L. V., b. Ste. Famille, P.Q., 7 Nov., 1812; entd. Parl., 1851; M.E.C., 1853; Q.C., 1854; Speaker, 1856; Puisne Judge S.C., (P.Q.), 1863.
- SILLITOE, Kt. REV. A. W., Chaplain at Darmstadt; Bishop of New Westminster, B.C., 1879.
- SKEAD, HON. JAS., b. Cumberland, Eng., 31 Jan., 1816; M.L.C. (Can), 1862; Senator, 1867; Presdt. Dominion Bd. of Trade.
- SKINNER, LT.-COL. J. A., b. Tain, Scot., 1826; Lieut.-Col. Commanding 13th V.M., with which he was present at Ridgeway, 1866; organized and commanded first Colonial "team" of riflemen present at Winbledon, 1871; entd. Parl., 1874.
- SMITH, HON. D. A., b. Scot., 1821; was for some years Resident Governor and Chief Commr. Hudson's Bay Co.; Special Commr to enquire into causes, Red River insurrection, 1869; M.E.C. (N.W.T.), 1870; entd. Parl., 1871; Dir. Can. Pacific Railway Co., 1880; Vice-Prest. Bank of Montreal, 1882; Pres. Manitoba South Western Railway, 1884.
- SMITH, HON. FRANK, b. Richfield, Armagh, Irel., 1821; Mayor of London, Ont., 1866; Senator, 1871; P.C., 1882; Presdt. Northern Railway Co.
- SMITH, GOLDWIN, b. Reading, Eng., 13 Aug., 1823; M.A., 1847; barrister, 1847; Secy. Royal Com. on University Reform; Regius Prof. Modern History, Oxford, 1858; resigned 1866; Mem. Popular Education Committee, 1858; LL.D., 1864; Prof. English and Constitutional History, Cornell Univ., 1868; came to Can., 1871; edited *Canadian Monthly*, 1872; founded the *Bytander*, 1880; D.C.L. 1882; founded the *Week*, 1884; author of *Lectures on the Study of History* (1861), and other works.
- SMITH, HON. H. W., b. St. Kitts, W.I., 1828; entd. N.S. Legislature, 1867; M.E.C., 1871; Puisne Judge, S.C. (N.S.), 1875.

- SMITH, L. W., b. Stonehouse, Devon, Eng., 29 Nov., 1820 : barrister, 1844 : D.C.L., 1852 : Vice-Chancellor, Toronto Univ., 1873 : Chairman Com. of enquiry, Northern Railway, 1876 ; is Presdt. Building and Loan Assn., Toronto, and of the Superior Silver Mining and Land Co., and a Dir. of many other important organizations.
- SMITH, HON. SIMEY, b. Port Hope, Ont., 16 Oct., 1823 : barrister, 1846 : Warden, N. & Durham, 1853 ; entd. Parlt., 1854 : M.E.C., 1858 ; M.L.C., 1861 : Q.C., 1862 : Inspector of Registry Offices, Ont., 1866.
- SMITHE, HON. WM., b. Northumberland, Eng., 30 June, 1842 : entd. B.C. Legislature, 1871 ; M.E.C., 1878 : Premier of B.C., 1883.
- SMITH, C. F., b. London, Eng., 25 Nov., 1822 : came to Can., 1847 ; and was for 11 years in service of the Bank of B.N.A. ; joined Bank of Montreal, 1858 : Genl. Manager, 1879 : President, 1881.
- SOMERSET, J. B., b. Westmeath, Irel., 1813 : Inspector of Schools, Lincoln, Ont. ; do. Winnipeg, 1882 : Prov. Supdt. of Education, Man., 1883.
- SOMERVILLE, ALEX., b. Oldhamstocks, Scot., 15 Mch., 1811 : came to Can., 1838 : ed. *Canadian Illd. News*, 1863 ; author of various literary productions.
- SPRY, JAMES, b. Burritt's Rapids, Ont., 29 Nov., 1835 : entd. public service, 1851 : Post Office Inspector, East Toronto, 1876 ; transferred to Barrie, 1879 : Grand Master of the Freemasons of Can., 1882 ; he also holds other high and important offices ; in the Masonic body.
- STEADMAN, HON. JAS., b. Moncton, N.B., 1818 : entd. Parlt., 1854 : M.E.C. (N.B.), 1860 : Q.C., 1867 : Co. Ct. Judge, 1869.
- STEPHEN, GEO., b. Dufftown, Banff, Scot., 1830 : came to Can., 1850 : and became mem. of wholesale dry goods firm of Wm. Stephen & Co., Montreal : Presdt. Bank of Montreal, 1876 ; of Can. Pacific Railway, 1881.
- STEVENS, J. G., b. Edinburgh, Scot., 22 Feb., 1822 : entd. Parlt., 1861 : Q.C., 1868 : Co. Ct. Judge, N.B., 1867.
- STEVENSON, A. A., b. Riccarton, Scot., Jan., 1829 : entd. Montreal Field Battery of Artillery, 1855 : Capt., 1856 : Lieut.-Col., 1867 : Grand Master of the Freemasons of Can., 1868 ; has also been head of the Knights Templar ; and Presdt. of the Council of Arts and Manufactures of Quebec.
- STEVENSON, HON. B. R., b. St. Andrews, N.B., 10 Apl., 1835 : entd. N.B. legislature, 1867 : M.E.C., 1871 : Speaker of Assembly, 1879 : Q.C., 1881.
- STEVENSON, J. G., b. Niagara, Ont., 1 June, 1818 : Clk. of the Peace, Haldimand, Ont., 1850 : Co. Ct. Judge, 1855.
- STRANGE, MAJ.-GENL. T. B., b. Merut, East Indies, 15 Sept., 1831 : entd. R.A. as 2nd Lieut., 1851 : retired with rank of Maj.-Genl., 1881 : served during the Indian Mutiny and was present at the siege and capture of Lucknow : Commandant School of Gunnery, Quebec, 1871 : Inspector of Artillery for Domn., 1872 : Commit. of Artillery, Quebec, 1872 : retired, 1882.
- STRATHY, H. S., b. Edinburgh, Scot., 29 Jan., 1832 : entd. the service of the Gore Bank, Ont., 1850 : Mangr. Can. Bank of Commerce, London, Ont., 1867 : Cashier, 1869 : first Cashier Federal Bank of Can., 1874 : Gen. Manager, 1883.
- STRONG, HON. S. H., b. Dorsetshire, Eng., 1825 : Commr. for consolidating the Laws, 1856 : Q.C., 1863 : Vice-Chancellor, Ont., 1869 : Justice of Appeal, 1874 : Puisne Judge, Supreme Ct. of Can., 1876.
- STUART, HON. ANDREW, b. Quebec, 1813 : Q.C., 1854 : Asst. Judge, S.C. (P.Q.), 1859 : Puisne Judge, do., 1860.
- STUART, JNO., b. Keith, Banffshire, Scot., 24 June, 1830 : came to Can., 1848 : entd. Parlt., 1874 : a Director of the Can. Life Ass.-Co. of the Wellington, Grey, and Bruce, and Hamilton and Lake Erie Railways : Presdt. of the Hamilton and North Western Railway : Presdt. of the Bank of Hamilton, 1881.
- SULLIVAN, RT. REV. ED., b. Irel., ordained priest, 1857 : Asst. Minr., St. George's, Montreal : Rector, Trinity Ch., Chicago : Rector of Montreal : D.C.L., 1880 : Bishop of Algoma, 1882 : elected Bishop of Huron, 1883, but declined : D.D., 1882.
- SULLIVAN, MICHAEL, b. Killarney, Irel., 13 Feb., 1838 : M.D., 1858 : Prof. of Anatomy, Royal College of Phys. and Surg., Kingston, Ont. ; of Surgery and Histology, 1866 ; Presdt. Can. Med. Assn., 1883.

## AGES AND OTHER DATA RESPECTING LIVING CANADIAN PUBLIC MEN.

- SCHREIBER, C., b. Colchester, Eng., 14 Dec. 1831; C.E.; entd. Govt. service, 1868; Chief Engineer Govt. Railways in operation, 1873; Chief Engineer Can. Pacific Railway, 1880.
- SCHULTZ, HON. J. C., b. Anherstburg, Ont., 1 Jan., 1840; M.D., 1860; leader of Can. party during Red River Rebellion, 1869; entd. Parl., 1871; M.E.C. (N.W.T.), 1872; Senator, 1882.
- SCHURMAN, J. G., b. Freetown, P.E.I., 22 May, 1854; Gilchrist scholar for Dominion, 1875; B.A. 1877; M.A., 1878; D. Sc. (Edin.), 1878; Prof. of Logic Acadia Coll., N.S., 1880; Prof. of Metaphysics, Dalhousie Univ., Halifax, 1882, author of "*Kantian Ethics and the Ethic of Evolution*" (1882).
- SCOTT, A. F., b. Chinguacousy, Ont., 1 July, 1828; Co. Ct. Judge, Peel, Ont., 1866; Master in Chancery, 1869.
- SCOTT, HON. R. W., b. Prescott, Ont., 24 Feb., 1825; Mayor of Ottawa, 1832; entd. Parl., 1837; Q.C., 1867; Speaker Ont. Assembly, 1871; M.E.C. (Ont.), 1871; P.C., 1873; Senator, 1874; author of Ontario Separate School Act, and of the Canada Temperance Act.
- SENECAL, L. A., b. Boncherville, P.Q., entd. Parl., 1867; retired 1872; entd. Legislature, P.Q., 1867; retired 1871; is Presdt. Mont. City Passenger Railway Co.; Richelieu and Ont., Navigation Co.; and North Shore Railway Co.
- SENKLER, E. J., b. Docking, Eng., 29 Jan., 1835; Co. Atty., 1863; and Clk of the Peace, 1876, Leeds and Grenville, Ont.; Q.C. (Ont.), 1876; Co. Ct., Judge, Lincoln, Ont., 1876.
- SENFLEB, WM. S., b. Docking, Eng., 15 Jan., 1838; Co. Ct. Judge, Lanark, Ont., 1873.
- SHANLY, WALTER, b. Stradballey, Queen's Co., Ire.; C.E.; entd. public service as resident engineer Beauharnois Canal, 1843; do Welland Canal; Engineer Ottawa and Prescott Railway, 1851; do. Western division Grand Trunk Railway, 1851; do. Ottawa and French River Navigation Surveys, 1856; Genl. Manager Grand Trunk Railway, 1858; entd. Parl., 1863; Engineer Hoosac Mountain Tunnel, Mass., 1868.
- SHERATON, REV. J. P., b. St. John, N.B., 1841; B.A., 1862; M.A.; ordained, 1865; rector of Fictou, N.S., Principal and Prof. Exegetical Theology, Wycliffe College, Toronto, 1877; D.D., 1882; is Editor *Evangelical Churchman*.
- SICOTTE, HON. L. V., b. Ste. Famille, P.Q., 7 Nov., 1812; entd. Parl., 1851; M.E.C., 1853; Q.C., 1854; Speaker, 1856; Puisne Judge S.C., (P.Q.), 1863.
- SILLITOE, RT. REV. A. W., Chaplain at Darmstadt; Bishop of New Westminster, B.C., 1879.
- SKEAD, HON. JAS., b. Cumberland, Eng., 31 Jan., 1816; M.I.C. (Can), 1862; Senator, 1867; Presdt. Dominion Bd. of Trade.
- SKINNER, LT.-COL. J. A., b. Tain, Scot., 1826; Lieut.-Col. Commanding 13th V.M., with which he was present at Ridgeway, 1866; organized and commanded first Colonial "team" of riflemen present at Winbledon, 1871; entd. Parl., 1874.
- SMITH, HON. D. A., b. Scot., 1821; was for some years Resident Governor and Chief Commr, Hudson's Bay Co.; Special Commr to enquire into cause, Red River insurrection, 1869; M.E.C. (N.W.T.), 1870; entd. Parl., 1871; Dir. Can. Pacific Railway Co., 1880; Vice-Prest. Bank of Montreal, 1882; Prest. Manitoba South Western Railway, 1884.
- SMITH, HON. FRANK, b. Richfield, Armagh, Ire., 1821; Mayor of London, Ont., 1866; Senator, 1871; P.C., 1882; Presdt. Northern Railway Co.
- SMITH, GOLDWIN, b. Reading, Eng., 13 Aug., 1823; M.A., 1847; barrister, 1847; Secy. Royal Com. on University Reform; *Regius Prof. Modern History*, Oxford, 1858; resigned, 1866; Mem. Popular Education Committee, 1858; LL.D., 1864; Prof. English and Constitutional History, Cornell Univ., 1868; came to Can., 1871, edited *Canadian Monthly*, 1872; founded the *Bytander*, 1880; D.C.L., 1882; founded the *West*, 1884; author of *Lectures on the Study of History* (1881), and other works.
- SMITH, HON. H. W., b. St. Kitts, W.I., 1826; entd. N.S. Legislature, 1867; M.E.C., 1871; Puisne Judge, S.C. (N.S.), 1875.

- SMITH, L. W., b. Stonehouse, Devon, Eng., 29 Nov., 1820 : barrister, 1844 : D.C.L., 1832 : Vice-Chancellor, Toronto Univ., 1873 : Chairman Com. of enquiry, Northern Railway, 1876 : is Presdt. Building and Loan Assn., Toronto, and of the Superior Silver Mining and Land Co., and a Dir. of many other important organizations.
- SMITH, HON. SIMEON, b. Port Hope, Ont., 16 Oct., 1823 : barrister, 1846 : Warden, N. & Durham, 1853 : entd. Parl., 1854 : M.E.C., 1858 : M.L.C., 1861 : Q.C., 1862 : Inspector of Registry Offices, Ont., 1866.
- SMITH, HON. WM., b. Northumberland, Eng., 30 June, 1812 : entd. B.C., Legislature, 1871 : M.E.C., 1878 : Premier of B.C., 1883.
- SMITH, C. F., b. London, Eng., 25 Nov., 1822 : came to Can., 1847 : and was for 11 years in service of the Bank of B.N.A. : joined Bank of Montreal, 1838 : Genl. Manager, 1879 : President, 1881.
- SONNERSSET, J. B., b. Westmeath, Irel., 1813, Inspector of Schools, Lincoln, Ont. : do. Winnipeg, 1882 : Prov. Supdt. of Education, Man., 1883.
- SOMERVILLE, ALEX., b. Oldhamstocks, Scot., 15 Mch., 1811 : came to Can., 1838 : ed. *Canadian Mtd. News*, 1863 : author of various literary productions.
- SPRY, JAMES, b. Burritt's Rapids, Ont., 29 Nov., 1835 : entd. public service, 1851 : Post Office Inspector, East Toronto, 1876 : transferred to Barrie, 1879 : Grand Master of the Freemasons of Can., 1882 : he also holds other high and important offices in the Masonic body.
- STEADMAN, HON. JAS., b. Moncton, N.B., 1818 : entd. Parl., 1854 : M.E.C. (N.B.), 1860 : Q.C., 1867 : Co. Ct. Judge, 1869.
- STEPHEN, GEO., b. Duftown, Banff, Scot., 1830 : came to Can., 1850 : and became mem. of wholesale dry goods firm of Wm. Stephen & Co., Montreal : Presdt. Bank of Montreal, 1876 : of Can. Pacific Railway, 1881.
- STEVENS, J. G., b. Edinburgh, Scot., 22 Feb., 1822 : entd. Parl., 1861 : Q.C., 1866 : Co. Ct. Judge, N.B., 1867.
- STEVENS, A. A., b. Riccarton, Scot., Jan., 1829 : entd. Montreal Field Battery of Artillery, 1855 : Capt., 1856 : Lieut.-Col., 1867 : Grand Master of the Freemasons of Can., 1868 : has also been head of the Knights Templar : and Presdt. of the Council of Arts and Manufactures of Quebec.
- STEVENSON, HON. B. R., b. St. Andrews, N.B., 10 Apl., 1835 : entd. N.B. legislature, 1867 : M.E.C., 1871 : Speaker of Assembly, 1879 : Q.C., 1881.
- STEVENSON, J. G., b. Niagara, Ont., 1 June, 1818 : Clk. of the Peace, Haldimand, Ont., 1850 : Cu. Ct. Judge, 1855.
- STRANGE, MAJ.-GENL. T. B., b. Merut, East Indies, 15 Sept., 1831 : entd. R.A. as 2nd Lieut., 1851 : retired with rank of Maj.-Genl., 1881 : served during the Indian Mutiny and was present at the siege and capture of Lucknow : Commandant School of Gunnery, Quebec, 1871 : Inspector of Artillery for Donn., 1872 : Commit. of Artillery, Quebec, 1872 : retired, 1882.
- STRATHY, H. S., b. Edinburgh, Scot., 29 Jan., 1832 : entd. the service of the Gore Bank, Ont., 1850 : Mangr. Can. Bank of Commerce, London, Ont., 1867 : Cashier, 1869 : first Cashier Federal Bank of Can., 1874 : Gen. Manager, 1883.
- STRONG, HON. S. H., b. Dorsetshire, Eng., 1828 : Commr. for consolidating the Laws, 1856 : Q.C., 1863 : Vice-Chancellor, Ont., 1869 : Justice of Appeal, 1874 : Puine Judge, Supreme Ct. of Can., 1875.
- STUART, HON. ANDREW, b. Quebec, 1813 : Q.C., 1854 : Asst. Judge, N.C. (P.Q.), 1859 : Puine Judge, do., 1860.
- STUART, JNO., b. Keith, Banffshire, Scot., 24 June, 1830 : came to Can., 1848 : entd. Parl., 1874 : a Director of the Can. Life Ass. Co., of the Wellington, Grey, and Bruce, and Hamilton and Lake Erie Railways : Presdt. of the Hamilton and North Western Railway : Presdt. of the Bank of Hamilton, 1881.
- SULLIVAN, RT. REV. ED., b. Irel. : ordained priest, 1857 : Asst. Mintr., St. George's, Montreal : Rector, Trinity Ch., Chicago : Rector of Montreal : D.C.L., 1880 : Bishop of Alcoma, 1882 : elected Bishop of Huron, 1883, but declined : D.D., 1882.
- SULLIVAN, MICHAEL, b. Killarney, Irel., 13 Feb., 1838 : M.D., 1858 : Prof. of Anatomy, Royal College of Phys. and Surg., Kingston, Ont. : of Surgery and Histology, 1866 : Presdt. Can. Med. Assn., 1883.

## AGES AND OTHER DATA RESPECTING LIVING CANADIAN PUBLIC MEN.

- SULLIVAN, HON. W. W., b. New London, P.E.I., 6 Dec., 1843; entd. Parlt., 1872; M.E.C. (P.E.I.), 1872; Q.C., 1876; Premier of P.E.I., 1879.
- SULTE, BENJ., b. Three Rivers, P.Q., 17 Sept., 1841; editor of *Le Canada*, 1866; author of *Les Laurentiennes* (1870); "*Histoire de la Ville des Trois Rivières*" (1870); "*Mélanges d'Histoire et de Littérature*" (1876); "*Chants Nouveaux*" (1880); "*Histoire des Canadiens Français*" (1881); is chief clerk in the Dept. of Militia.
- SUTHERLAND, REV. ALEX. b. Tp. of Guelph, Ont., 17 Sept., 1833; licensed (Math.) 1859; Secy., Treas., Meth. Missionary Society, 1874; Secy. to Conference, 1878; D.D., 1879; author of *A Summer in Prairie Land* (1882).
- SWEATMAN, RT. REV. D. A., b. London, Eng., 19 Nov., 1814; ordained priest, 1860; founded Islington Youths' Institute. 1860; M.A., 1862; Head Master Hellmuth College, London, Ont., 1865; Bishop of Toronto, 1879; D.D., 1882.
- SWEENEY, RT. REV. J., 3rd R.C. Bishop of St. John, N.B., 1860.
- TABARET, VERY REV. J. H., b. L'Isle, France, 10 Apl., 1828; Principal Ottawa College, 1853; Vicar Genl. of Ottawa, 1862; D.D., 1879.
- TACHE, MOST REV. A. A., b. Rivière du Loup, en bas, P.Q., 23 July, 1823; entd. the Novitiate of the Oblates, 1844; left for North Western Mission, 1845; ordained priest, 1845; Missionary to Indian tribes in the interior, 1846; Bishop of Arath and Coadjutor to Bishop of St. Boniface, 1850; Bishop of St. Boniface, 1853; delegate from the Govt. of Can. to Fort Garry, 1869; Archbishop of St. Boniface, 1871; author of several works on the North West.
- TACHE, JOS. CHAS., b. Kamouraska, P.Q., 24 Dec., 1820; M.D.; entd. Parlt., 1847; Commr. Paris Exhibition, 1855; Legion of Honour of France, 1856; ed. *Le Courrier du Canada*, 1857; Prof. of Physiology at Laval, 1860; Inspector of Prisons, 1863; Deputy Mr. of Agriculture, 1864; Commr. Paris Exhibition, 1867; D.L., 1881; author of many important works.
- TAILLON, HON. L. O., b. Terrebonne, P.Q., 26 Sept., 1849; entd. legislature, P.Q., 1875; Speaker, 1881; Q.C., 1882; M.E.C. 1883.
- TANQUAY, REV. C., b. Quebec, 1819; ordained priest, 1843; since 1865 has been attached to the Dept. of Agriculture; author of *Repertoire General du Clergé Canadien* (1866); *Dictionnaire Géographique des Familles Canadiennes* (1871).
- TARDIVAL, J. P., b. Covington, Ky., U.S., 2 Sept., 1851; came to Can., 1868; asst. editor *Le Canadien*, 1874; founded *La Vérité*, of which he is the editor; author of several literary productions.
- TASCHEREAU, MOST REV. E. A., b. Ste. Marie de la Beauce, P.Q., 17 Feb., 1820; ordained priest, 1842; Prof. Quebec Seminary, 1842; one of the founders of Laval University; D.C.L., 1856; Superior of the Quebec Seminary and ex officio Rector of Laval University, 1860; Vicar General, 1862; Archbishop of Quebec, 1871.
- TASCHEREAU, HON. H. ELZEAR, b. Ste. Marie de la Beauce, P.Q., 7 Oct., 1836; entd. Parlt., 1861; Q.C., 1867; Puine Judge, S.C. (P.Q.), 1871; author of the *Criminal Law, with notes*, 1874-75; Puine Judge, Supreme Ct. of Can., 1878.
- TASCHEREAU, HON. H. THOS., b. Quebec, 6 Oct., 1831; B.L., 1861; B.C.L., 1862; advocate, 1863; edited *Les Débats* (1862); *La Tribune* (1863); entd. Parlt., 1872; Puine Judge, S.C. (P.Q.), 1878.
- TASCHEREAU, HON. JEAN THOS., b. Quebec, 12 Dec., 1814; L.L.D., 1855; Asst. Judge, S.C. (P.Q.), 1850, 1855, 1858; Q.C., 1860; Puine Judge, S.C. (P.Q.), 1863; do. Queen's Bench, 1873; do. Supreme Ct. of Can., 1875; retired, 1878.
- TASSE, JOSEPH, b. Montreal, 23 Oct., 1848; edited *Le Canada*, 1867; *La Minerve*, 1869, 1880; and as dir. of *La Revue Canadienne*; entd. Parlt., 1878; author of *Les Canadiens de l'Ouest* (1878) and other important works.

- TESSIER, HON. U. J., b. Quebec, 4 May, 1817; Mayor of Quebec, 1851; entd. Parlt., 1851; I.L.D., 1855; M.L.C., 1858; Speaker, 1863; founded *La Banque Nationale*, 1859; M.E.C., 1862; Senator, 1867; Puisne Judge, S.C. (P.Q.), 1873; do. Queen's Bench, 1875; is Dean of the Faculty of Law in Laval University.
- THEBAUT, HON. ISIDORE, b. Cap Santé, P.Q., 30 Sept., 1819; entd. Parlt., 1863; M.E.C., 1863; M.L.C., 1867.
- THEBAULT, CHAS., b. St. Athanase d'Iverville, P.Q., 16 Sept., 1840; Prof. of *Belles-lettres*, St. Marie de Monnoir, P.Q.; advocate, 1865; Alderman of Montreal, 1877; Secy. Bd. of Official Arbitrators of the Dominion, 1880; author of several pamphlets on national and political subjects.
- THEOBURN, JAS., b. Queenston, Ont., 21 Nov., 1830; M.D., 1855; lecturer on Materia Medica, Toronto School of Medicine.
- THOMAS, J. WOLFESTAN, b. in Eng., 9 Jan., 1834; came to Can., 1851; entd. service Bank of Upper Canada, 1853; Bank Montreal, 1854; Manager of do. at Quebec, 1864; Genl. Manager, Molson's Bank, 1870.
- THOMPSON, HON. J. S. D., b. Nov., 1844; Q.C., 1879; Counsel before Fishery Comm. at Halifax, 1877; entd. Parlt., 1877; M.E.C., 1878; Premier of N.S., 1882; Puisne Judge, Supreme Ct., N.S., 1882.
- TILLEY, SIR S. L., b. Georgetown, N.S., 8 May, 1818; entd. Parlt., 1864; M.E.C., 1864; Premier, of N.B., 1861; C.B., 1867; P.C., 1867; Lieut.-Gov. of N.B., 1873; K.C.M.G., 1879.
- TOMES, ISAAC F., b. Norfolk, Ont.; Deputy Judge H. and Bruce, Ont., 1866; Junior Co. Ct. Judge, do., 1872; Senior, do., 1882.
- TORRANCE, HON. F. W., b. Montreal, 16 July, 1823; M.A., 1844; Prof. of Roman Law, McGill Univ., 1854; B.C.L., 1856; Commr. St. Alban's raid, 1865; Puisne Judge, S.C. (P.Q.), 1868.
- TRAILL, MRS. C. P., b. in Eng., 1805; came to Can., 1833; author of the *Backwoods of Canada* (1835); the *Canadian Crusoes* (1852), and other works.
- TREMMAIN, B. E., b. Port Hood, N.S., 13 Apl., 1839; entd. Parlt., 1875; Co. Ct., Judge, N.S., 1876.
- TROW, JAS., b. Montgomeryshire, North Wales, 16 Dec., 1825; entd. Ont. legislature, 1867; Commons, 1872.
- TRUDEAU, T., b. P.Q., 28 Sept., 1826; C.E.; Secy. Dept. Public Works, 1859; Chief Engineer, 1864; Deputy Minr., 1864.
- TRUDEAU, HON. F. X. A., b. Ste Anne de la Perade, P.Q., 28 April, 1838; editor *La Minerve*, 1860; *L'Etendard*, 1863; entd. legislature, 1871; Senator, 1873; Q.C., 1880.
- TRUTCH, HON. J. W., Chief Commr. Lands and Works, B.C., 1864; Lieut.-Governor of B.C., 1871; C.M.G., 1877; resident agent of Can. Govt. in B.C., 1879.
- TUPPER, SIR CHAR., b. Amherst, N.S., 2 July, 1821; M.D.; M.R.C.S. (Edin.); entd. Parlt., 1855; M.E.C., 1857; A.M., 1862; Premier of N.S., 1864; C.B., 1867; Presdt. Can. Med. Assn., 1867; P.C., 1870; K.C.M.G., 1879; D.C.L., 1882; High Commr. for Can. in London, 1882.
- USHER, BISHOP B. B., b. Dublin, Irel., 6 Aug., 1845; came to Can., 1875; has served as Rector of Christ Ch., Toronto, and St. Bartholomew's, Montreal; Bishop Reformed Episcopal Ch. in Can., and Newfoundland, 1882.
- VAIL, HON. E. A., b. Sussex Vale, N.B., 19 August, 1831; M.D.; entd. N.B. legislature, 1857; Speaker, 1865; M.E.C., 1863.
- VAIL, HON. WM. B., b. Sussex Vale, N.B., 1823; entd. N.S. legislature, 1867; M.E.C., 1867; Commons, 1874; P.C., 1874.
- VALLÉE, R. P., b. St. Thomas, P.Q., 28 May, 1848; editor *Le Courrier du Canada*; entd. Parlt., 1878.
- VANKOUGHNET, LAWRENCE, b. in Ont., 7 Oct., 1836; entd. public service, 1861; Deputy Supdt.-Genl. of Indian Affairs, 1880.
- VENOR, H. G., b. Montreal, 1841; on the staff of the Canadian Geological Survey, 1865 to 1880; F.G.S., 1870; establishes reputation as weather prophet, 1875; author of *Our Birds of Prey* (1876); publishes *Weather Almanac*, 1877; *Monthly Bulletin*, 1881.
- VIDAL, HON. ALEX., b. Berkshire, Eng., 4 August, 1819; P.L.S.; Senator, 1873; Chairman Dom. Prohibitory Convention, 1875; Presdt. Dom. Temperance Alliance.

## AGES AND OTHER DATA RESPECTING LIVING CANADIAN PUBLIC MEN.

- WAINWRIGHT, WM., b. Manchester, Eng., 30 April, 1840; entd. service of Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway; came to Can. in service of Grand Trunk Railway, 1862; Asst. Manager, 1881; Genl. Manager North Shore Railway, 1883.
- WALKER, HON G. A., b. Newry, Irel., Nov., 1834; M.L.C. (B.C.), 1864; Q.C., 1873; F.R.G.S., 1874; Premier of B.C., 1874, 1878; Puisne Judge Supreme Ct., B.C., 1882.
- WALKER, D. M., b. Woodhouse, Ont., 1835; accompanied Red River expeditionary force, 1870; entd. Man. legislature, 1878; M.E.C., 1878; Co. Ct. Judge, 1882.
- WALLACE, JAS. M., b. Kirkintilloch, Scot., 5 Feb. 1837; M.D., 1859; Med. Supdt. Asylum for Idiots, Orillia, Ont., 1876; do. Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton, Ont., 1877.
- WALLACE, WM., b. Ayrshire, Scot., 4 Feb. 1820; founded *British Canadian* (Simcoe) newspaper, 1861; returned to Parlt., 1872; retired, 1882.
- WALLBRIDGE, HON. LEWIS, b. Belleville, Ont., 27 Nov., 1816; Q.C., 1856; entd. Parlt., 1857; M.E.C., 1863; Speaker of the Can. Assembly, 1863; Chief Justice of Manitoba, 1882.
- WALLSH, AQUILA, b. Charlottetown, Ont., 15 May, 1823; entd. Parlt., 1861; Chairman Intercolonial Railway Bd., 1868; Dominion Land Commr., Man. and N.W.T., 1882.
- WALSH, Rt. Rev. JOHN, b. Mooncoin, Kilkenny, Irel., 24 May, 1830; came to Can., 1852; ordained priest, 1854; served at Brook, St. Mary's, and St. Paul's, Toronto; Rector St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, 1859; Vicar-Genl., 1862; R. C. Bishop of Sandwich, 1867; removed See from Sandwich to London, Ont., 1868; authorized to assume title of Bishop of London, 1869.
- WATERS, HON. CHAS., b. St. John, N.B., Nov., 1818; entd. Parlt., 1855; M.E.C. (N.B.), 1855; Co. Ct. Judge, N.B., 1867; Judge Ct. of Vice-Admiralty, N.B., 1876.
- WEATHERBE, HON. R. L., b. N.S.; B.A., 1858; M.A., 1861; author of *Dawn of a New Empire* (1864); Q.C. (N.S.), 1876; Puisne Judge (S.C.), N.S., 1878; D.Q.L., 1883.
- WELDON, CHAS. WESLEY, b. Richibucto, N.B., 27 Feb. 1830; M.A., 1851; Q.C., 1873; entd. Parlt., 1878.
- WELDON, HON. JOHN W., b. 11 June, 1805; entd. Parlt., 1827; M.E.C. (N.B.), 1837; Speaker of N. B. Assembly, 1843; Q.C., 1843; Puisne Judge, S.C. (N.B.), 1865.
- WETMORE, HON. A. R., b. Fredericton, N.B., 16 Augt., 1820; Q.C., 1863; entd. Parlt., 1865; Premier of N.B., 1867; Puisne Judge, S.C. (N.B.), 1870.
- WHITE, THOS., b. Montreal, 1830; founded *Peterborough Review*, 1853; acquired *Hamilton Spectator*, 1865; and in 1870, the *Montreal Gazette*, of all of which he has been the Chief Editor; entd. Parlt., 1878; was a prominent member during its existence of the Dominion Bd. of Trade.
- WICKSTED, G. W., b. Liverpool, Eng., 21 Dec. 1799; came to Can., 1821; entd. Public Service, 1828; Law Clerk, Can. Assembly, 1841; Commr. for Revising the Statutes, 1841; Q.C., 1854; Commr. for Consolidating the Statutes, 1856; Law Clerk, House of Commons, 1867; author of a volume of poems, 1878.
- WIGGINS, E. S., b. Queen's Co., N.B., 4 Dec., 1839; has been Principal of the Ont. Deaf and Dumb Institution; now attached to the Finance Dept., Ottawa.
- WILD, Rev. JOSEPH, b. Summit, Littleborough, Lancashire, Eng., 16 Nov., 1834; came to Am. 1855; joined Meth. Ep. Ch. in Can.; M.A.; D.D.; Prof. Albert Univ.; Pastor Union Congregational Ch. Brooklyn, N.Y., 1872; do. Bond St. Congregational Ch. Toronto, 1881; author of *The Lost Ten Tribes* and 1882 (1879); *How and When the World will end* (1881).

- WILKES, Rev. H., b. Birmingham, Eng., 21 June, 1805; came to Can. 1820; M.A., 1833; Pastor Albany St. Cong. Ch. Edinburgh, Scot., 1833; Minister 1st Cong. Ch. Montreal, 1836 to 1871; D.D., 1850; LL.D., 1870; Principal Cong. College of B.N.A., 1870 to 1882; now Prof. of Theology therein.
- WILKIE, D. R., b. Quebec, 17 Dec., 1846; entd. service Quebec Bank, 1862; Managr. St. Catharines, Ont., branch, 1867; do. Toronto branch, 1872; first Cashier, Imperial Bank, 1875.
- WILLIAMS, A. T. H., b. Port Hope, Ont., 1837; Lt.-Col. 46th Batt. V.M., 1866; entd. Ont. Legislature, 1867; Commons, 1878.
- WILLIAMS, Rt. Rev. J. W., b. Overton, Hants, Eng., 1825; B.A., 1851; ordained Priest, 1856; Rector Grammar School, Lennoxville, P.Q., 1857; Prof. Classics Bishop's College, do. 1857; Bishop of Quebec, 1863; D.D.
- WILLISTON, Hon. E., b. Glenelg, N.S., 18 Oct., 1813; entd. Parlt., 1855; Q.C., 1866; Sol. Genl., N.B., 1866; Co. Ct. Judge 1867; retired.
- WILKINSON, W. H., b. Kingston, Ont., 3 Nov., 1838; Co. Crown Atty. and Clk. of the Peace, L. and Addington, Ont., 1864; Co. Ct. Judge, do. 1869.
- WILMOT, Hon. R. D., b. Fredericton, N.B., 16 Oct., 1809; entd. Parlt., 1846; Mayor of St. John, 1849; M.E.C. (N.B.), 1851; Senator, 1867; Speaker, 1878; P.C., 1878; Lt.-Gov. of N.B., 1880.
- WILSON, Hon. ADAM, b. Edinburgh, Scot., 22 Sept., 1814; Q.C., 1850; Commr. for Consolidating Statutes, 1856; Mayor of Toronto, 1859; entd. Parlt., 1860; M.E.C., 1862; Puisne Judge, Queen's Bench, Ont., 1863; do. Common Pleas, 1863; do. Queen's Bench, 1868; Chief Justice Common Pleas, 1878; do. Queen's Bench, 1884.
- WILSON, DANL., b. Edinburgh, Scot., 1816; prof. of History and English Literature, Univ. Coll., Toronto, 1853; Presdt., 1880; author of *Memorials of Edinburgh in the Olden Time* (1847), and other works; LL.D.
- WIMAN, ERASTUS, b. Co. York, Ont., about 1830; commercial editor Toronto *Globe*, 1854-57; entd. service R. G. Dun & Co., mercantile agency, 1856, of which he ultimately became a partner.
- WITHROW, Rev. W. H., b. Toronto, 6 Augt., 1839; B.A., 1863; M.A., 1864; entd. Methodist ministry and has been stationed in Montreal, Hamilton, Toronto and Niagara; editor *Can. Methodist Magazine*, 1874; author of the *Catechisms of Rome*; a *Popular History of Canada*; *Great Preachers, Ancient and Modern*; *A Canadian in Europe*, &c.; LL.D., 1882.
- WOOD, JOSIAH, b. Sackville, N.B., 18 April, 1843; M.A., 1866; entd. Parlt., 1882.
- WOOD, Hon. S. C., b. Bath, Ont., 27 Dec., 1830; entd. Ont. Legislature, 1871; M.E.C., 1875; retired, 1883.
- WOODWORTH, D. B., b. Canning, N.S., 1 June, 1841; LL.B.; entd. N.S. Legislature, 1871; Commons, 1882; Q.C., 1884.
- WORKMAN, THOS., b. near Belfast, Irel., 17 June, 1813; senior partner Frothingham & Workman, wholesale hardware merchants, Montreal; entd. Parlt., 1867; is Presdt. Sun Mutual Life Insurance Co., and of Molsens Bank.
- WRIGHT, ALONZO, b. Hull, P.Q., 26 Feb., 1825; entd. Parlt., 1862.
- WURTLE, Hon. J. S. C., b. Quebec, 27 Jan., 1828; B.C.L., 1870; D.C.L.; Q.C., 1873; Prof. Commercial Law, McGill Univ.; entd. P. Q. Legislature, 1875; M.E.C., 1882; Officer Legion of Honour, France, 1882; Speaker P.Q. Assembly, 1884.
- WYLLIE, DAVID, b. Johnstone, Renfrewshire, Scot., 23 Mch., 1811; came to Can., 1845; assumed management Brookville Recorder, 1849; author of *Waifs from the Thousand Islands* (1867).
- YOUNG, Hon. CHAS., b. Glasgow, Scot., Apl., 1812; entd. Parlt., 1840; M.L.C., 1840; Q.C., 1847; M.E.C. (P.E.I.), 1851; Speaker L.C., 1853; Administrator of the Govt., 1859; LL.D.; Judge of Probate, 1862; Judge of Bankruptcy, 1868.
- YOUNG, Rev. GEO., b. Co. Prince Edward, Ont., 1822; ordained (Meth.) 1842; went to Winnipeg, 1868; Supdt. of Missions, N.W.T., 1882; Presdt. of Man. Conference, 1882.
- YOUNG, Hon. JAS., b. Galt, Ont., 24 May, 1835; journalist, 1863; entd. Parlt., 1867; M.E.C., Ont., 1882; author of various essays.

## AGES AND OTHER DATA RESPECTING LIVING CANADIAN PUBLIC MEN.

- WAINWRIGHT, Wm., b. Manchester, Eng., 30 April, 1840; entd. service of Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway; came to Can. in service of Grand Trunk Railway, 1862; Asst. Manager, 1881; Genl. Manager North Shore Railway, 1883.
- WALKER, Hon G. A., b. Newry, Irel., Nov., 1834; M.L.C. (B.C.), 1864; Q.C., 1873; F.R.G.S., 1874; Premier of B.C., 1874, 1878; Puisne Judge Supreme Ct., B.C., 1882.
- WALKER, D. M., b. Woodhouse, Ont., 1835; accompanied Red River expeditionary force, 1870; entd. Man. legislature, 1878; M.E.C., 1878; Co. Ct. Judge, 1882.
- WALLACE, Jas. M., b. Kirkintilloch, Scot., 5 Feb. 1837; M.D., 1859; Med. Supdt. Asylum for Idiots, Orillia, Ont., 1876; do. Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton, Ont., 1877.
- WALLACE, Wm., b. Ayrshire, Scot., 4 Feb. 1820; founded *British Canadian* (Simcoe) newspaper, 1861; returned to Parlt., 1872; retired, 1882.
- WALLBRIDGE, Hon. LEWIS, b. Belleville, Ont., 27 Nov., 1816; Q.C., 1856; entd. Parlt., 1857; M.E.C., 1863; Speaker of the Can. Assembly, 1863; Chief Justice of Manitoba, 1882.
- WALSHE, AQUILA, b. Charlotteville, Ont., 15 May, 1823; entd. Parlt., 1861; Chairman Intercolonial Railway Bd., 1868; Dominion Land Commr., Man. and N.W.T., 1882.
- WALSHE, Rt. Rev. JOHN, b. Mooncoin, Kilkenny, Irel., 24 May, 1830; came to Can., 1852; ordained priest, 1854; served at Brook, St. Mary's, and St. Paul's, Toronto; Rector St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, 1859; Vicar Genl., 1862; R. C. Bishop of Sandwich, 1867; removed See from Sandwich to London, Ont., 1868; authorized to assume title of Bishop of London, 1869.
- WATTERS, Hon. CHAS., b. St. John, N.B., Nov., 1818; entd. Parlt., 1855; M.E.C. (N.B.), 1855; Co. Ct. Judge, N.B., 1867; Judge Ct. of Vice-Admiralty, N.B., 1876.
- WEATHERS, Hon. R. L., b. N.S.; B.A., 1858; M.A., 1861; author of *Dawn of a New Empire* (1864); Q.C. (N.S.), 1876; Puisne Judge (S.C.), N.S., 1878; D.C.L., 1883.
- WELDON, CHAS. WESLEY, b. Richmucto, N.B., 27 Feb., 1830; M.A., 1851; Q.C., 1873; entd. Parlt., 1878.
- WELDON, Hon. JOHN W., b. 11 June, 1805; entd. Parlt., 1827; M.E.C. (N.B.), 1837; Speaker of N. B. Assembly, 1843; Q.C., 1843; Puisne Judge, S.C. (N.B.), 1865.
- WETMORE, Hon. A. R., b. Fredericton, N.B., 16 Augt., 1820; Q.C., 1863; entd. Parlt., 1865; Premier of N.B., 1867; Puisne Judge, S.C. (N. B.), 1870.
- WHITE, THOS., b. Montreal, 1830; founded *Peterborough Review*, 1853; acquired *Hamilton Spectator*, 1865; and in 1870, the *Montreal Gazette*, of all of which he has been the Chief Editor; entd. Parlt., 1878; was a prominent member during its existence of the Dominion Bd. of Trade.
- WICKSTEAD, G. W., b. Liverpool, Eng., 21 Dec., 1799; came to Can., 1821; entd. Public Service, 1828; Law Clerk, Can. Assembly, 1841; Commr. for Revising the Statutes, 1841; Q.C., 1854; Commr. for Consolidating the Statutes, 1856; Law Clerk, House of Commons, 1867; author of a volume of poems, 1878.
- WIGGINS, E. S., b. Queen's Co., N.B., 4 Dec., 1839; has been Principal of the Ont. Deaf and Dumb Institution; now attached to the Finance Dept., Ottawa.
- WILD, Rev. JOSEPH, b. Summit, Littleborough, Lancashire, Eng., 16 Nov., 1834; came to Am. 1855; joined Meth. Ep. Ch. in Can.; M.A.; D.D.; Prof. Albert Univ.; Pastor, Union Congregational Ch. Brooklyn, N.Y., 1872; do. Bond St. Congregational Ch. Toronto, 1881; author of *The Lost Ten Tribes* and 1882 (1879); *How and When the World will end* (1881).

- WILKES, REV. H., b. Birmingham, Eng., 21 June, 1805; came to Can. 1820; M.A., 1833; Pastor Albany St. Cong. Ch. Edinburgh, Scot., 1833; Minister 1st Cong. Ch. Montreal, 1836 to 1871; D.D., 1850; LL.D., 1870; Principal Cong. College of B.N.A., 1870 to 1882; now Prof. of Theology therein.
- WILKIE, D. R., b. Quebec, 17 Dec., 1846; entd. service Quebec Bank, 1862; Managr. St. Catharines, Ont., branch, 1867; do. Toronto branch, 1872; first Cashier, Imperial Bank, 1875.
- WILLIAMS, A. T. H., b. Port Hope, Ont., 1837; Lt.-Col. 46th Batt. V.M., 1866; entd. Ont. Legislature, 1867; Commons, 1878.
- WILLIAMS, RT. REV. J. W., b. Overton, Hants, Eng., 1825; B.A., 1851; ordained Priest, 1856; Rector Grammar School, Lennoxville, P.Q., 1857; Prof. Classics Bishop's College, do. 1857; Bishop of Quebec, 1863; D.D., 1866; Co. Ct. Judge 1867; WILLISTON, HON. E., b. Glenelg, N. S., 18 Oct., 1813; entd. Parlt., 1839; Q.C., 1866; Sol. Genl., N.B., 1866; Co. Ct. Judge 1867; retired.
- WILKINSON, W. H., b. Kingston, Ont., 3 Nov., 1838; Co. Crown Atty. and Clk. of the Peace, L. and Addington, Ont., 1864; Co. Ct. Judge, do. 1869.
- WILMOT, HON. R. D., b. Fredericton, N.B., 16 Oct., 1809; entd. Parlt., 1846; Mayor of St. John, 1849; M.E.C. (N.B.), 1851; Senator, 1867; Speaker, 1878; P.C., 1878; Lt.-Gov. of N.B., 1880.
- WILSON, HON. ADAM, b. Edinburgh, Scot., 22 Sept., 1814; Q.C., 1850; Commr. for Consolidating Statutes, 1856; Mayor of Toronto, 1859; entd. Parlt., 1860; M.E.C., 1862; Puisne Judge, Queen's Bench, Ont., 1863; do. Common Pleas, 1863; do. Queen's Bench, 1868; Chief Justice Common Pleas, 1878; do. Queen's Bench, 1884.
- WILSON, DANL., b. Edinburgh, Scot., 1816; prof. of History and English Literature, Univ. Coll., Toronto, 1853; Presdt., 1880; author of *Memorials of Edinburgh in the Olden Time* (1847), and other works; LL.D.
- WIMAN, ERASTUS, b. Co. York, Ont., about 1830; commercial editor Toronto *Globe*, 1854-57; entd. service R. G. Dun & Co., mercantile agency, 1856, of which he ultimately became a partner.
- WITHEROW, REV. W. H., b. Toronto, 6 Aug., 1839; B.A., 1863; M.A., 1864; entd. Methodist ministry and has been stationed in Montreal, Hamilton, Toronto and Niagara; editor *Can. Methodist Magazine*, 1874; author of the *Catacombs of Rome*; a *Popular History of Canada: Great Preachers Ancient and Modern: A Canadian in Europe*, &c.; LL.D., 1882.
- WOOD, JOSIAH, b. Sackville, N.B., 18 April, 1843; M.A., 1866; entd. Parlt., 1882.
- WOOD, HON. S. C., b. Bath, Ont., 27 Dec., 1830; entd. Ont. Legislature, 1871; M.E.C., 1875; retired, 1883.
- WOODWORTH, D. B., b. Canning, N.S., 1 June, 1841; LL.B.; entd. N.S. Legislature, 1871; Commons, 1882; Q.C., 1884.
- WORKMAN, THOS., b. near Belfast, Ire., 17 June, 1813; senior partner Frothingham & Workman, wholesale hardware merchants, Montreal; entd. Parlt. 1867; is Presdt. Sun Mutual Life Insurance Co., and of Molsons Bank.
- WRIGHT, ALONZO, b. Hull, P.Q., 26 Feb., 1825; entd. Parlt., 1862.
- WRIGHT, HON. J. S. C., b. Quebec, 27 Jan., 1828; B.C.L., 1870; D.C.L.; Q.C., 1873; Prof. Commercial Law, McGill Univ.; entd. P. Q. Legislature, 1875; M.E.C., 1882; Officer Legion of Honour, France, 1882; Speaker P.Q. Assembly, 1884.
- WYLLIE, DAVID, b. Johnstone, Renfrewshire, Scot., 23 Mch., 1811; came to Can., 1845; assumed management Brookville Recorder, 1849; author of *Wails from the Thousand Islands* (1867).
- YOUNG, HON. CHAS., b. Glasgow, Scot., Apl., 1812; entd. Parlt., 1840; M.L.C., 1840; Q.C., 1847; M.E.C. (P.E.I.), 1851; Speaker L.C., 1853; Administrator of the Govt., 1859; LL.D.; Judge of Probate, 1852; Judge of Bankruptcy, 1868.
- YOUNG, REV. GEO., b. Co. Prince Edward, Ont., 1822; ordained (Meth.) 1849; went to Winnipeg, 1868; Supdt. of Missions, N.W.T., 1882; Presdt. of Man. Conference, 1882.
- YOUNG, HON. JAS., b. Galt, Ont., 24 May, 1835; journalist, 1853; entd. Parlt., 1867; M.E.C., Ont., 1882; author of various essays.

# AGES AND OTHER DATA RESPECTING LIVING CANADIAN PUBLIC MEN.

YOUNG, GEO. PAXTON, b. Berwick-on-Tweed, 28 Nov., 1818; A. M.; ordained (Free Ch.); came to Can., 1848; pastor Knox Ch., Hamilton, Ont., 1848; Prof. of Mental and Moral Philosophy, Knox College; Inspector of Grammar Schools, U. C., 1855; Prof. Metaphysics and Ethics, Univ. College, Toronto, 1871; author of *Miscellaneous Discourses and Expositions of Scripture* (1854).  
 YOUNG, SIR WM., b. Falkirk, Scot., 29 July, 1799; entd. Parlt., 1832; Q. C., 1843; delegate to Eng. from N. S. Parlt., 1839; Speaker, 1843; M. P. C., 1843; Commr. for consolidating the Statutes, 1850; Premier, 1854; Chief Justice of N. S., 1860; retired, 1881; Knighted, 1868.

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# THE DOMINION ANNUAL REGISTER AND REVIEW.

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The only Yearly Hand-Book respecting Canada, her history, development and resources, now published.

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EDITED BY

HENRY J. MORGAN,

*Chief Clerk of the Dept. of State, Ottawa; Corresponding Member of the Historical Societies of Buffalo, Manitoba, Quebec and New York, and of the American Geographical Society; Fellow of the Statistical Society of London, and of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Denmark; and Honorary Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute of England.*

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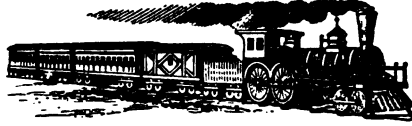
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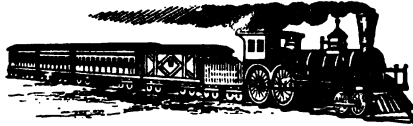
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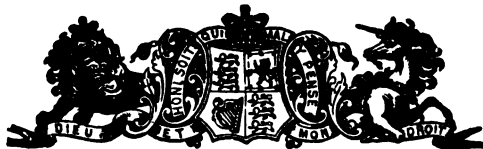
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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

OTTAWA, May, 1884.

The following are among the amendments made to the "Dominion Lands Act, 1883," at the last session of Parliament.

To Clause 33 is added the following sub-clause :—

" 6. In addition to the cases hereinbefore mentioned, any person claiming a patent for a homestead, or for a homestead and pre-emption, shall be entitled thereto, upon proving that he has erected upon his homestead a habitable house and has *bona-fide* resided therein for not less than three months next prior to the date of his application for his patent; that for the period between the time within which, by clause thirty-one of this Act, it is provided that a homesteader shall perfect his entry, and the commencement of his said three months residence upon his homestead, he has been *bona-fide* resident within a radius of two miles from his homestead quarter-section; that within the first year after the date of his homestead entry he had broken and prepared for crop not less than ten acres of his homestead quarter section; that within the second year he had cropped the said ten acres, and broken and prepared for crop not less than fifteen acres additional—making not less than twenty-five acres; and that within the third year after the date of his homestead entry, he had cropped the said twenty-five acres, and broken and prepared for crop not less than fifteen acres additional, making in all not less than twenty-five acres of the said homestead cropped, and fifteen acres additional thereof broken and prepared for crop, within three years of the date of perfecting his homestead entry; and the residence described in this sub-clause shall be sufficiently fulfilled if the applicant has not been absent from his residence for more than six months in any one year."

Sub-clause 4 of clause 33 is replaced by the following :—

" 4. Proof of the residence, erection of a habitable house and cultivation required by this clause shall be made by the claimant by affidavit, and shall be corroborated by the evidence on oath of two disinterested witnesses, resident in the vicinity of the land affected by their

evidence, and accepted as sufficient by the Commissioner of Dominion Lands or the Land Board ; such affidavit shall be sworn, and such testimony given before the Local Agent, or some other person named for that purpose by the Minister of the Interior."

Clause 39 is repealed and the following substituted :—

" **39.** The privilege of pre-emption in connection with a homestead entry shall be discontinued from and after the first day of January A.D. 1887."

The Governor in Council may, from time to time, for the preservation of forest trees on the crests and slopes of the Rocky Mountains, and for the proper maintenance throughout the year of the volume of water in the rivers and streams which have their sources in such mountains, and traverse the North-West Territories, reserve from sale, lease or license, such portions of the land in the North-West Territories, on, adjacent to, or in the vicinity of the Rocky Mountains, as to him appears expedient so to reserve, and may define the limits or boundaries of such reserves, and may set aside and appropriate such lands for a forest park, or forest parks, as he deems expedient, and may appoint officers for the preservation of such reserves and forest parks.

Whoever wilfully cuts down, breaks, barks, roots up, removes or destroys, or causes to be cut down, broken, barked, rooted up, removed or destroyed—any tree, sapling, shrub, underwood or timber, growing in and upon any such reserve or forest park shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, and not less than ten dollars, to be recovered, with costs of prosecution, in a summary manner, before a Stipendiary Magistrate, Commissioner of Police, or any two Justices of the Peace, under the provisions of the Act passed in the thirty-second and thirty-third years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chaptered thirty-one, and intituled "*An Act respecting the duties of Justices of the Peace out of sessions in relation to summary convictions and orders*," and in default of immediate payment of the said penalty, and of the costs of prosecution, the offender may be imprisoned for any period of time not exceeding three months.

The Governor-in Council is authorized, in aid of the construction of a railway from some point on the Canadian Pacific Railway to Hudson's Bay, to make a free grant of not more than six thousand four hundred acres for each mile of railway within Manitoba, and not more than twelve thousand eight hundred acres for each mile in the North West Territories.

**A. M. BURGESS.**

*Deputy Minister of the Interior.*



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- DD. HYDROSTATIC BALANCES FOR WEIGHING COAL.**

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1. The beam shows no material difference as regards the form or magnitude of the two arms.
2. It is provided with a tongue pointing upwards or downwards from its centre, at right angles with a line joining the extreme bearings, or with some equivalent arrangement for indicating the position of the equilibrium.
3. It is in equilibrium when a line joining the extreme bearings is perfectly horizontal, and returns to that position after being put into vibration.
4. Its arms are equal within the specified limit of error.
5. The balance is sufficiently sensitive to be turned decidedly and promptly by the addition or withdrawal of so much of the load as represents the error tolerated by regulations in a commercial weight representing the load.
6. No balance balls or detached parts, other than the pans and the connections necessary for attaching them to the beam are used for adjusting the balance.
7. The balance, as a whole, is of sufficient strength, and on a sufficiently stable base, to secure it against change of form or position under the maximum load it is to carry.
8. The beam will carry its maximum load without deflection.
9. The maximum load, for the weighing of which it is to be used, is distinctly engraved or marked on the beam.
10. The knife edges are permanently fixed to the beam.

**B. Balances commonly known as Steelyards, or Roman Balances, having unequal arms, are only to be admitted to verification when :—**

1. There is sufficient room for oscillation, and the knife edges on which the beam oscillates are sufficiently fine to permit it to move freely.
2. The beam is sufficiently strong to carry its load without deflection.
3. The bottom of the notches by which the divisions of the long arm of the lever are indicated, and from which the weight is suspended, are in close approximation to a right line drawn through the knife edges forming the points of suspension, and when such straight line passes near to and a little above the centre of gravity of the whole apparatus.
4. The divisions on the long arm of the lever are equal among themselves.

5. The weight used with the lever—if it is changeable or can be readily detached therefrom—is some multiple or sub-multiple of the pound avoirdupois, and has distinctly marked on its true weight.

6. The maximum weight intended to be weighed on it is either distinctly marked on the beam or indicated by its construction.

**C. Weigh Bridges, Hay Scales and Platform Scales will only be admitted to verification when :—**

1. The foundation or supporting base is sufficiently firm, and capable of carrying without change of level, or of form or other disturbance, the maximum load for which it is to be used.

2. If moveable from place to place, some satisfactory arrangement, such as a level or plummet, is provided and permanently attached, for indicating whether the machine is perfectly level.

3. The platform is so arranged that any obstruction to its free movement can be easily detected.

4. All the beams, levers and other parts are of sufficient strength to carry the maximum load to which they will be respectively subjected without deflection.

5. The knife edges are firmly and permanently fixed in the levers, have sufficient room to permit free oscillation, and are sufficiently firm.

6. The knife edges and fulcrums of each set of levers are in the same plane.

7. The oscillations are sufficiently evident.

8. The weights used with the instrument are equal to the avoirdupois pound, or to multiples or authorized sub-multiples of the avoirdupois pound, or special weights for the barrel of flour or for the bushel of wheat, their actual weight and the weight or special quantity they are intended to indicate on the scale, being plainly marked thereon.

9. The weights used as above are a decimal sub-multiple as  $\frac{1}{10}$ ,  $\frac{1}{100}$ ,  $\frac{1}{1000}$  or a binary sub-multiple as  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{8}$ , etc., of the load indicated by them.

10. There are no moveable balls or detached parts for the adjustment of the balance accessible, or so placed that they can be used for fraudulent weighing.

11. The apparatus indicates the same weight, whether the load is placed in the centre of the platform, on one side of it, or at either corner.

12. The maximum load which the apparatus is intended to weigh is conspicuously marked on some essential part of it.

### PLATFORM SCALES, WEIGH BRIDGES AND BALANCES WITH UNEQUAL ARMS.

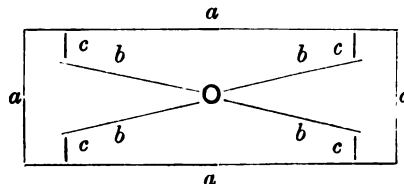
13. All these weighing machines will be rejected :

1st. When, with a full load and truly balanced, the movement of the lever weight one "notch" or division on the graduated lever, in either direction, does not cause the lever to turn decidedly in accordance with such movement.

2nd. When, with a full load, or with any less load, and with the balance in equilibrium, the addition or removal of one two thousandth part of the load, to or from the load, does not turn the lever decidedly in accordance with such addition or removal.

3rd. When the maker's name, shop number and capacity are not legibly engraved or stamped on them. And when the knife edges are not made of properly tempered steel, and the bearings of the same material or of chilled or case hardened malleable iron. [This clause applies as well to balances with equal arms.]

4th. When unprovided with *check-rods* to hold the bearing in place.



*a a a*—the frame in which the bearings *b b b b* are placed; *c c c c* are the check-rods which keep the bearings in their place.

D. Balances with equal arms, and on which the load is carried above the fulcrums, will only be admitted to verification when :

1. There is no material difference as to the magnitude or arrangement of the two arms.
2. Its arms are of equal length within a limit of error equivalent to that tolerated in commercial weights.
3. There are no balance balls, loose counterpoises or detached parts other than the pans necessary for carrying the load weighed, and the weights used for weighing it.
4. Its parallel rods, guides, levers and pivots, by which the adjustment of the scale is effected, are so constructed that they cannot be put out of adjustment without the use of violence, which may be readily detected on inspection.
5. The knife edges or fulcrums of each set of levers or guide-rods are in the same plane.
6. The balance is sufficiently sensitive to turn decidedly and promptly by the addition and withdrawal of so much of the load as is equivalent to the error tolerated in commercial weights.
7. When there is a tongue or pointer, or some equivalent arrangement for showing when the balance is in equilibrium.

No balances other than such as will come within the conditions under one or other of the heads, A, B, C, D, or DD, are to be verified or stamped.

O. C., August 14th, 1879.

DD. Weighing machines known as "Hydrostatic Balances," being such as are commonly used for determining the weight of coals delivered at the pit mouth, may be verified for use for such purposes, and also for weighing coals as delivered from vessels and barges, provided they give true indications within one two-hundredth part of the load.

O. C., May 23rd, 1882.

EE. Verification and Stamping of Weights, Measures and Weighing Machines on the premises of the manufacturer, and their removal therefrom.

1. The article shall bear the name of the maker and a consecutive "Shop number" or other marks whereby it may be designated for identification, with the certificate of verification.
2. The verification and stamping may take place before the articles are packed for removal, and at that state of completion at which they are finally adjusted by the manufacturer, or at such future time as may be convenient.
3. For the first verification and stamping of weights, measures and weighing machines at the place where they are manufactured, the fees may be paid at once, or payment may be postponed for such period not exceeding three months as the Minister of Inland Revenue may authorize, sufficient security being taken for the payment thereof at the time stated in the Departmental Regulations under which the delay is granted.

FF. WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND WEIGHING MACHINES imported into Canada are to be dealt with as follows :

1. The Collector of Customs at the ports where such articles are imported will notify the nearest Inspector or Assistant Inspector of Weights and Measures of the entry for consumption of any weights, measures or weighing machines at his port, which notice will state the number and description of such articles as are invoiced, and the names and residence of the parties to whom they are delivered.
2. So long as such articles remain in the original packages they may be removed from the Custom House or from a Customs Warehouse to the premises of the importer without inspection.

GG. Nothing in these supplementary regulations, nor in any previous regulations, is to be construed as preventing the importation, manufacture or removal of and setting up, before they are verified, of dormant scales or weigh-bridges of any description, coming within the requirements of the law, but which cannot be used nor properly verified until they are placed on a fixed foundation. But it shall be the invariable duty of the manufacturer or importer of such weighing machines to duly notify the Inspector of Weights and Measures nearest to his place of business, of the

shipment and destination of each of such articles; and said manufacturer or importer shall be held responsible for its verification before being used for trade purposes.

Any trader not being a manufacturer of, or dealer in, such weighing machines, who imports such articles for his own use, shall be considered an importer, and therefore subject to the above regulation.

H. 1. IRON WEIGHTS OF THE DENOMINATION OF HALF A POUND OR UNDER may be admitted to verification, provided they are of such substance that a soft metal plug on which the stamp may be impressed, can be securely fixed therein, and when such soft metal plug is so fixed in them by the parties who present them for verification. But,

2. When any iron weight is presented for verification or when any such weight is found in use from which a soft metal plug has been lost, it shall not be adjusted or re-stamped until the hole in which the plug was inserted has, in the presence of the Inspector, been enlarged at the bottom, so that the expansion of the lead used for adjusting it will prevent its subsequently falling out.

O. C., 6th January, 1880.

I. Grain testers shall only be admitted to verification when :

1. The cup or vessel for containing the grain is cylindrical, the diameter being approximately equal to its depth, and its capacity some authorized sub-multiple of the gallon, not less than one quart.

2. There is marked on the cup in clearly legible characters its true capacity in standard measure.

3. The counterpoise is arranged so that it can be sealed or stamped in such manner as will prevent its being tampered with or removed from the instrument to which it belongs without destroying or breaking the seal or stamp.

O. C., 6th December, 1881.

4. It gives true indications of weight according to the purport of the figures and divisions marked on the beam.

O. C., 3rd May, 1882.

5. The knife edges and other working parts are in conformity with section B of the Order in Council of the 14th of August, 1879.

6. It is accompanied by a hopper or apparatus for automatically filling the weighing cup identical as to form and dimensions with the one deposited in the Standards Department at Ottawa, of which a sketch drawing with figured dimensions and instructions for use, will be given to each Inspector of Weights and Measures.

7. The fee chargeable for verifying and stamping each grain tester shall be one dollar.

O. C., 6th December, 1881.

J. Salt carts, each to contain four Imperial bushels, constructed, as to form and dimensions, in accordance with plan or drawing of the same to be attached to Weights and Measures Regulations, shall be admitted to verification.

2. Salt carts made in any other form or according to other dimensions than the foregoing will not be admitted to verification, and consequently their use for trade purposes will be held to be illegal.

3. The fee chargeable for verifying and stamping each salt-cart shall be one dollar.

EDWARD MIALL.

*Commissioner of Inland Revenue.*

# DOMINION LINE OF STEAMSHIPS

Running in Connection with the Grand Trunk Railway  
OF CANADA.



<b>SARNIA,</b>	Tons. 3,850	<b>MISSISSIPPI,</b>	Tons. 2,700	<b>TEXAS,</b>	Tons. 2,700
<b>BROOKLYN,</b>	4,500	<b>OREGON,</b>	3,850	<b>QUEBEC,</b>	2,600
<b>TORONTO,</b>	3,300	<b>MONTREAL,</b>	3,300	<b>VANCOUVER,</b>	5,700
<b>DOMINION</b>	3,200	<b>ONTARIO</b>	3,200		

One of the above well-known First-Class Iron Steamships sails

## FOR LIVERPOOL FROM QUEBEC

Every **SATURDAY**, during the Summer Months, and from

### PORTLAND

Every **THURSDAY**, during the Winter Months.

The Saloons, Staterooms, Musicroom, Smokingroom and Bathrooms in the **SARNIA, OREGON** and **VANCOUVER** are Amidships, where but little motion is felt and are handsomely fitted up.

Cabin Fare, **QUEBEC** or **PORTLAND** to **LIVERPOOL**, \$50 to \$80. Return, \$90 to \$144, according to Steamer and Berth. Intermediate, \$40. Steerage, \$24.

**Prepaid Certificates** Issued from all Principal Points in Europe to all Principal Points in Canada and the United States at the very **LOWEST RATES**.

Steamers sail from **Liverpool** every Thursday, calling at **Belfast** on the following day.

Through Tickets can be had at all the principal **Grand Trunk Railway** Ticket Offices in Towns and at Stations.

For Passage Tickets or rates of freight, apply in **Liverpool**, to **Flinn, Main & Montgomery**, 24 James Street; in **London**, **Gracie & Hunter**, 96 Leadenhall St.; in **Belfast**, **Henry Gowan**, 13 Victoria St.; in **Queenstown**, **John Dawson & Co.**; in **Glasgow**, **Robert Duncan & Co.**, 97 Union Street; in **Toronto**, **G. W. Torrance**, 65 Front Street East; in **Quebec**, **W. M. Macpherson**, Dalhousie Street, or to any **Grand Trunk Railway** Agent.

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# **THE CANADIAN PACIFIC**

## **RAILWAY COMPANY.**

### **LAND REGULATIONS.**

The Company offer lands within the Railway Belt along the main line, and in Southern Manitoba, at prices ranging from

**\$2.50 PER ACRE**

UPWARDS, WITH CONDITIONS REQUIRING CULTIVATION.

A rebate for cultivation of from **\$1.25 to \$3.50 per Acre**, according to price paid for the land, allowed on certain conditions. The Company also offer lands

**Without Condition of Settlement or Cultivation.**

### **THE RESERVED SECTIONS**

Along the Main Line, i. e., the odd numbered Sections within one mile of the Railway, are now offered for sale on advantageous terms, to parties prepared to undertake their immediate cultivation.

### ***Terms of Payment.***

Purchasers may pay one-sixth in cash, and the balance in five annual instalments, with interest at SIX PER CENT. per annum, payable in advance.

Parties purchasing without conditions of cultivation will receive a Deed of Conveyance at time of purchase, if payment is made in full.

Payments may be made in LAND GRANT BONDS, which will be accepted at ten per cent. premium on their par value and accrued interest. These Bonds can be obtained on application at the Bank of Montreal, Montreal; or at any of its Agencies.

FOR PRICES and CONDITIONS OF SALE, and all information with respect to the purchase of Lands, apply to JOHN H. McTAVISH, Land Commissioner, Winnipeg.

By order of the Board,

**CHARLES DRINKWATER,**

SECRETARY.

Montreal, December, 1883.

# THE DOMINION MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY OF CANADA.

---

INCORPORATED JANUARY 31st, 1883,

*Under Charter Act 167 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, entitled an Act to Incorporate Benevolent, Provident and other Societies.*

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**Popular Benefit Insurance,  
Safest Assessment Society in Canada.**

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It Pays a Benefit at the Death of a Member.

It Pays a Benefit in Ten Years.

It Pays a Benefit in Twenty Years.

It Pays a Benefit in Case of Total Permanent Disability.

It Pays a Part of Benefit on Receiving Proofs of Death.

Ladies Admitted on Equal Terms with Gentlemen.

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Write for Terms and Circulars.

Agents Wanted.

THE  
**Canadian Bank of Commerce.**

Head Office,        -        Toronto.

Paid-Up Capital,	-	-	-	-	-	\$6,000,000.
Rest,	-	-	-	-	-	1,900,000.

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Ayr,	Goderich,	Seaforth,
Barrie,	Hamilton,	Simcoe,
Belleville,	London,	Stratford,
Berlin,	Montreal,	Strathroy,
Brantford,	Norwich,	Thorold,
Chatham,	Orangeville,	Toronto,
Collingwood,	Ottawa,	Walkerton,
Dundas,	Paris,	Windsor,
Dunnville,	Peterboro',	Woodstock.
Galt,	St. Catharines.	
Guelph,	Sarnia.	

Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, the East and West Indies, China, Japan, and South America.

Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold.

Collections made on the most favourable terms.

Interest allowed on deposits.

**BANKERS.**

NEW YORK—The American Exchange National Bank.

LONDON—ENGLAND—The Bank of Scotland.

# THE RUSSELL,

— OTTAWA. —

**JAS. A. GOUIN, Proprietor.**

## The Palace Hotel of Canada !

This magnificent new Hotel is fitted up in the most modern style and contains accommodations for over

**FOUR HUNDRED GUESTS.**

## VISITORS TO THE CAPITAL

Having business with the Government find it most convenient to stop at the RUSSELL, where they can always meet leading public men.

The entire Hotel is supplied with Escapes, and in case of fire there would not be any confusion or danger.

**Every Attention Paid to Guests.**



By a Proclamation, bearing date 25th February, 1884, and under authority of "The Customs Act, 1883," it was declared that the values of the foreign currencies as compared with the standard dollar of Canada as hereunder named, shall be the values of such foreign currencies for Customs purposes, and all invoices of foreign goods made out in such currencies shall be reduced to Canadian currency at the rates so assigned to them, viz:—

Country.	Monetary Unit.	Standard.	Value in Canadian Currency.	Standard Coin.
Argentine Republic .....	Peso .....	Gold and Silver.	·96·5	$\frac{1}{20}$ , $\frac{1}{10}$ , $\frac{1}{5}$ , $\frac{1}{2}$ , and 1 peso, Argentine and Argentine.
Austria .....	Florin .....	Silver .....	·39·8	
Belgium .....	Franc .....	Gold and Silver.	·19·3	5, 10 and 20 francs.
Bolivia .....	Boliviano .....	Silver .....	·80·6	Boliviano.
Brazil .....	Milreis of 1000 .....			
	reis .....	Gold .....	·54·6	
Chili .....	Peso .....	Gold and Silver.	·91·2	Condor, doubloon and escudo.
Cuba .....	Peso .....	Gold and Silver.	·93·2	$\frac{1}{16}$ , $\frac{1}{8}$ , $\frac{1}{4}$ , $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 doubloon.
Denmark .....	Crown .....	Gold .....	·26·8	10 and 20 crowns.
Ecuador .....	Peso .....	Silver .....	·80·6	Peso.
Egypt .....	Piastre .....	Gold .....	·04·9	5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 piastres.
France .....	Franc .....	Gold and Silver.	·19·3	5, 10 and 20 francs.
Greece .....	Drachma .....	Gold and Silver.	·19·3	5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 drachmas.
German Empire .....	Mark .....	Gold .....	·23·8	5, 10 and 20 marks.
Hayti .....	Gourde .....	Gold and Silver.	·96·5	1, 2, 5 and 10 gourdes.
India .....	Rupree of 16 annas .....	Silver .....	·38·3	
Italy .....	Lira .....	Gold and Silver.	·19·3	5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 lire.
Japan .....	Yen .....	Silver .....	·86·9	1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 yen, gold and silver yen.
Liberia .....	Dollar .....	Gold .....	1·00	
Mexico .....	Dollar .....	Silver .....	·87·5	Peso or dollar, 5, 10, 25 and 50 centavo.
Netherlands ..	Florin .....	Gold and Silver.	·40·2	
Norway .....	Crown .....	Gold .....	·26·8	10 and 20 crowns.
Peru .....	Sol .....	Silver .....	·80·6	Sol.
Portugal .....	Milreis of 1000 reis .....			
		Gold .....	1·08	2, 5 and 10 milreis.
Russia .....	Rouble of 100 copecks .....	Silver .....	·64·5	$\frac{1}{2}$ , $\frac{1}{4}$ and 1 rouble.
Spain .....	Peseta of 100 centimes .....	Gold and Silver.	·19·3	5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 pesetas
Sweden .....	Crown .....	Gold .....	·26·8	10 and 20 crowns.
Switzerland ..	Franc .....	Gold and Silver.	·19·3	5, 10 and 20 francs.
Tripoli .....	Mahbub of 20 piastres .....	Silver .....	·72·7	
Turkey .....	Piastre .....	Gold .....	·04·4	25, 50, 100, 250 and 500 piastres,
United States of Columbia ..	Peso .....	Silver .....	·80·6	Peso.
Venezuela .....	Bolivar .....	Gold and Silver.	·19·3	5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 bolivar

# STATUTES OF CANADA.

Price of Statutes for sale at the office of the Queen's  
Printer, Ottawa.

**B. CHAMBERLIN,**

*Queen's Printer.*

OTTAWA, March, 1884.

## PROVINCE OF CANADA.

	\$	c.		\$	c.
Consolidated Statutes U.C.....	3	25	Civil Code.....	1	00
“ “ L.C.....	3	25	Criminal Laws in 1 Vol.....	1	80
Code of Civil Procedure.....	1	50	Orders in Council, to 1874...	1	25

## DOMINION OF CANADA.

Vic.		\$	c.	Vic.		\$	c.
32&33	Stats. of 1869.....	1	50	42	Stats. of 1879, Vol. I....	1	25
33	“ 1870.....	0	80	“	“ “ Vol. II....	0	40
34	“ 1871.....	0	80	“	“ “ Vols I & II	1	50
35	“ 1872.....	2	00	“	“ 1880, Vol. I....	1	25
36	“ 1873.....	1	60	“	“ “ Vol. II.....	0	50
37	“ 1874.....	1	43	“	“ “ Vols I & II	1	60
38	“ 1875, Vol. I.....	1	50	44	“ 1881, Vol. I....	0	80
“	“ “ Vol. II....	0	80	“	“ “ Vol. II....	0	60
39	“ 1876, Vol. I....	0	80	“	“ “ Vols I & II	1	25
“	“ “ Vol. II....	0	80	45	“ 1882, Vol. I....	1	00
“	“ “ Vols I & II	1	50	“	“ “ Vol. II....	1	00
40	“ 1877, Vol. I....	1	00	“	“ “ Vols I & II	2	00
“	“ “ Vol. II....	0	60	46	“ 1883, Vol. I....	1	60
“	“ “ Vols I & II	1	50	“	“ “ Vol. II....	0	60
41	“ 1878, Vol. I....	0	80	“	“ “ Vols I & II	2	00
“	“ “ Vol. II....	0	35				
“	“ “ Vols I & II	1	00				

## POSTAL MONEY ORDER INFORMATION.

Money orders may be obtained at any Money Order office in Canada on the following foreign countries and British Possessions, at the rates of commission shown hereunder:—

United Kingdom .....
* British India .....
Barbados, W.I. ....
Jamaica, W.I. ....
Newfoundland .....
* Germany .....
* Norway .....
* Sweden .....
* Denmark (including Iceland) .....
* The Netherlands (Holland) .....
* Italy .....
* Switzerland .....
* Austria Hungary .....
* Roumania .....
* Belgium .....
The United States .....
Victoria (Australia) .....
New South Wales .....
Tasmania .....
New Zealand .....

For amount up to \$10 .....	10c.
" " 20 .....	20c.
" " 30 .....	30c.
" " 40 .....	40c.
" " 50 .....	50c.

The limit of a single order is \$50.

\* Note.—The original order issued in Canada and payable in any of the countries marked \* should be retained by the remitter.

The payee will receive a proper form of money order from the chief office at Bombay, Cologne, Antwerp, Turin or Basle, as the case may be.

Table showing the amounts in Canadian money to be paid for money orders drawn on the United Kingdom, British India, Jamaica, Barbados, Victoria, New South Wales, Tasmania and New Zealand:—

Amount payable in English money.			Dollars and Cents.	Amount payable in English money.			Dollars and Cents.
£	s	d	\$ c.	£	s	d	\$ c.
..	1	..	24	..	12	..	2 92
..	2	..	49	..	13	..	3 17
..	3	..	73	..	14	..	3 41
..	4	..	97	..	15	..	3 65
..	5	..	1 22	..	16	..	3 90
..	6	..	1 46	..	17	..	4 14
..	7	..	1 71	..	18	..	4 38
..	8	..	1 95	..	19	..	4 63
..	9	..	2 19	1	..	..	4 87
..	10	..	2 44	10	..	..	43 70
..	11	..	2 68				

Table showing the sums payable in other Foreign Currencies on Money Orders issued in Canada.

Canadian money.	Value in German money.	Denmark and Iceland.	Sweden, Norway and Holland.	Canadian Money.	Value in Belgium, Italy and Switzerland.	Austria-Hungary and Roumania.
\$ cts.	Marks pf.			\$ cts.	Frcs. c.ms.	
0 1	0 4	Same as in preceding Table, but sums payable in these countries will be subject to a further deduction by the German Post Office of 5 pfennigs for every 20 marks, the abatement on a single order being in no case less than 20 pfennigs.	Same as in preceding Table, but sums payable in these countries will be subject to a further deduction by the German P. st. Office of 10 pfennigs for every 20 marks, the abatement on a single order being in no case less than 20 pfennigs.	0 1	0 5	Same as in preceding Table, but sums payable in these countries will be subject to a further deduction by the Swiss Post Office of 25 centimes for each 25 francs, the abatement on a single order being in no case less than 50 centimes.
0 2	0 8			0 2	0 10	
0 3	0 12			0 3	0 15	
0 4	0 16			0 4	0 20	
0 5	0 20			0 5	0 25	
0 6	0 25			0 6	0 30	
0 7	0 29			0 7	0 35	
0 8	0 33			0 8	0 40	
0 9	0 37			0 9	0 45	
0 10	0 41			0 10	0 50	
0 20	0 83			0 20	1 00	
0 25	1 04			0 25	1 25	
0 30	1 25			0 30	1 52	
0 40	1 68			0 40	2 05	
0 50	2 08			0 50	2 55	
0 60	2 50			0 60	3 05	
0 70	2 91			0 70	3 55	
0 75	3 12			0 75	3 80	
0 80	3 33			0 80	4 10	
0 90	3 75			0 90	4 60	
1 00	4 16			1 00	5 10	
10 00	41 60			10 00	51 00	
50 00	208 00			50 00	255 00	

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(LATE OF LONDON, ENG.)

**F**ashionable **T**ailoring

**ESTABLISHMENT,**

**MONTREAL.**



DIRECT IMPORTATIONS

OF

ENGLISH, SCOTCH AND FRENCH

**TWEEDS.**



*A Large Assortment*

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

# BANK OF MONTREAL.

(Established 1818.)

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital (all paid up)	- - - - -	\$12,000,000
Reserved Fund	- - - - -	6,000,000

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 CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA—Oriental Bank Corporation.

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for Travellers, available in all parts of  
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~~~~~

Capital Authorized, . - - \$500,000.  
Capital Subscribed, - - - 500,000.

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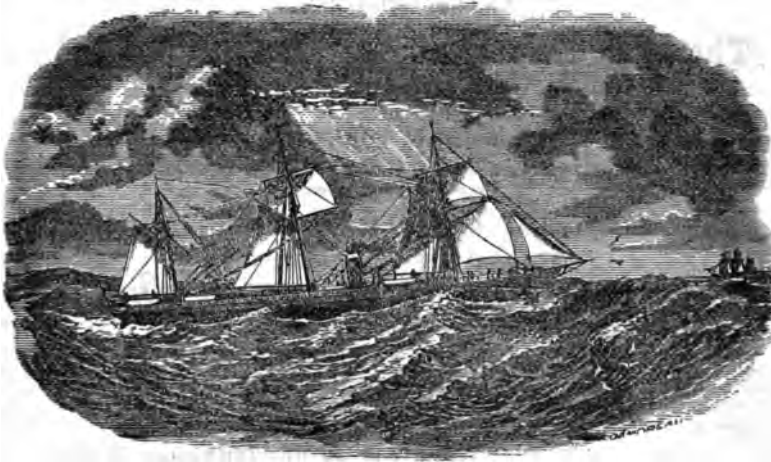
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# THE CENTRAL BANK OF CANADA.

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Capital Paid-up (1st March, 1884), - \$100,000.

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Capital paid up, - - - \$2,000,000. Rest, - - - \$500,000.

Head Office, MONTREAL.

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